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Die unternehmerische Freiheit, eine rechtsvergleichende Perspektive - Deutschland

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 12-04-2024

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Diritti dell'uomo

Riassunto Dieses Dokument ist Teil einer Reihe von Studien, mit denen die unternehmerische Freiheit in verschiedene Rechtsordnungen aus rechtsvergleichender Perspektive dargestellt werden sollen. Nach einer kurzen historischen Einleitung und der Darstellung der einschlägigen Rechtsvorschriften und Rechtsprechung, werden der Inhalt, die Grenzen und die mögliche Entwicklung dieser Freiheit analysiert. Die vorliegende Studie hat den Fall Deutschland zum Gegenstand. In Deutschland ist „unternehmerische Freiheit“ auf der Ebene der Bundesverfassung nicht durch ein einziges, sondern durch verschiedene Grundrechte geschützt. Das Grundgesetz verbürgt sowohl die Berufsfreiheit (Art. 12 Abs. 1 GG) als auch die Vereinigungsfreiheit (Art. 9 Abs. 1 GG), das Eigentum (Art. 14 GG) und die Vertragsfreiheit (Art. 2 Abs. 1 GG) auch für juristische Personen des Privatrechts (Art. 19 Abs. 3 GG). Damit genießt auch die sog. Gewerbefreiheit nicht nur den einfachrechtlichen Schutz des § 1 Gewerbeordnung, sondern weitgehenden verfassungsrechtlichen Schutz. Diese Grundrechte – und nicht eine abstrakte verfassungsrechtliche Vorgabe – sind das Rückgrat der „Wirtschaftsverfassung“ des Grundgesetzes. Neben den Grundrechten bilden das Rechtsstaats-, das Sozialstaats- und das Umweltstaatsprinzip diese Wirtschaftsverfassung. Diese unternehmerischen Freiheiten werden durch ungezählte Normen des Privatrechts (vor allem des Bürgerlichen Rechts, des Handels- und Gesellschaftsrechts, des Wettbewerbsrechts) und des Verwaltungsrechts (und hier vor allem des Gewerbe-, Steuer-, Sozial- und Umweltrechts) bis hin zu autonomem Recht – Unfallverhütungsvorschriften – ausgeformt, d.h. in dialektischer Weise ermöglicht, gestaltet und begrenzt.

Studio [DE](#)

Artificial intelligence [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 27-03-2024

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Politica di ricerca

Riassunto The Artificial Intelligence (AI) Act moved close to final adoption when the European Parliament voted in favour of the text on 13 March. It will become law after the final endorsement of the Council of the European Union, making the Union the first major world power to adopt horizontal legislation governing AI. The act defines the rules for using and selling artificial intelligence systems in the EU, and regulates general-purpose AI tools such as ChatGPT and AI-based biometric surveillance. It also requires much more transparency than up to now in high-risk AI systems, and delineates unacceptable risks of AI. This note offers links to recent reports and commentaries from some major international think tanks and research institutes on artificial intelligence. More publications on the topic can be found in a previous edition of What think tanks are thinking.

Briefing [EN](#)

La libertad de empresa, una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado - España

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 20-03-2024

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Diritti dell'uomo

Riassunto Este documento se integra en una serie de estudios que, desde una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado, tienen como objeto el análisis de la libertad de empresa en los diferentes ordenamientos jurídicos de la Unión Europea. Tras la explicación de su normativa y jurisprudencia, se examina el contenido, los límites y su posible evolución. La Constitución española de 1978 regula la libertad de empresa dentro del Capítulo II del Título I dedicado a los “Derechos y Libertades”; concretamente, en su artículo 38. En el mismo precepto se reconoce, paralelamente, la economía de mercado y su defensa, encomendadas ambas a los distintos poderes públicos, junto con la productividad, de acuerdo con las exigencias de la economía general y, en su caso, de la planificación. La ordenación de la libertad de empresa es transversal y está condicionada, principalmente, por seis realidades: 1) Los límites impuestos por la configuración de España como un Estado social (art. 1.1 CE); 2) La defensa de otros derechos y bienes constitucionales igualmente recogidos en la Constitución y que el Tribunal Constitucional ha perfilado al hilo de su jurisprudencia; 3) Las tensiones competenciales entre el Estado y las Comunidades Autónomas a la hora de reglamentar y ejecutar diversas políticas sobre la materia; 4) Los conflictos entre los derechos de los trabajadores y el margen de dirección del empleador en el momento de preservar su contenido esencial; 5) El límite del artículo 128.2 CE, al constitucionalizar, además de la libertad de empresa, la iniciativa pública en la actividad económica y la reserva mediante ley al sector público de recursos o servicios esenciales; y 6) El cumplimiento y respeto, lógicamente, a toda una amplia normativa comunitaria que sobre la libertad de empresa han promulgado las distintas instituciones de la Unión Europea. La combinación de estos seis factores, entre otros no tan determinantes, ha dado lugar a un complejo entramado normativo y jurisprudencial que ha desarrollado y tutela de forma eficaz, con carácter general, el derecho a la libertad de empresa en España.

Studio [ES](#)

[Federalism in the European Parliament: From Ventotene to the Spinelli Group](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 08-03-2024

Autore KAISER WOLFRAM KARL WILHELM

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Riassunto Following the conclusion of the Conference on the Future of Europe in May 2022, it remains to be seen whether the European Union will embark on substantial Treaty reform in the future. Federalists are pushing for such reform, however, and they have organised themselves for this purpose in the European Parliament ever since Altiero Spinelli created the 'Crocodile Club' in 1980. His key role in defining and advocating a constitution for a federal Europe – from his co-authored 1941 Ventotene Manifesto, through to his engagement in the Union of European Federalists and his crucial role in the drafting of the 1984 Draft Treaty on European Union – explains the choice of name of the present-day Spinelli Group. This briefing traces the organisation and networking of European federalists and their impact on European integration from outside and inside the Common Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Parliament (as it called itself from 1962 onwards) of today's European Union. It demonstrates how federalists and their constitutional ideas embedded in draft constitutions, which were never ratified, nevertheless strongly impacted Treaty reform and the EU's constitutionalisation in the long run.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Jacques Delors' legacy \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 06-03-2024

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Riassunto Jacques Delors, a passionate advocate of European integration, is widely considered to be the father of the European single market and the economic and monetary union. Previously a trade union activist, French Finance Minister, and MEP in the first directly elected European Parliament, he served three terms as the President of the European Commission, from 1985 to 1995. Jacques Delors died on 27 December 2023, aged 98. Following his death, he leaves behind a huge legacy, with numerous commentators underlining his role as one of the architects of today's EU. It was during his term in office that the Member States signed the Single European Act in 1986 and the Maastricht Treaty in 1992, which paved the way for the transformation of the European Economic Community, and other pre-EU organisations, into the European Union. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Jacques Delors' life and legacy.

[Briefing EN](#)

[The European Parliament and foreign and security policy: The 1991 Pöttering report](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 26-02-2024

Autore KAISER WOLFRAM KARL WILHELM

Autore esterno Berger, Jonah

Parole chiave costruzione europea | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | organizzazioni europee | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | Parlamento europeo | politica di sicurezza e di difesa comune | Unione dell'Europa occidentale | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The European Parliament has, for a long time, demanded a more integrated and purposeful European foreign, security, and defence policy. It has also argued for an enhanced role for itself in this policy field. With the European Union facing multiple external challenges, it is timely to explore Parliament's long-standing demands for a more robust collective approach to issues such as defence and arms procurement. In June 1991, the European Parliament adopted the Political Affairs Committee report on 'The outlook for a European security policy: The significance of a European security policy and its implications for European Political Union'. The resolution endorsing the report represented Parliament's only statement on foreign and security policy during the intergovernmental conferences that, inter alia, led to the creation of the common foreign and security policy in the Maastricht Treaty. This briefing examines the report's proposals and discusses the political strategy employed by the rapporteur, Hans-Gert Pöttering. It explores the disagreements in Parliament over the future common foreign and security policy. The briefing shows that, while the report was unsuccessful in changing the intergovernmental character of European foreign and security policy in the short term, it nevertheless impacted the EU's foreign policy priorities, most notably through its proposals on disarmament policy. It also helped create a longer-term trajectory for the growing institutionalisation of and common action in foreign, security, and defence policy.

[Briefing EN](#)

[I principi di eguaglianza e di non discriminazione, una prospettiva di diritto comparato: Italia](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 23-02-2024

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Questioni di genere, uguaglianza e diversità

Riassunto Questo studio fa parte di un progetto più ampio, il cui scopo è quello di analizzare, nella prospettiva del diritto comparato, i principi di eguaglianza e di non discriminazione in diversi Stati ed organizzazioni internazionali. Il presente studio è dedicato all'Italia. Dopo un breve inquadramento storico, vengono esaminate le norme giuridiche che hanno interessato il principio di eguaglianza, nelle sue varie forme, nella Repubblica italiana. Il punto di partenza è, ovviamente, la Costituzione, mentre le altre fonti sono ordinate in ragione della tematica che, di volta in volta, disciplinano. Particolare enfasi è attribuita alla giurisprudenza. Poiché non è possibile prendere in considerazione la ricchezza del materiale nella sua interezza, sono stati selezionati alcuni casi particolarmente rilevanti. Si conclude identificando le principali aree problematiche che devono ancora essere affrontate. Questo documento è la seconda edizione di uno studio originariamente pubblicato in italiano dalla Biblioteca di diritto comparato nell'ottobre 2020. Questa versione, a cura della Biblioteca di diritto comparato del Parlamento europeo, aggiorna la versione precedente e compara l'ordinamento italiano con altri ordinamenti attraverso le note dell'editore (NdE).

[Studio](#) [IT](#)

[European defence, strategic autonomy and NATO \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 23-02-2024

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Riassunto The European Commission's President, Ursula von der Leyen, announced on 16 February that she would soon put forward a strategy for the European defence industry, designed to strengthen military production and arms supply. Russia's full-scale attack on Ukraine two years ago reignited the EU's push towards strengthening its defence capabilities and cooperation. The European Parliament and President von der Leyen, among others, believe that the EU should strive towards establishing a fully fledged 'European Defence Union', following on from a number of ground breaking initiatives and significant growth in military spending. The discussion on the need for the EU to become more self-reliant in defence has intensified in response to comments made by Donald Trump, the presumptive Republican nominee for the 2024 US presidential election, who suggested that the United States might disregard NATO's Article 5 collective defence clause and not protect from a potential Russian invasion those NATO allies who are not spending enough on defence. This note gathers links to recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on EU defence issues. Earlier analyses of Russia's war on Ukraine can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

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

[La liberté d'entreprise, une perspective de droit comparé : Union européenne](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 26-01-2024

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Diritti dell'uomo

Riassunto Ce document s'intègre dans une série d'études qui, avec une perspective de droit comparé, visent à faire une présentation de la liberté d'entreprise dans différents ordres juridiques. Après avoir expliqué le droit positif et la jurisprudence d'application, le contenu, les limites et la possible évolution de cette liberté sont examinés. La présente étude a pour objet le cas de l'Union européenne. La liberté d'entreprise a toujours eu des effets en droit de l'Union européenne car les Communautés européennes ont été établies dans un contexte d'économie de marché. C'est avec l'adoption de la Charte des droits fondamentaux qu'elle a été consacrée dans ces termes exacts. Les dispositions pertinentes des traités et du droit dérivé et la jurisprudence sont pour l'essentiel consacrées aux limites de la liberté d'entreprise, résultant de la nécessité de protéger d'autres intérêts, publics ou privés.

[Studio](#) [FR](#)

[Latest on Russia's war on Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 26-01-2024

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Parole chiave costruzione europea | gruppo di riflessione | misura restrittiva dell'UE | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto As Russia's brutal and unprovoked war on Ukraine approaches the two-year mark in February, the front lines have remained virtually static for several months. On 17 January, at the World Economic Forum in Davos, President Volodymyr Zelenskyy urged Ukraine and its people to seize the initiative to help determine the course of the war and secure more extensive international support. Earlier, Zelenskyy expressed confidence that the key aid from Washington, delayed by infighting in the US Congress, would soon be forthcoming. EU Member States have agreed on a partial negotiation mandate to start talks with the European Parliament on a €50 billion aid package for Ukraine, but one Member State, Hungary, is raising obstacles. The European Union is also preparing a 13th package of sanctions against Russia. With Russia continuing to shell Ukrainian cities and infrastructure, drones – reportedly Ukrainian – hit a major gas export terminal near the city of St Petersburg, halting its operation. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine. Earlier analyses on the war can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

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

[Artificial intelligence \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 13-12-2023

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Politica di ricerca | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave applicazione dell'informatica | diffusione delle innovazioni | gruppo di riflessione | informatica e trattamento dei dati | informazione ed elaborazione dell'informazione | intelligenza artificiale | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | nuova tecnologia | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | tecnologia digitale | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica

Riassunto On 8 December, the European Parliament and Council reached a landmark agreement on the rules for using artificial intelligence (AI), including governments' handling of AI in biometric surveillance and how to regulate AI systems such as ChatGPT. The political deal between the European Parliament and the Council came after more than 2 days of negotiations. If, as expected, the agreed text is formally adopted by both the Parliament and Council to become EU law, the EU will become the first major world power to adopt horizontal legislation governing AI. The agreement on the Artificial Intelligence Act requires foundation models, such as ChatGPT, and general purpose AI systems (GPAI) to comply with transparency obligations before they are put on the market. These include drawing up technical documentation, complying with EU copyright law and disseminating detailed summaries about the content used for training. The note offers links to recent reports and commentaries from some major international think tanks and research institutes on artificial intelligence. More publications on the topic can be found in a previous edition of What think tanks are thinking.

[Briefing EN](#)

[The European Parliament and perestroika in the 1980s: Hope, but no illusions](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 13-12-2023

Autore VINTILA NICOLAE-SERGIU

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave comunismo | costruzione europea | democrazia | ECONOMIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | globalizzazione | normalizzazione | politica economica | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | quadro politico | Russia | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto In August 1988, the European Community established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, ending the 30-year-long policy of mutual non-recognition, ignorance, and hostility. This step secured the unconditional recognition by the USSR of the reality of the European Community, including the application of Community law to West Berlin. The reforms initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev since 1985 made this normalisation possible. Equally important was the rise of the Community as an independent international actor, with the completion of the internal market. The European Parliament closely followed the dramatic changes in the Soviet Union as well as their European and global impact. In 1985, the Political Affairs Committee initiated a report on political relations between the European Community and the Soviet Union. The report by German Social Democrat MEP Klaus Hänsch, finally adopted in September 1988, was the first coherent public position taken by a European institution on the matter, and made notable policy recommendations. This briefing explores the views of the transnational political groups in the European Parliament on the dramatic changes in the Soviet Union, as reflected and assessed in the Hänsch Report and the related parliamentary debates. It argues that a large majority of MEPs supported the normalisation of relations with the USSR while remaining harshly critical of its continued infringement of civil and human rights, the occupation of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and of the massive military threat it continued to pose. The briefing also highlights the European Parliament's vision regarding the changes that ultimately led to the collapse of communism, the end of the Cold War, and the democratic transition in east-central and south-eastern Europe. It recalls the core message of giving the elected European Parliament a significant role in foreign affairs, already a common goal of all major transnational political groups in the Parliament at the time.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Seventy years of transnational political groups in the European Parliament: Origins and trajectories](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 12-12-2023

Autore KAISER WOLFRAM KARL WILHELM

Autore esterno Mittag, Jürgen

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave club politico | competenza istituzionale (UE) | diritto dell'Unione europea | elezioni europee | gruppo politico (PE) | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | partito politico | procedura elettorale e voto | trattato sul funzionamento dell'UE | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto The creation and formalisation of the European Parliament's political groups goes back to June 1953 and the establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community's Common Assembly. This briefing analyses the evolution of the groups' structures and trajectories until the European elections in 2019. It shows how the conflict between national, political and transnational ideological allegiances of delegated Members of the Common Assembly was already present from the start, providing an important impetus for the formalisation of the political groups. This formalisation created the basis for the groups' key role in structuring the work of the Common Assembly and later of the European Parliament. The European Parliament's competence for its own budget meanwhile made the groups' formalisation imperative to allow the distribution of funds for office space, secretariats and policy-making resources. The structure and power distribution among the groups has remained relatively stable to the present day. Changing national-level cleavages, such as the emergence of the Green and populist far-right parties has been reflected in the groups' structure and composition. However, the number of groups has never exceeded ten and has been stable at seven since 2004, limiting the institutional impact of growing diversity. Key institutional factors for this relatively high concentration and stability include the budgetary and institutional benefits of group membership for individual Members of the European Parliament, and the importance of powerful and cohesive groups for exercising influence both in Parliament and in the EU's legislative process. While research into the history of the political groups is still in its infancy, possible areas worth exploring include the role of chairs and secretaries-general in organising and leading groups. This briefing follows up a roundtable event hosted by EPRS on 27 June 2023, which included contributions by Hans-Gert Pötering, former chair of the EPP Group and European Parliament President, Hannes Swoboda, former chair of the S&D Group, Gijs de Vries, former chair of the ELDR Group, and Jürgen Mittag, Sport University Cologne.

[Briefing EN](#)

[The European Parliament and the European citizen as voter](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 12-12-2023

Autore PITTOORS Gilles

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave costruzione europea | diritti e libertà | diritti politici | DIRITTO | elettorato | elezioni europee | Europa dei cittadini | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | Parlamento europeo | procedura elettorale e voto | spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto The European Parliament has a unique relationship with the European citizen. Early on, the Parliament laid claim to representing the European citizen, and used the notion of European citizenship as the foundation and legitimisation of its actions and demands for reform. Indeed, the Parliament's legitimacy largely depends on its claim to represent the European citizen in the EU's transnational democracy, as opposed to the Council's claim of representing the European states. It is from this perspective that, from the late 1960s and throughout the 1970s, the Parliament sought to transform the more market-oriented view of European citizenship, dominant throughout the first decades of European integration, into a political one on which it could base its claims to representative power and legitimacy. One important way in which it tried to do so was to propagate a particular discourse framing European citizens not only as transnational workers or consumers, but as European voters. Both the prospect and aftermath of the 1979 elections were crucial for crystallising the Parliament's political view of European citizenship. The Parliament pushed for the understanding and recognition of European elections as critical moments turning citizens from private participants in a common market into public participants in a common political system. As a result, the debates in the run-up to the European Parliament's first direct elections in 1979 paid much attention to the importance of citizens' participation through their role as voters in European elections. However, the run-up to the 1984 elections saw a pragmatic shift in focus towards granting citizens political rights. This briefing traces the origins and development of the idea of the European citizen as voter from the 1960s up to the second European elections in 1984. It shows how such discourse provided a basis for the Parliament's claims regarding representation and its push for citizens' political rights. Linking back to contemporary challenges, it shows that the Parliament has been crucial in keeping political citizenship on the agenda, and highlights how the connection with the citizen is critical for EU democracy.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Latest on migration \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 28-11-2023

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Riassunto A fresh surge in irregular migration to the European Union has highlighted the importance of an overhaul of the bloc's migration rules. The EU institutions are still negotiating the European Commission's 2020 asylum and migration pact and, specifically, its proposal on asylum and migration management, which would replace the 2013 Dublin Regulation that determines the EU Member State responsible for examining asylum applications. According to the Commission, addressing this situation requires finalising the reform of the Common European Asylum System, to achieve a more efficient, fair and harmonised framework that is more resistant to future migratory pressures. The new system would ensure international protection to those who need it, and be effective and humane towards those who have to be returned. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on migration issues published in the recent few months.

[Briefing EN](#)

[The COP28 climate talks \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 15-11-2023

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Ambiente

Parole chiave AMBIENTE | cambiamento climatico | combustibile fossile | degrado ambientale | ENERGIA | energia dolce | energia rinnovabile | gas a effetto serra | impiego pacifico dell'energia | incontro al vertice | neutralità carbonica | politica dell'ambiente | politica energetica | politica internazionale | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI

Riassunto Leaders and government officials from across the world will meet for the COP28 climate summit in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 30 November to 12 December, to try to raise ambition in efforts to fight climate change. The summit's main aim is to take stock of countries' efforts to limit greenhouse gas emissions to a level that keeps dangerous human-induced climate change in check, to adapt to climate change, and to mobilise climate finance. COP, or the Conference of Parties, is an annual United Nations summit to address the climate crisis. At COP21 in 2015, all parties adopted the historic Paris Agreement, the first universal, legally binding global climate agreement that agrees to limit the global temperature rise to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, with an aspirational goal of a 1.5°C limit. This year, the European Union will focus on keeping the 1.5°C target alive, by pressing to triple global renewable energy capacity and double energy efficiency by 2030, and to agree on phasing out unabated fossil fuels and ensuring that fossil fuel consumption peaks well ahead of 2030. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on climate issues published in the past few months.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Latest on Russia's war on Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 13-11-2023

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | guerra | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | questione russo-ucraina | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | Ucraina

Riassunto Ukraine's military has focused in recent weeks on repelling Russian assaults across several, geographically distinct, sectors of the front, while trying to make some gains in the eastern and southern occupied territories, and on rebuffing the sentiment that its counter-offensive has stalled. More than 20 months after its eastern neighbour launched the full-scale invasion, the possibility of a battlefield stalemate is highly sensitive in Kyiv. Ukraine has repeatedly voiced opposition against any negotiations with Russia, whose troops, it says, must first withdraw from Ukrainian territory. The attack by Hamas on Israel in early October and the subsequent Israeli military operation in the Gaza Strip have diverted significant media and diplomatic attention away from Ukraine. Kyiv is also worried about the sustainability of financial and military aid from the United States amid squabbles over the issue in the US Congress. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine. Earlier analyses on the war can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Terrorist attacks bring war to Israel and Gaza \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 26-10-2023

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave Asia-Oceania | costruzione europea | crisi umanitaria | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | diritto internazionale dei diritti umani | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | guerra | Israele | Palestina | politica di cooperazione | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | questione palestinese | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza internazionale | terrorismo | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Early on 7 October 2023, Hamas – the Palestinian terrorist group that controls the Gaza Strip – launched an unprecedented and brutal assault on Israel, killing more than 1 400, mostly civilians, and taking more than 222 Israelis and dual-nationals hostage. Israel has responded by shelling and conducting airstrikes on Hamas positions in the Gaza Strip, a narrow coastal strip of 2.3 million people, leading to a significant number of casualties, including civilians. Israel has also amassed troops along the border with Gaza, in anticipation of a ground invasion of the Hamas-controlled enclave. Israel's goal is to destroy Hamas infrastructure and eliminate the group's military capabilities. Many countries, and the international community, are calling for a pause in fighting between Israel and Hamas, to allow sufficient aid into Gaza, where a humanitarian crisis is developing due to lack of water, food and electricity. The EU has condemned Hamas's brutal and indiscriminate attacks, and reiterated Israel's right to self-defence, in full respect of international humanitarian law. The European Parliament's President, Roberta Metsola, condemned the attacks as 'terrorism in its worst form', and an 'elimination of life in the most brutal and atrocious manner'. The conflict, which many fear could escalate into a regional war, has added to global insecurity fostered by Russia's full-scale war on Ukraine. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the Israel-Hamas conflict and its international repercussions.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU enlargement \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 19-10-2023

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Riassunto The European Commission is due to publish its annual 'Enlargement Package', a set of documents explaining its policy on EU enlargement, ahead of the European Council's conclusions on the issue expected in December 2023. The European Union has found new impetus for enlargement in the wake of Russia's war on Ukraine, leading to progress in the long-stalled process that was once known as the EU's most successful policy. A year ago, the EU granted Ukraine and Moldova official EU candidate status, and also opened this possibility for Georgia. Politicians and analysts are increasingly saying that the EU should become more involved in the Western Balkan countries – which saw their membership prospects initiated 20 years ago – or risk them drifting away politically from the Union which would exacerbate conflicts in the post-Yugoslavia region. 'We need to set out a vision for a successful enlargement. I believe that the next enlargement must also be a catalyst for progress', said the European Commission's President, Ursula von der Leyen, during her annual 'State of Union' speech in September 2023. The EU itself will have to undergo profound reforms before it embarks on a next enlargement wave, politicians and analysts say. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on enlargement and the problems of EU accession countries. More papers on this issue can be found in a previous item in the series.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 12-10-2023

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Ambiente | Energia

Parole chiave AMBIENTE | conflitto internazionale | costruzione europea | elezioni europee | ENERGIA | energia dolce | energia eolica | neutralità carbonica | organizzazione dei trasporti | politica dell'ambiente | procedura elettorale e voto | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza internazionale | strategia UE | TRASPORTO | UNIONE EUROPEA | veicolo elettrico | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto In her annual State of the Union speech to the European Parliament on 13 September, the European Commission's President, Ursula von der Leyen announced an anti-subsidy probe into Chinese electric vehicles, steps to be taken to help Europe's wind industry as well as measures to make business easier for small companies and to address the problem of labour shortages. Von der Leyen presented her Commission as a promoter of European business and green policies, as she set out its track-record ahead of elections to the European Parliament next year. 'In a world of uncertainty, Europe once again must answer the call of history', she said about a wide range of policies, notably the EU's support for Ukraine, green energy development and defence of business against unfair competition. The Commission's investigation could lead to countervailing duties to protect EU producers against cheaper Chinese electric vehicle imports if they are deemed to benefit from excessive state subsidies. Von der Leyen reiterated the EU's unwavering support for Ukraine in its struggle against Russia's military aggression, and the possibility of the country's EU accession one day. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the State of the Union and related issues. Topical papers on the war on Ukraine can be found in a recent edition of What Think Tanks are Thinking.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Die Grundsätze der Gleichheit und der Nichtdiskriminierung, eine rechtsvergleichende Perspektive - Italien](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 22-09-2023

Settore di intervento Diritti dell'uomo | Questioni di genere, uguaglianza e diversità

Riassunto Dieses Dokument ist Teil einer Reihe von Studien, mit denen die Grundsätze der Gleichheit und der Nichtdiskriminierung in verschiedenen Staaten und internationalen Organisationen aus rechtsvergleichender Sicht dargestellt werden sollen. Die vorliegende Studie hat den Fall Italien zum Gegenstand, wobei anerkannt wird, wie wichtig die völkerrechtlichen und EU-rechtlichen Quellen für dieses Thema sind. Nach einem kurzen historischen Überblick werden die gesetzlichen Regelungen untersucht, die sich auf den Grundsatz der Gleichheit in seinen verschiedenen Ausprägungen in der italienischen Republik ausgewirkt haben. Den Ausgangspunkt bildet natürlich die Verfassung; die anderen Rechtsquellen wurden auf Grundlage des jeweils geregelten inhaltlichen Gegenstands gegliedert. Ein besonderer Schwerpunkt liegt auf der Rechtsprechung. Da es nicht möglich ist, der Materialfülle in Gänze Rechnung zu tragen, wurden einige besonders relevante Fälle ausgewählt. Abschließend werden die wichtigsten Problembereiche genannt, die es noch zu lösen gilt – in einem globalen sozialpolitischen Kontext, in dem sich die Ungleichheiten für viele Gesellschaftsschichten sogar noch verschärft haben. Das vorliegende Dokument ist die deutsche Version einer Studie, die ursprünglich im Oktober 2020 in italienischer Sprache von der Bibliothek für Vergleichendes Recht veröffentlicht wurde. Diese Version aktualisiert die frühere Version durch Anmerkungen des Herausgebers (AdH).

Studio [DE](#)

[Latest on Russia's war on Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 08-09-2023

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | guerra | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | questione russo-ucraina | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | Ucraina

Riassunto Ukraine has made progress in recapturing its territory seized by Russia, 18 months after Moscow started its unprovoked war against its neighbour, as part of the counter-offensive launched in June. Ukrainian analysts say the drive to capture a succession of villages is paying off. Russia has dismissed the offensive as a failure, while admitting that things are not easy in parts of south-eastern Zaporizhzhia region. Russia has unleashed a barrage of drone strikes on various targets, including the port city of Odessa. Some have reached the border of NATO member Romania, according to Ukrainian officials, and Romanian President Klaus Iohannis has said that strikes were less than a kilometre from Romania's border. US Secretary of State Antony Blinken visited Kyiv on 6 and 7 September to discuss how the counter-offensive is going and to assess battlefield needs, as well as any steps required to shore up Ukraine's energy security ahead of winter. Meanwhile, Turkey has said that, together with the UN, it has prepared new initiatives to revive the grain deal, recently blocked by Russia, which had allowed Ukraine to transport the commodity safely through the Black Sea. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine. Earlier analyses on the war can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series. Publications on NATO ahead of its July summit can be found in another item in the series.

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

[Lo Stato di diritto, una prospettiva di diritto comparato: Italia](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 20-07-2023

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE

Riassunto Questo studio fa parte di un progetto più ampio, il cui scopo è quello di analizzare, nella prospettiva del diritto comparato, lo Stato di diritto in diversi Stati e organizzazioni internazionali. Esso è dedicato allo Stato di diritto in Italia.

[Studio](#) [IT](#)

[Lo Stato di diritto, una prospettiva di diritto comparato - Unione europea](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 19-07-2023

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare | Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici

Riassunto Questo studio fa parte di un progetto più ampio, il cui scopo è quello di analizzare, nella prospettiva del diritto comparato, lo Stato di diritto in diversi Stati ed organizzazioni internazionali. Il presente studio è dedicato allo Stato di diritto nell'ordinamento giuridico dell'Unione europea. Lo studio analizzerà i presupposti che hanno portato a prevedere nel trattato istitutivo il riferimento allo Stato di diritto come valore fondamentale dell'Unione europea e come tale principio, enunciato anche in disposizioni di diritto derivato, sia stato poi interpretato dalla giurisprudenza della Corte di giustizia. Verranno in particolare illustrati i meccanismi preventivi per assicurare il rispetto dello Stato di diritto da parte degli Stati membri nonché la procedura prevista in caso di violazione grave del principio dello Stato di diritto. Da ultimo verrà messa in luce la portata semantica non univoca di tale nozione, evidenziandone le prospettive di sviluppo legate ad una sua interpretazione evolutiva. In conclusione, verranno individuate le sfide che il rispetto del principio dello Stato di diritto pone all'Unione europea e agli Stati membri nel processo di integrazione europea.

[Studio](#) [IT](#)

[The Rule of Law, a comparative law perspective: United States of America](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 17-07-2023

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE

Parole chiave America | costruzione europea | democrazia | DIRITTO | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | organizzazione della giustizia | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | quadro politico | sistema giudiziario | Stati Uniti | Stato di diritto | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto This study forms part of a larger comparative law project which seeks to present the rule of law in a broad range of legal orders around the world. The subject of this study is the United States federal legal system. It presents the main relevant sources regarding the rule of law (legislation in force, case law and literature) in the US. America's rule of law principles have origins in selected philosophies, legal histories, and lived experiences. With this background, America's Founders created a system, with separate government functions and checks and balances, to ensure that no government branch successfully usurped the power of the other branches, and to promote stability across the government while it adapts to society's changing needs.

[Studio](#) [EN](#)

[Latest on Russia's war on Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 14-07-2023

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave costruzione europea | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | guerra | NATO | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | questione russo-ucraina | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | Ucraina | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto As Ukraine continues its counter-offensive against the Russian invaders, the NATO summit in Vilnius vowed unwavering support for the country, and took decisions to simplify its path towards membership of the Western military alliance. NATO leaders said they would be able to invite Ukraine to join the Alliance once the country meets certain conditions. They declared continued support for Ukraine's deterrence and defence in the short, medium, and long term, as well as for turning the Comprehensive Assistance Package (CAP) into a multi-year programme for Ukraine. This assistance will help rebuild the Ukrainian security and defence sector and move Ukraine towards full interoperability with NATO. The NATO summit declarations fell short of Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy's expectations for receiving a clearer path to enter the Alliance. However, he praised NATO's decision to scrap the need for Kyiv to complete a preparatory Membership Action Plan to join NATO. The Alliance and Ukraine also held the inaugural meeting of the NATO-Ukraine Council to manage the relationship, which reaffirmed that 'Ukraine's future is in NATO'. On the summit's side-lines, Group of Seven (G7) developed countries unveiled an international framework to boost Ukraine's long-term security against Russia. A number of other military packages were announced at bilateral meetings between Zelenskyy and individual NATO leaders. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine. Earlier analyses on the war can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking'. Publications on NATO released ahead of its July summit can be found in another item in the series.

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

[Erdoğan's third term in Türkiye \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 10-07-2023

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave Asia-Oceania | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | ECONOMIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | integralismo religioso | Islam politico | musulmano | NATO | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | politica economica | politica economica | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | quadro politico | quadro sociale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | Turchia | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan won a third term in office in elections in May, after years of growing authoritarianism in his secular Muslim country which is also a NATO member state. His presidential track record includes growing conflict with the European Union and United States, as well as unorthodox economic policies that have recently undermined people's living standards. After his victory in a run-off vote, Erdoğan promised an assertive foreign policy and a return to normalised economic policies. Public finances are currently in tatters after high pre-election spending. Some analysts say this may have helped Erdoğan to win the ballot, along with a lack of independent media. The appointments of liberal economists in the nearly fully reshuffled cabinet have raised hope that Türkiye will return to a more normal monetary policy and try to overhaul its economy, partly with the aim of attracting foreign investors. On the political front, Türkiye continues to block Sweden's accession to NATO, claiming that the Scandinavian country harbours activists which Ankara regards as terrorists. This note gathers links to publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on the implications of Erdoğan's victory. More publications on Türkiye can be found in a previous edition of 'What think tanks are thinking'.

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

Motives, narratives, and membership realities: Lessons from 50 years of EU enlargement

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 03-07-2023

Autore KAISER WOLFRAM KARL WILHELM

Autore esterno Laffan, Brigid; Ludlow, N. Piers; Rasmussen, Morten

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave allargamento dell'UE | costruzione europea | DIRITTO | diritto internazionale | diritto territoriale | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | integrazione europea | paesi candidati all'adesione all'UE | politica di cooperazione | politica di cooperazione | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto This briefing explores the motives, narratives, and membership realities of the three states that acceded to the European Communities (EC) in its first enlargement, in 1973: the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Denmark. It argues that, despite the different conditions and context at the time, it is possible to draw lessons from this first enlargement experience on how applicant states can create favourable conditions for their stable long-term integration into the present-day European Union. Governments, political parties and societal groups need to define their expectations of the economic benefits of EU membership realistically. This was the case in Ireland and Denmark, which rightly expected to benefit from the common agricultural policy and – in the case of Ireland – significant fiscal transfers. It was not the case for the UK, however, leading to a negative collective experience of the economic realities of membership during the economic slump following the 1973 oil crisis. Politically, moreover, the UK was ill prepared for cooperative patterns of politics and policy-making in the EC/EU. Large sections of the British elites and citizens saw the world in a binary divide between those ruling and those being ruled. EC membership could easily be portrayed as mediating the UK's transition from a position of ruling to one of being ruled by an allegedly new imperial centre, 'Brussels'. By contrast, EC membership gave the Irish an institutionalised European voice. Sharing formal sovereignty for them enhanced their actual independence from the UK. Denmark, finally, over time developed a pragmatic approach to sharing sovereignty. This briefing also highlights the importance of defending the aim of EU membership with realistic and convincing narratives. The creation of a broad domestic consensus on the desirability of membership, and preparation for its economic and political implications, are crucial for shaping a trajectory towards stable long-term integration into the EU. This briefing follows up a roundtable event organised by EPRS on 26 April 2023, which included contributions by N. Piers Ludlow, London School of Economics, Brigid Laffan, European University Institute, and Morten Rasmussen, Copenhagen University.

[Briefing EN](#)

El Estado de Derecho, una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado: Argentina

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 30-06-2023

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE | Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Riassunto Este documento se integra en una serie de estudios que, desde una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado, tienen como objeto analizar el Estado de Derecho en diferentes ordenamientos jurídicos. Tras la explicación de la normativa y la jurisprudencia de aplicación, se examinan el contenido, los límites y la posible evolución de dicho concepto. El presente estudio tiene por objeto el caso de Argentina. La fórmula Estado de Derecho no está inscrita en el texto constitucional argentino. Sin embargo, un conjunto de atributos propios de Estado de Derecho se hallan contenidos en la Constitución, en virtud de lo cual la jurisprudencia constitucional ha aceptado al Estado de Derecho como un principio constitucional inmanente del que emanan elementos formales y materiales que revelan aquellos parámetros propios del Estado de Derecho, como democracia, república, separación de poderes, federalismo, principio de legalidad, derechos humanos, tutela judicial y control de constitucionalidad. Por su parte, la estructura estatal, orgánica y normativa argentina contiene los rasgos singulares de la categoría jurídico-política de Estado de Derecho.

[Studio ES](#)

L'État de droit, une perspective de droit comparé: Belgique

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 29-06-2023

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto 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 ordres juridiques. Après avoir expliqué le droit positif et la jurisprudence, le contenu, les limites et la possible évolution de ce concept sont examinés. La présente étude a pour objet le cas de la Belgique. L'ordre juridique belge ne dispose pas de norme spécifique qui définit la notion de l'État de droit. Il n'en demeure pas moins que l'expression « État de droit » apparaît fréquemment lors de débats qui ont trait aux prérogatives et pouvoirs d'acteurs institutionnels, et cela tant au sein du domaine juridique que de la sphère politique et médiatique. La notion d'État de droit regroupe de nombreux principes et mécanismes qui sont classiquement considérés comme essentiels à tout État respectueux des droits de l'homme et des principes démocratiques. La présente étude vise à identifier ces principes et mécanismes qui caractérisent l'ordre juridique belge en tant qu'État de droit.

[Studio FR](#)

[NATO's July summit in Vilnius \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 28-06-2023

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave costruzione europea | guerra | incontro al vertice | intervento militare | NATO | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | politica internazionale | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza internazionale | strategia UE | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto Leaders of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) will meet in Vilnius on 11-12 July against the backdrop of a complex and volatile security environment. Russia's war on Ukraine, and the latter country's future membership of the military alliance will dominate the annual summit, according to many public statements. The meeting will aim to send a strong signal of support for Ukraine, reiterating NATO's open door policy towards the country's membership, increasing military aid, pledging to make the Ukrainian military more interoperable with NATO forces and, possibly, outlining future security guarantees for Kyiv. Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy is seeking a commitment that his country will join NATO as soon as the war is over, but only some Allies support that request, while others are more cautious. NATO leaders will discuss creating a new NATO-Ukraine Council, which would boost relations between the two, compared with the current NATO-Ukraine commission. NATO will also address strengthening its eastern flank, updating the Alliance's current plans to defend the region from possible Russian aggression. NATO will also re-examine its Strategic Concept adopted last year in Madrid, discuss security challenges posed by China, and the required increases in the member states' defence spending. Allies are expected to press Türkiye to drop its opposition to Sweden's membership of NATO. NATO countries hope to find a replacement for, or prolong the term of, Secretary-General Jens Stoltenberg, who is formally due to step down in September. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on the NATO summit and related issues. Earlier analyses of Russia's war on Ukraine can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

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

[China-US global rivalry and the EU \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 26-06-2023

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave AMBIENTE | America | Asia-Oceania | Cina | costruzione europea | economia verde | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | informazione ed elaborazione dell'informazione | intelligenza artificiale | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | politica dell'ambiente | relazioni dell'Unione europea | Stati Uniti | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto China, the United States, and the European Union are global rivals in areas covering trade, geopolitics, the military, economics, and technology. Economically, China's rise as a global player has disrupted the traditional dominance of the US and the EU. China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) seeks to expand the country's economic influence by investing in infrastructure projects across many regions, challenging the economic interests of the US and the EU. For several years, US trade policy has aimed to prevent China from becoming the global technological leader, notably in the area of green transition and artificial intelligence (AI). Washington is encouraging the EU to follow a similar policy, and the Union is becoming increasingly wary of its economy being dependent on exports from some other regions. In April, the European Parliament called for clarity and unity in policy towards China. EU leaders, divided in their approach to China, will hold a strategic debate on China at the European Council meeting on 29-30 June. The clash between different ideologies exacerbates the rivalry, with the US and EU representing democratic values and China pursuing an authoritarian model. Despite the rivalry, the three powers also face common challenges such as climate change, necessitating a delicate balance between competition and collaboration. This note offers links to recent reports and commentaries from some major international think tanks and research institutes on the global rivalry of the three regional powers. It focuses on politics, the economy and technology. 'What think tanks are thinking' will focus on the military aspect of this competition and China's attitude to Russia's war on Ukraine in future editions.

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

[El Estado de Derecho, una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado: México](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 20-06-2023

Riassunto Este documento se integra en una serie de estudios que, desde una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado, tienen como objeto analizar el Estado de Derecho en diferentes ordenamientos jurídicos. Tras la explicación de la normativa y la jurisprudencia de aplicación, se examinan el contenido, los límites y la posible evolución de dicho concepto. El presente estudio tiene por objeto el caso de México. En primer lugar, se identifican las principales normas que dan contenido al Estado de Derecho, el cual se caracteriza, esencialmente, por elementos de modernas vertientes del Estado social, democrático y constitucional de Derecho. También se describen los ordenamientos legales y reglamentarios en el propio ámbito federal que hacen referencia y, en ese sentido, apuntalan la noción del Estado de Derecho. Asimismo, se enuncian de modo extenso las Constituciones y leyes de las treinta y dos entidades federativas donde también se fundamenta esta idea. A continuación, se comentan segmentos representativos de una amplia jurisprudencia constitucional de la Suprema Corte de Justicia de la Nación, principalmente, en los que ha dado algún contenido al Estado de Derecho en las últimas décadas. Por último, se realiza un análisis de los principales elementos del Estado de Derecho desde una perspectiva crítica, en el sentido de que, pese a la generosa amplitud de la normatividad, pueden observarse al menos dos problemas para su materialización. Primero, la distancia existente entre copiosas normas y las prácticas dedicadas a interiorizar con convencimiento colectivo las condiciones normativas que lo harían efectivamente vigente. Segundo, la carencia de un conjunto de ingredientes técnicos, metodológicos, o de tipo sociológico, político, social o cultural para contrarrestar esa deficiencia. Estas condiciones hacen especialmente complejo considerar una consolidación de esos elementos normativos con miras a producir un enraizamiento efectivo del Estado de Derecho en México.

[Studio](#) [ES](#)

[Artificial intelligence \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 16-06-2023

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave diritti e libertà | diritti fondamentali | DIRITTO | gruppo di riflessione | informazione ed elaborazione dell'informazione | innovazione | intelligenza artificiale | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | nuova tecnologia | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | trasformazione tecnologica

Riassunto On 14 June 2023, the European Parliament adopted its negotiating position on the draft Artificial Intelligence Act, strengthening some provisions to protect people better from potential violations of their fundamental rights. Following this vote, Parliament will start negotiations with the national governments and the European Commission on the final shape of the legislation, which will be a decisive step in the European Union becoming the world's first region to regulate artificial intelligence (AI). The recent launches of AI tools capable of generating direct textual answers to questions, notably ChatGPT, and the development of general-purpose AI technologies are expected to revolutionise the application of AI in society. The US and China are also working on AI regulation. In addition, the US and EU hope to negotiate a voluntary code of conduct for AI firms. The Artificial Intelligence Act would regulate AI according to the level of risk: the higher the risk to individuals' fundamental rights or safety, the greater the system's obligations. The EU's proposed high-risk list includes AI in critical infrastructure, education, human resources, public order and migration management. Parliament's position on the proposal seeks to ban real-time remote biometric identification systems in publicly accessible spaces and most 'post' remote biometric identification systems, as well as AI predictive policy systems, based on gender, race, ethnicity, citizenship status, religion, or political orientation. This note offers links to recent reports and commentaries from some major international think tanks and research institutes on artificial intelligence. More publications on the topic can be found in a previous edition of What think tanks are thinking.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU enlargement \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 12-06-2023

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave costruzione europea | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | Georgia | Moldova | negoziato di adesione | paesi candidati all'adesione all'UE | Ucraina | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The European Union has found new impetus for enlargement in the wake of Russia's war on Ukraine, making progress in what was once called the EU's most successful policy. A year ago, the EU granted Ukraine and Moldova official EU candidate status and also opened the same possibility for Georgia. Politicians and analysts more and more often say that the EU should become more involved in the Western Balkan countries, which saw their membership prospects open 20 years ago. If it does not, those countries could drift away politically from the Union and exacerbate conflicts in the post-Yugoslav area. For Turkey, EU membership is no longer a priority, while popular support for EU accession is declining in Serbia, partly due to the influence of Russia. 'There is a new awareness inside the EU. We finally realise that it is not enough to just wait for our friends outside the Union to move closer to us. It is not enough to say that the door is open. We must also take responsibility to bring the aspiring members of our Union much closer to us,' European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen said at the GLOBSEC conference in Bratislava in May. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on enlargement and issues with EU accession countries.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Political parties, voter mobilisation and the 1979 European elections](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 07-06-2023

Autore PITTOORS Gilles

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave democrazia | diritto dell'Unione europea | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | multipartitismo | Parlamento europeo | partiti politici | partito politico | quadro politico | regolamento (UE) | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto As part of its 'New Push for European Democracy', the European Commission has proposed a revision of Regulation No 1141/2014 on the statute and funding of the European political parties and European political foundations. The European Parliament (EP) is currently discussing the Commission proposal, with the Constitutional Affairs (AFCO) Committee having appointed Rainer Wieland (EPP, Germany) and Charles Goerens (Renew, Luxembourg) as co-rapporteurs. This activity surrounding the governance of European political parties (or 'Europarties') reveals a widely held belief that they play a crucial role in transnational democracy in the European Union (EU), in particular as intermediaries between the EP and the European citizen. Indeed, Article 10(4) of the Treaty on European Union explicitly states that they 'contribute to forming European political awareness and to expressing the will of citizens of the Union'. However, in the years preceding the first EP elections in 1979, while the concern to connect with and mobilise citizens was widespread, there was less agreement on the need for European parties. As this briefing shows, though it was universally accepted that political parties were necessary to prepare the public for the first European elections, the idea that self-standing European parties were a pre-requisite for successful European elections eventually gave way to the notion of European parties as a coordinating structure for national parties' autonomous campaigns. Strikingly, this debate over the nature of European parties and their relationship to European elections continues to this day, highlighting its importance for European integration. This briefing traces the debates in the European Parliament on the role of political parties in preparing the European electorate for the first direct European elections in 1979, starting from the preparation of the 1960 Draft Convention on European elections. The briefing concludes with a short discussion of the evolution of Europarties and EP elections after 1979, in the light of the pre-1979 debates.

Briefing [EN](#)

L'État de droit, une perspective de droit comparé: Canada

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 31-05-2023

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE

Riassunto 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 et organisations internationales. Après avoir expliqué le droit positif et la jurisprudence, le contenu, les limites et la possible évolution de ce concept sont examinés. La présente étude a pour objet le cas du Canada. Hérité du droit public anglais, le principe de primauté du droit au Canada adopte les éléments généralement associés à une conception formelle, alors que sa dimension substantielle demeure moins bien définie. De façon générale, le principal enjeu contemporain concernant la primauté du droit est sa relation avec la loi. Est proposée une conception substantielle « étroite » constituée des éléments essentiels de la primauté du droit, lesquels possèdent une capacité de contrôler l'action étatique, incluant la loi, qui y contreviendrait.

Studio [FR](#)

Die Grundsätze der Gleichheit und der Nichtdiskriminierung, eine rechtsvergleichende Perspektive - Europäische Union

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 31-05-2023

Settore di intervento Diritti dell'uomo | Questioni di genere, uguaglianza e diversità

Riassunto Die vorliegende Studie ist Teil eines weiter gefassten Projekts, das als Grundlage für den integrierten und korrelierten Vergleich der Regelung der Grundsätze der Gleichheit und der Nichtdiskriminierung in den unterschiedlichen Rechtsordnungen dienen soll. Es wird untersucht, wie sich diese Grundsätze in der Rechtsordnung der Europäischen Union etabliert haben. Insbesondere wird auf die Anerkennung eingegangen, die diese in den Quellen des Primärrechts (Gründungsverträge und deren Ergänzungen) und des Sekundärrechts (Verordnungen und Richtlinien) gefunden und durch die Auslegung und Rechtsfortbildung in der Rechtsprechung des Europäischen Gerichtshofs erfahren haben. Außerdem wird dargelegt, wie diese Grundsätze, ausgehend von einem sozialen und vorwiegend arbeitsrechtlichen Ansatz, im Laufe der Zeit eine immer größere Bedeutung und Tragweite erlangt haben, um sich letztendlich als Parameter für die Rechtmäßigkeit auf die Arbeit der Union in all ihren Zuständigkeitsbereichen zu erstrecken und den Stellenwert von Grundrechten zu erlangen, die ausdrücklich in die Charta der Grundrechte der Europäischen Union aufgenommen wurden und heute dort verankert sind. Schließlich sollen die Grenzen und die Ausnahmen hinsichtlich des Schutzes dieser grundlegenden Rechte aufgezeigt werden, indem auf die gleichermaßen bestehende Schutzwürdigkeit anderer grundlegender Rechte eingegangen wird, die im Falle einer Kollision eine angemessene Güterabwägung erforderlich macht. Zur Sprache kommt auch das Risiko einer möglichen überschießenden Anwendung, die zu Formen der „umgekehrten“ Diskriminierung führen kann. Das vorliegende Dokument ist die deutsche Version einer Studie, die ursprünglich im Januar 2021 in italienischer Sprache von der Bibliothek für Vergleichendes Recht veröffentlicht wurde. Diese Version aktualisiert die frühere Version durch Anmerkungen des Herausgebers (AdH).

Studio [DE](#)

L'État de droit, une perspective de droit comparé : Suisse

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 25-05-2023

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE | Diritti dell'uomo | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto 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 ordres juridiques. Après avoir expliqué la normative et la jurisprudence d'application, le contenu, les limites et la possible évolution de ce concept sont examinés. La présente étude a pour objet le cas de la Suisse. Elle met en exergue les caractéristiques de l'État de droit en Suisse : une conception large et ouverte de ce concept, d'une part, et une prépondérance de l'élément démocratique par rapport aux principes de l'État de droit, d'autre part. Comparée à la plupart des autres États examinés dans la présente série, la préservation de l'État de droit repose davantage sur des garde-fous politiques, ancrés dans la culture politique, que sur des mécanismes institutionnels ou juridictionnels. L'absence du contrôle de constitutionnalité des lois fédérales, un contrôle très limité de la validité des initiatives populaires fédérales tendant à la révision de la Constitution, et des garanties institutionnelles relativement faibles de l'indépendance des juges fédéraux illustrent ce point.

Studio [FR](#)

[Latest on Russia's war on Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 25-05-2023

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave costruzione europea | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | guerra | intervento militare | NATO | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | questione russo-ucraina | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | Ucraina | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto Two anti-Kremlin armed groups, made up of Russian nationals fighting for Kyiv against their compatriots, have claimed they were behind a short incursion into Russian territory, prompting threats from Moscow, as the West pondered further sanctions against Russia and more arms deliveries to Ukraine. Ukraine has denied any role in the raid, while Russia has blamed 'Ukrainian nationalists' for the attack, and its Defence Minister, Sergei Shoigu, has vowed that Moscow will respond to any more cross-border raids swiftly and 'extremely harshly.' At the G7 summit of industrialised and democratic nations on 19-21 May, Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy asked for more arms supplies for his country, including F-16 fighter jets. Russia said that the transfer of such planes would raise the question of NATO's role in the 15-month-old military conflict. The US and other countries promised to start training Ukrainian pilots to use F-16s. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine. Earlier analyses of the war can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

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

[Green transition \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 17-05-2023

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Ambiente

Parole chiave accumulatore elettrico | AMBIENTE | cambiamento climatico | degrado ambientale | economia verde | elettronica ed elettrotecnica | ENERGIA | energia dolce | fotopila | INDUSTRIA | organizzazione dei trasporti | politica dell'ambiente | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | tecnologia pulita | TRASPORTO | veicolo elettrico

Riassunto The United States, China and the European Union are making more and more funds available for the green economic transition and efforts to fight climate change. Increased government spending on green technologies also serves the goal of establishing or expanding industries that have emerged as strategic at a time of global warming, as well as providing quality jobs. This subsidy race is strongly affected by the technological rivalry between China and the US. However, the race in governments' support to develop or strengthen sectors such as batteries, electronic vehicles, solar panels, wind turbines and many others, may not be the best solution for decarbonising the economy, some think-tank analysts say. It risks a downward race among governments, and suboptimal allocation of resources. This note offers links to recent reports and commentaries from some major international think tanks and research institutes on the green transition. Analyses on EU clean tech and industrial policies can be found a previous edition of What think tanks are thinking.

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

[Türkiye's high-stakes elections \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 03-05-2023

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE

Parole chiave Asia-Oceania | costruzione europea | democrazia | elezioni politiche | elezioni presidenziali | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | procedura elettorale e voto | quadro politico | Turchia | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto Türkiye holds presidential and parliamentary elections on 14 May 2023, which could mark a political turnaround after two decades of increasing autocratic rule of the conservative Justice and Development Party (AKP) and its leader, President Recep Tayyip Erdogan. Erdogan faces an unprecedented challenge from the main opposition candidate Kemal Kilicdaroglu, the head of the Republican People's Party (CHP) and presidential nominee for the six-party Nation Alliance bloc. The elections take place amid a serious economic crisis and what analysts say is democratic erosion under Erdogan's government. Polls predict a record voter turnout, and a tight race between the incumbent president and Kilicdaroglu. Under the Erdogan party's rule, the Muslim country has abandoned its secularist tradition and turned into an increasingly difficult partner for the West, including the European Union and NATO. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Türkiye's election, its relations with the EU and its internal and foreign policies.

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

[The EU's international challenges \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 28-04-2023

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici | AMBIENTE | Asia-Oceania | cambiamento climatico | Cina | costruzione europea | degrado ambientale | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geopolitica | politica dell'ambiente | questione russo-ucraina | relazioni dell'Unione europea | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | SCIENZE | scienze umane | sicurezza internazionale | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The European Union faces a number of geopolitical challenges, which are often interwoven. Russia's war on Ukraine is affecting the EU's relations with China, and encouraging the EU to be more open to the Global South, not least to try to persuade these countries not to back Russia in the military conflict. The war reinforces the need to maintain strong security relations with the United States at a time of increasing technological, economic and military rivalry between Washington and Beijing. The EU has a major stake in shaping the international regulatory order, notably in digital and climate change policies. The Union's goal to be the global leader in the fight against climate change requires extra efforts to counter green technology subsidies in the US and China. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on the EU's global challenges. Earlier analyses on climate changes can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series. Papers on de-globalisation are gathered in another item in the series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The European Parliament and EU democracy: Lessons from 70 years of reforms](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 28-04-2023

Autore KAISER WOLFRAM KARL WILHELM

Autore esterno Guerrieri, Sandro; Servent, Ariadna Ripoll

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave bilancio | costruzione europea | democrazia | FINANZE | iniziativa dell'UE | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | organismo dell'UE | Parlamento europeo | potere di bilancio | quadro politico | strategia di crescita dell'UE | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto The European Parliament (EP) has traditionally pushed for the deepening of the European Union (EU) and its democratic reform. First established as the Common Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) in 1951-1952, a large majority of its delegated Members enthusiastically supported the organisation's evolution in a federal direction, including a government dependent on parliamentary support and a parliament with fully fledged legislative and budgetary powers. More recently, the EP was also behind the creation of the Conference on the Future of Europe, which concluded its work in May 2022. Involving randomly chosen individual citizens from all Member States, it produced a list of desirable practical measures, some of which are in the course of implementation, and 49 more far-reaching proposals, including the introduction of transnational lists for EP elections, for example. Debate about these proposals appears to have stalled, however, and it is unclear if or when, or which of, these proposals will be implemented. Against this background, this briefing explores in historical perspective how the EP has pushed for democratic reform of the EU in the past. Focussing on three major constitutional moments – the 1953 European Political Community draft treaty, the 1984 Draft Treaty on European Union, and the 2004 Constitutional Treaty – it demonstrates how even ostensibly failed reform initiatives have repeatedly created long-term impact: by changing the way the EP has worked internally, and cooperated with actors such as political parties and other EU institutions; by developing narrative strategies for reforming the EU; and by creating institutional templates that were later adopted for subsequent treaty reforms. This briefing follows up a roundtable event organised by EPRS on 8 March 2023, which included contributions by Wolfram Kaiser, Head of the European Parliament History Service and Professor at the University of Portsmouth, Sandro Guerrieri, Professor at La Sapienza University, Rome, and Ariadna Ripoll Servent, Professor at the University of Salzburg.

Briefing [EN](#)

[El Estado de Derecho, una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado: España](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 27-04-2023

Autore esterno DG, EPRS

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE | Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Este estudio se integra en una serie que, desde una perspectiva del Derecho Comparado, tienen como objeto analizar el Estado de Derecho en diferentes ordenamientos jurídicos. El presente estudio tiene por objeto el caso de España. Tras el examen de la normativa y de la jurisprudencia, mayoritariamente de índole constitucional, se detiene en su naturaleza, contenido, límites, evolución y futuro. El análisis parte de la particularizada atención a la Constitución de 1978 y a su legislación de desarrollo. En ella se consagra explícitamente, y de la forma más generosa, la regulación del Estado social y democrático de Derecho (art. 1.1 CE), que obedece a una configuración plenamente homologable, con las lógicas especificidades propias de cada país, a los regímenes constitucionales de nuestro entorno, y que posee un ámbito sustantivo que se erige, fundamentalmente, sobre el reconocimiento y paralela tutela del imperio de la ley, de la eficacia de los derechos fundamentales y del principio de división de poderes. Estos son los tres elementos que vertebran, en esencia, los fundamentos intangibles sobre los que se forja, asienta y desarrolla cualquier Estado de Derecho moderno. Un Estado de Derecho implica, prima facie, la escrupulosa preservación de la Constitución, tanto de sus particulares preceptos, como de su espíritu, valores y procedimientos, así como la dinámica asunción de un complejo y depurado sistema de pesos y contrapesos, con la formalizada finalidad de evitar los peligros que toda conformación y actuación del ejercicio del poder político implica.

Studio [ES](#)

[L'État de droit, une perspective de droit comparé - France](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 25-04-2023

Autore esterno Ponthoreau, Marie-Claire

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE | Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Riassunto 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 et organisations internationales. Après avoir expliqué le droit positif et la jurisprudence, le contenu, les limites et la possible évolution de ce concept sont examinés. La présente étude a pour objet le cas de la France. Le trait spécifique du cas français est que la notion d'État de droit n'a jamais été reconnue expressément dans un texte constitutionnel ou tout autre texte juridique. La tradition française est, malgré tout, essentielle car la Révolution et surtout la Déclaration des droits de l'Homme et du citoyen de 1789 ont joué un rôle important en offrant notamment les bases à la construction d'un libéralisme juridique au fondement de la tradition allemande de Rechtsstaat. Si l'État de droit s'est indéniablement étoffé au fil de la Ve République, son développement a été non seulement tardif mais aussi complexe et reste inachevé. Très largement de nature jurisprudentielle, ses différentes ramifications sont parfois difficiles à saisir.

Studio [FR](#)

[Russia's war on Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 19-04-2023

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave approvvigionamento di armi | armamento | difesa | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | guerra | Polonia | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | questione russo-ucraina | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | Ucraina

Riassunto The Ukraine Defence Contact Group (Ramstein group) of 54 countries supporting Kyiv in its struggle against Russia's military aggression meets on 21 April to discuss sending more military equipment to Ukraine. As President Vladimir Putin visited his commanders in regions of Ukraine under Moscow's military occupation, Russian forces stepped up heavy artillery bombardments and air strikes on the devastated, symbolically important Ukrainian city of Bakhmut. Poland, Ukraine's neighbour and staunch ally, has banned imports of Ukrainian grain in defiance of EU trade policies, saying local prices of wheat had plummeted, causing protests from Polish farmers. Transport shipments would be restored after a deal to ensure that Poland would be only a transit country for the commodity. Meanwhile, Russia has cast doubt over whether it will agree to extend the agreement not to block Ukrainian shipments of grain via the Black Sea. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine. Earlier analyses of the war can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Der Rechtsstaat, eine rechtsvergleichende Perspektive: Deutschland](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 30-03-2023

Autore esterno Reimer, Franz

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE | Diritto internazionale pubblico

Riassunto Dieses Dokument ist Teil einer Reihe von Studien, mit denen der Rechtsstaat in verschiedenen Rechtsordnungen aus rechtsvergleichender Sicht dargestellt werden sollen. Nach einer Erklärung der einschlägigen Rechtsvorschriften und Rechtsprechung werden der Inhalt, die Grenzen und die mögliche Entwicklung des Rechtsstaates analysiert. Die vorliegende Studie hat den Fall Deutschland zum Gegenstand. Das Rechtsstaatsprinzip ist, obwohl im Verfassungstext nur angedeutet (Art. 16 Abs. 2 Satz 2 GG, Art. 23 Abs. 1 Satz 1 GG, Art. 28 Abs. 1 Satz 1 GG) ein zentraler Bestandteil des Grundgesetzes. Es ergibt sich aus einer Zusammenschau zahlreicher Einzelnormen der Verfassung (wie Art. 1 Abs. 3, Art. 19 Abs. 4 und 20 Abs. 3 GG) und ist über diese einzelnen Vorschriften hinaus gesamthaft verbürgt, kann also auch für neue Fragestellungen fruchtbar gemacht werden. Es zielt auf umfassende Rechts- und Verfassungsbindung aller öffentlichen Gewalt und auf effektive Rechtsschutzmöglichkeiten für Private.

Studio [DE](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 23-03-2023

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE | Governance globale

Riassunto 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.

Studio [FR](#)

[Artificial intelligence \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 23-03-2023

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Industria | Politica di ricerca

Parole chiave analisi economica | cibernetica | documentazione | ECONOMIA | informatica e trattamento dei dati | informazione ed elaborazione dell'informazione | intelligenza artificiale | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | pubblicazione | SCIENZE | scienze naturali e applicate | sicurezza delle informazioni | studio d'impatto | tecnologia digitale | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | trasformazione tecnologica

Riassunto The recent launches of artificial intelligence (AI) tools capable of generating direct textual answers to questions, notably the chatbot ChatGPT, and the development of general-purpose AI technologies, are expected to revolutionise the application of AI in society and the economy. New AI tools in general offer massive potential for developments in industry, agriculture, health, education and other areas. However, many scientists and politicians are calling for the establishment of a legal and ethical framework to avoid potentially detrimental impacts from the use of such technologies. The EU's approach to artificial intelligence centres on excellence and trust, aimed at boosting research and industrial capacity while ensuring safety and fundamental rights. In 2021, the European Commission proposed the AI Act to regulate this area, but that regulation is still being debated. According to European Parliament recommendations from May 2022, AI has huge potential to boost capital and labour productivity, innovation, growth and job creation. However, its development could also pave the way for potential mass surveillance and other detrimental impacts on fundamental rights and values. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on artificial Intelligence.

Briefing [EN](#)

[José María Gil-Robles Gil-Delgado \(1935-2023\): President of the European Parliament, 1997-1999](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 16-03-2023

Autore RAMIREZ PEREZ Sigfrido Manuel

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave biografia | distinzione onorifica | documentazione | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | Parlamento europeo | presidente dell'istituzione | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | Spagna | UNIONE EUROPEA | vita sociale

Riassunto José María Gil-Robles Gil-Delgado is so far the only Spaniard from the European People's Party (EPP) to serve as President of the European Parliament. He embodied a particular tradition within Spanish political life: Christian democracy. Son of the historical leader of the Spanish Right during the Second Spanish Republic, Gil-Robles lived with his family in exile in Portugal during the Spanish Civil War. He came back to Spain along with his monarchist father to oppose the dictatorship, and became very active in the European Movement and European Christian democracy organisations, helping to pave the way for national reconciliation and a democratic transition. After the dismal failure of the Christian Democratic Party in Spain's first free elections in 1977, and following the transformation of the Alianza Popular into the Partido Popular and its accession to the EPP, Gil-Robles was elected to the European Parliament in 1989. Re-elected in 1994, he became a vice president and then, from 1997 until 1999, President. During his years in office, he represented the European Parliament in the negotiations leading to the Treaty of Amsterdam. Gil-Robles played a crucial role in consolidating Parliament's scrutiny of the European Commission during the historic process that led to the resignation of the Santer Commission in 1999, putting his role as President above his personal and political connections and interests. Re-elected to Parliament for a third term, he chaired several parliamentary intergroups that reflected his Christian conviction that solidarity and human dignity were at the core of the European project. In favour of the Constitutional Treaty and later of the Lisbon Treaty, Gil-Robles supported deeper European integration, a movement that he compared to that of a tortoise. Once he had retired from Parliament, Gil-Robles remained active as Jean Monnet Chair in Madrid, and President of the Jean Monnet Foundation and of the Association of Former Members of the European Parliament.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The latest on Russia's war on Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 16-03-2023

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave approvvigionamento di armi | armamento | difesa | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | guerra | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | questione russo-ucraina | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | Ucraina

Riassunto Ukraine and its Western allies say Moscow is waging an unprovoked war of conquest that has destroyed Ukrainian cities, killed thousands of people and forced millions more to flee their homes. As Russian troops push forward in waves with a new offensive in the eastern Donbas region of Ukraine, Russia and Ukraine are locked in the bloodiest infantry battle in Europe since World War II. Ukraine has been urging its allies in the EU and the US to increase the delivery of weapons as it is running out of artillery shells. However, the West's weapon production capacities are limited. Tanks and aircraft in particular will be crucial to ward off Russian attacks and, possibly, retake Ukrainian territory occupied by Moscow, says Ukrainian President, Volodymyr Zelenskyy. Think-tank analysts also ponder wider issues, such as the impact of the war on efforts to combat climate change, fiscal and other policies, as well as the post-war global order and Ukraine's reconstruction. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine. Earlier analyses of the war can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Industrial policy, State aid and clean tech \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 09-03-2023

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Industria | Politica di ricerca

Parole chiave aiuto di Stato | America | concorrenza | costruzione europea | ECONOMIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | IMPRESA E CONCORRENZA | INDUSTRIA | inflazione | libera concorrenza | mercato unico | politica economica | politica industriale | politiche e strutture industriali | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | relazioni dell'Unione europea | situazione economica | Stati Uniti | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | tecnologia pulita | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The European Union faces a dilemma in how to respond to the US Inflation Reduction Act, which pours billions of dollars of federal funds into the American economy by favouring US-made clean energy and technology. The debate is reshaping the EU's efforts to become a global leader in clean technologies to help combat climate change. It has also heated up the discussion on future EU industrial policy, pitting advocates of proactive State aid against defenders of the traditional EU competition policy which underpins the single market. This note offers links to recent reports and commentaries from some major international think tanks and research institutes on the debates relating to EU clean tech and industrial policies, notably in the area of State aid.

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

[A new chapter in EU-UK ties? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 03-03-2023

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave accordo (UE) | cooperazione europea | cooperazione militare | cooperazione scientifica | costruzione europea | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | politica di cooperazione | recesso dall'UE | Regno Unito | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, and the British Prime Minister, Rishi Sunak, have hailed the new political agreement between the European Union and the United Kingdom as the opening of a new chapter in relations between the two. Ties have been uneasy ever since the UK left the EU, more than three years ago, hindering the development of much-needed cooperation in areas such as defence and scientific research. The new agreement in principle, called the Windsor Framework, modifies trade rules for Northern Ireland, which have been a source of heated debate in the post-Brexit UK. The deal seeks to resolve tensions caused by the Ireland/Northern Ireland protocol, a complex agreement which sets trading rules for Northern Ireland – allowing it to access the EU single market and thus avoid a 'hard border' on the island of Ireland – that London agreed before the UK left the EU, but has since maintained are unworkable. This note offers links to recent reports and commentaries from some major international think tanks and research institutes on the implications of Brexit and on EU-UK relations.

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

[Los principios de igualdad y no discriminación, una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado – Chile](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 24-02-2023

Autore esterno Excmo. Sr. Prof. Dr. Gonzalo GARCÍA PINO

Settore di intervento Questioni di genere, uguaglianza e diversità | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Este documento se integra en una serie de estudios que, desde una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado, tienen como objeto analizar los principios de igualdad y de no discriminación en diferentes ordenamientos jurídicos. Tras la explicación de la normativa y la jurisprudencia de aplicación, se examinan el contenido, los límites y la posible evolución de dichos principios. El ordenamiento objeto del presente estudio es el de Chile. Para el estudio de los indicados principios, se tienen en cuenta factores tales como, el sexo, el género, la orientación sexual, la discapacidad, la nacionalidad, la edad, el estado civil, la opinión política, la etnia y el origen de la filiación. El presente documento es la 2a edición, revisada y puesta al día, de la versión publicada por la Biblioteca de Derecho Comparado en marzo de 2021. A través de las Notas del Editor, se añade una comparación con otros ordenamientos jurídicos analizados en esta misma serie de estudios.

[Studio](#) [ES](#)

[EU security, defence and foreign policies \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 23-02-2023

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave difesa | gruppo di riflessione | politica europea di difesa | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | sicurezza europea | sicurezza internazionale

Riassunto Russia's war on Ukraine has been redefining the European Union's security, defence and foreign policies, changing its priorities on the continent and globally. The biggest military conflict on European soil since World War II has shone a spotlight on territorial defence and the shifting international order. Before the brutal conflict erupted a year ago, security and defence policy had focused mainly on conflict prevention and the strengthening of international security in general. The main foreign policy objectives had included the preservation of peace, strengthening international security and promoting international cooperation. The war has highlighted the importance of NATO and transatlantic relations for European security, despite efforts to bolster the EU's 'strategic autonomy'. The conflict has solidified EU solidarity in foreign and security policy, but also brought to light certain divisions among Member States. This note gathers links to recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on European defence, security and foreign policies. It includes only the most recent papers related to Ukraine. Earlier reports on Russia's war on Ukraine can be found in the previous item in the 'What think tanks are thinking' series.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Ukraine: Awaiting Russia's offensive \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 17-02-2023

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave approvvigionamento di armi | armamento | difesa | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | intervento militare | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | questione russo-ucraina | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | Ucraina

Riassunto During his first visit to the European Parliament and the European Council, Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy appealed to the European Union to provide his country with aircraft and other military equipment needed to repel Russia's further military aggression. Greeted with a standing ovation in the European Parliament, Zelenskyy said that Ukraine was not only defending its own independence, but also the 'European way of life'. EU leaders vowed to stand by Ukraine with steadfast support, but Member States have so far failed to make a firm commitment to send fighter jets to Kyiv. In recent weeks, Russia has been pouring tens of thousands of freshly mobilised soldiers into Ukraine in a move likely in anticipation of a big offensive in February, coinciding with the first anniversary of the war. Russia has boasted of initial gains, but progress has been incremental at best. Overall, there is little movement at the front-line on either side, as the armies are locked in battle in snow-covered trenches, which both sides describe as the deadliest fighting of the war. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine. Earlier analyses of the war can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Climate change \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 03-02-2023

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Ambiente

Parole chiave accordo di Parigi sui cambiamenti climatici | adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici | agente inquinante dell'atmosfera | AMBIENTE | America | cambiamento climatico | degrado ambientale | ECONOMIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | inflazione | inquinamento automobilistico | politica dell'ambiente | prevenzione dell'inquinamento | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | situazione economica | Stati Uniti | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | tecnologia pulita

Riassunto Last year's UN Climate Change Conference, COP27, made some headway in efforts to fight climate change, but its overall progress was limited. The gathering agreed to create a loss-and-damage fund, to support poorer countries disproportionately affected by climate change while only being responsible for a small share of global greenhouse gas emissions. Governments at COP27 also called for reform of the International Monetary Fund and the multilateral development banks, to align global public finance with the goals of the Paris Agreement on climate. However, the meeting produced barely any new initiatives on climate mitigation, which are needed to take to keep alive the Paris 1.5°C temperature-reduction goal. The European Union is debating a response to the US Inflation Reduction Act, which provides for US\$369 billion investment in energy security and combatting climate change, but may threaten to lure away from Europe some clean-tech corporate investment. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on climate issues. More papers on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking'.

[Briefing EN](#)

[International trade \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 26-01-2023

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Commercio internazionale

Parole chiave analisi economica | commercio internazionale | commercio internazionale | conseguenza economica | ECONOMIA | epidemia | inflazione | malattia da coronavirus | politica commerciale | politica commerciale | questione russo-ucraina | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | salute | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | sicurezza internazionale | situazione economica

Riassunto The European Union's international trade has suffered from the COVID-19 pandemic, broken supply chains, the growth of protectionism in many regions and, most recently, from Russia's war on Ukraine. The United States' trade policy towards China, which is aimed at curbing the authoritarian country's growing power, has exacerbated the fragmentation of trade. The United States has adopted the Inflation Reduction Act, a massive green subsidy programme which analysts and politicians say may lower the competitiveness of some European clean-tech products. The EU is debating how to respond to the Act, including with the envisaged proposal of a Net-Zero Industry Act, setting a number of clean-tech objectives for 2030. The work of the new EU US Trade and Technology Council has so far made limited progress in resolving the trade spat. This note offers links to a series of recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes on international trade policy.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Die Grundsätze der Gleichheit und der Nichtdiskriminierung, eine rechtsvergleichende Perspektive - Spanien](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 26-01-2023

Settore di intervento Recepimento e attuazione del diritto | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Die vorliegende Studie ist Teil eines weiter gefassten Projekts, das als Grundlage für den integrierten und korrelierten Vergleich der Regelung des Grundsatzes der Gleichheit und Nichtdiskriminierung in den unterschiedlichen positiven Rechtsordnungen dienen soll. Auf den folgenden Seiten werden die in Spanien geltenden Rechtsvorschriften und die konstitutionelle Rechtsprechung analysiert. Parallel dazu wird die Dogmatik des Konzepts und der Natur dieses Rechts unter besonderer Berücksichtigung seiner Grenzen sowie positiver oder proaktiver bereichsspezifischer Maßnahmen untersucht. Auch wird den zahlreichen rechtlichen Herausforderungen nachgegangen sowie dem Problem der wahllosen Verbreitung bestimmter Maßnahmen positiver und umgekehrter Diskriminierung, die die allgemeine Geltung des Gleichheitsprinzips untergraben könnten. In der spanischen Verfassung von 1978 ist der Grundsatz der Gleichheit und Nichtdiskriminierung ein Grundstein des gesamten Verfassungsaufbaus, insbesondere im Bereich der Grundrechte und Grundfreiheiten. Das bedeutete, dass alle Ungleichheiten, die zum Zeitpunkt des Inkrafttretens der Verfassung vorhanden waren, als unvereinbar mit der neuen Werteordnung angesehen wurden. Es gibt mehrere verfassungsrechtliche Bestimmungen zum Gleichheitsprinzip. Erstens verankert Artikel 14 der Verfassung die Gleichheit aller Spanier vor dem Gesetz (formale Gleichheit) und schließt jede Art von Diskriminierung aus. Bestimmte Gründe, die als qualifizierte Arten von Ungleichbehandlung gelten, werden ausdrücklich erwähnt: Abstammung, Rasse, Geschlecht, Religion, Überzeugungen. Zweitens sieht Artikel 1 Absatz 1 der Verfassung die Gleichheit als einen der obersten Werte der spanischen Rechtsordnung vor. Schließlich ist in Artikel 9 Absatz 2 des Verfassungstextes in Verbindung mit der formalen Gleichheit die substanzielle Gleichheit zwingend vorgeschrieben. Die staatlichen Behörden werden beauftragt, alle Hindernisse, die einer wirksamen Umsetzung im Weg stehen könnten, zu beseitigen. Die Rechtsprechung des Verfassungsgerichts ist von enormer Bedeutung und Tragweite, da durch sie von Anfang an die Reichweite der Verfassung bis zum derzeitigen Geltungsbereich abgesteckt, die Verfassung ausgeführt und umfangreich geschützt wurde. Das vorliegende Dokument ist die deutsche Version einer Studie, die ursprünglich im Oktober 2020 in spanischer Sprache von der Bibliothek für Vergleichendes Recht veröffentlicht wurde. Diese Version aktualisiert die frühere Version durch Anmerkungen des Herausgebers (AdH).

Studio [DE](#)

[The EU's energy markets \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 20-01-2023

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Energia

Parole chiave crisi energetica | ENERGIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | guerra | mercato dell'energia | politica energetica | politica energetica dell'UE | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | questione russo-ucraina | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | Ucraina

Riassunto Energy prices have recently fallen in the European Union, easing slightly the energy crisis for consumers and businesses caused by Russia's 11-month-long war on Ukraine. EU emergency measures, diversification of supplies and a benign winter have all helped to reduce energy costs, which skyrocketed after Russia curtailed fossil fuel exports with the aim of pressing the EU to reduce support for Ukraine, and in response to EU sanctions on Moscow. In December, EU governments agreed to cap gas prices, with a view to better shield European households and businesses from price spikes, which have fuelled inflation and undermined economic growth. On 17 January, European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen stated that she would propose a Net-Zero Industry Act, which envisages a number of clean tech objectives for 2030, as a response to the US's vast, green subsidy package, the 'Inflation Reduction Act'. Nevertheless, the difficulties in securing Europe's energy supply in the long term will not be easily overcome. This note gathers links to recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on the energy market. Earlier publication on the topic can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Latest on Russia's war on Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 12-01-2023

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave armamento | difesa | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | guerra | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | questione russo-ucraina | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | Ucraina

Riassunto As Russia's war on Ukraine has entered into its 11th month, Moscow's forces have launched fierce attacks in the east of the country, hoping for gains after a series of retreats in the second half of 2022. In some of the most intense fighting since the invasion, Russia's onslaught focused on the salt-mining town of Soledar, a stepping-stone in Moscow's push to capture the entire Donbas region. In the preceding weeks, Russia has been bombing Ukraine's critical infrastructure, depriving many areas and people of electricity, heating and water supplies. Ukraine is preparing to receive Patriot air defence missiles from the United States and Germany. Ukrainian troops were due soon to arrive in the United States to begin training on this advanced defence system. Meanwhile, the EU has agreed to introduce a price cap for Russian oil at US\$60 per barrel. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine. Earlier analyses of the war can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

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

[2022: The year that shook the world \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 20-12-2022

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Ambiente | Energia | Problemi economici e monetari

Parole chiave analisi economica | catena di approvvigionamento | conseguenza economica | costruzione europea | documentazione | ECONOMIA | epidemia | geopolitica | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | malattia da coronavirus | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | produzione | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | questione russo-ucraina | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | salute | SCIENZE | scienze umane | sicurezza internazionale | sintesi di testi | situazione economica | situazione economica | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The past year has been a genuine annus horribilis, shaking Europe and the world with security, economic and geopolitical shocks. Russia's brutal and unprovoked attack on Ukraine is the biggest military conflict on the continent since the Second World War. Apart from causing horrific death tolls, suffering and destruction, the war triggered security, political, energy and migration crises and undermined the nascent economic recovery from the COVID pandemic, fuelling record inflation and clouding growth prospects. The assertiveness of autocratic regimes, notably in China and Russia, the rise of populism, global technology rivalry, and post-pandemic problems with supply chains accelerated global fragmentation, shifted political alliances and posed a further threat to the rules-based order in the world. Climate talks made some headway, but some analysts and politicians warn that the action so far has been insufficient and the world may be close to a point of no return on climate change. This note gathers links to selected recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on the key takeaways from 2022.

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

[Die Grundsätze der Gleichheit und der Nichtdiskriminierung, eine rechtsvergleichende Perspektive - Belgien](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 14-12-2022

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Dieses Dokument ist Teil einer Reihe von Studien, mit denen die Grundsätze der Gleichheit und der Nichtdiskriminierung in verschiedenen Staaten und internationalen Organisationen aus rechtsvergleichender Sicht dargestellt werden sollen. Nach einer Erklärung der einschlägigen Rechtsvorschriften und Rechtsprechung werden der Inhalt, die Grenzen und die mögliche Entwicklung dieser Grundsätze analysiert. Die vorliegende Studie widmet sich Belgien. In der vorliegenden Studie wird zunächst nachgezeichnet, wie sich die Anerkennung der Grundsätze der Gleichheit und der Nichtdiskriminierung in Belgien seit 1831 entwickelte. Anschließend wird die belgische Gesetzgebung im Bereich der Diskriminierungsbekämpfung möglichst ausführlich vorgestellt. Im dritten Teil soll auf eine Auswahl der ehrgeizigen Rechtsprechung des Verfassungsgerichtshofs als Hüter der Grundsätze der Gleichheit und der Nichtdiskriminierung eingegangen werden. Danach wird beschrieben, wie das auf dem amerikanischen Kontinent entstandene Konzept der positiven Diskriminierung im belgischen Recht rezipiert wurde. Daran schließen sich einige Schlussbetrachtungen an. Das vorliegende Dokument ist die deutsche Version einer Studie, die ursprünglich im Februar 2021 in französischer Sprache von der Bibliothek für Vergleichendes Recht veröffentlicht wurde. Diese Version aktualisiert die frühere Version durch Anmerkungen des Herausgebers.

[Studio](#) [DE](#)

[Latest on migration \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 13-12-2022

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave aiuto ai rifugiati | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | integrazione dei migranti | migrazione | OCSE | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | politica di cooperazione | politica migratoria dell'UE | profugo | questione russo-ucraina | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | Ucraina

Riassunto Russia's war on Ukraine and its entire population has generated a historic outflow of people, largely women and children, fleeing the hostilities. About five million refugees from Ukraine have been recorded across the EU and other countries, triggering a refugee and humanitarian crisis at a scale unseen in Europe since World War II. A recent study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development suggests that EU policies focus on giving refugees quick access to support for integration and further building their skills without hampering a possible return to Ukraine once the situation allows. The EU is debating an overhaul of its migration rules to make them fairer for Member States that receive high number of migrants due to their geographical location. The number of refugees using the Mediterranean and Western Balkan routes to seek to enter the EU has also been on the rise. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on migration in Europe and on debates on how to reform its rules.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Future EU reforms \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 02-12-2022

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Ambiente | Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare | Energia | Problemi economici e monetari

Parole chiave adeguamento strutturale | AMBIENTE | cambiamento sociale | crisi energetica | ECONOMIA | economia verde | ENERGIA | FINANZE | finanze dell'Unione europea | fiscalità | fondo (UE) | politica dell'ambiente | politica economica | politica energetica | politica fiscale | potere di decisione | quadro politico | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | relazioni monetarie | riforma istituzionale | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica | vita sociale | zona euro

Riassunto Several simultaneous crises have put renewed pressure on the European Union to revise decision-making procedures and economic policies. Russia's war on Ukraine, growing protectionism worldwide, technological rivalry with China and the US, problems with the rule of law in some Member States, post-pandemic issues and migration woes pose many challenges on the political side. On the economic front, many economists and politicians are calling for fiscal reforms, energy system overhaul and new EU funds. Those funds would finance the EU's transition towards a green economy, and boost the bloc's ability to deal with external shocks, such as the current energy crisis. Among topics discussed are increasing the scope of qualified majority voting by EU Member States in the Council, creating more coherent unions for energy and health, improving rules for sharing the costs of immigration, and modifying enlargement policies. In the economic area, discussions focus on overhauling fiscal rules for the euro area and the wider EU, issuing more EU debt, countering unfair competition from abroad, increasing cooperation in the energy sector, and new industrial policies to foster growth of innovative and high-technology companies. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the EU and proposed reforms. Earlier papers on the State of the Union can be found in a recent edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking'.

Briefing [EN](#)

['Deglobalisation' \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 29-11-2022

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave cooperazione internazionale | ECONOMIA | economia internazionale | geopolitica | globalizzazione | mondialismo | politica di cooperazione | politica economica | protezionismo | quadro politico | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | SCIENZE | scienze umane | struttura economica | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto After decades of growing global integration, the world is becoming more fragmented in a number of areas, many analysts say. Deglobalisation can be defined as movement towards a less connected world, characterised by powerful nation states, local solutions, and border controls, rather than global institutions, treaties, and free movement. The recent growth of protectionism, problems with supply chains, the diminishing role of global institutions, geopolitical shifts, technological rivalry and falling foreign investment, as well as energy and food crises, have been accompanied by events such as Russia's war on Ukraine, the COVID-19 pandemic, Brexit, authoritarianism in China and populism in the US and elsewhere. On the other hand, phenomena such as the coronavirus pandemic, international crime and climate change demonstrate the continuing relevance of global collaboration. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the shifting balance between globalising and deglobalising forces.

Briefing [EN](#)

Die Grundsätze der Gleichheit und der Nichtdiskriminierung, eine rechtsvergleichende Perspektive – Europarat

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 28-11-2022

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Dieses Dokument ist Teil einer Reihe von Studien, mit denen die Grundsätze der Gleichheit und der Nichtdiskriminierung in verschiedenen Staaten und internationalen Organisationen aus rechtsvergleichender Sicht dargestellt werden sollen. Nach einer Erklärung der einschlägigen Rechtsvorschriften und Rechtsprechung werden der Inhalt, die Grenzen und die mögliche Entwicklung dieser Grundsätze analysiert. Diese Studie widmet sich dem Europarat. Das Diskriminierungsverbot wird in einer ausgeprägten und angemessenen Weise geschützt, im Wesentlichen auf der Grundlage von Artikel 14 EMRK und der einschlägigen Rechtsprechung des Gerichtshofs, auch wenn der Grundsatz der Gleichheit vor dem Gesetz nicht ausdrücklich und formell in der Konvention verankert ist. Die Wirksamkeit des Verbots hängt jedoch von der Wahrung dieses Rechts durch die Mitgliedstaaten ab. Der Kampf gegen Diskriminierung wird auch durch Instrumente des „weichen Rechts“ vorangetrieben. Das vorliegende Dokument ist die deutsche Version einer Studie, die ursprünglich im Oktober 2020 in französischer Sprache von der Bibliothek für Vergleichendes Recht veröffentlicht wurde. Diese Version aktualisiert die frühere Version durch Anmerkungen des Herausgebers.

Studio [DE](#)

Russia's war on Ukraine nine months on [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 17-11-2022

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | guerra | NATO | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | questione russo-ucraina | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | Ucraina

Riassunto Russia has recently launched the heaviest missile barrage against Ukraine since it began its attack on the country nearly nine months ago. This follows the Ukrainian counter-offensive in the east and south, which led to Russia abandoning the southern city of Kherson, the only regional capital it had captured since the February invasion. On 15 November, a missile landed in Poland, killing two and sparking fears that Russia had attacked a NATO country. A NATO and Polish investigation showed that the blast most likely came from a stray rocket of the Ukrainian air defence system. However, the military alliance said Moscow, not Kyiv, was ultimately responsible for the explosion in Poland. At their summit in Bali, G20 leaders issued a closing declaration saying that 'most members strongly condemned the war in Ukraine', although it acknowledged that 'there were other views'. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine. Earlier analyses of the war can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

Il Parlamento europeo compie 70 anni: origini e traiettorie a lungo termine

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 15-11-2022

Autore KAISER WOLFRAM KARL WILHELM

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave Assemblea comune della CECA | CECA | competenza istituzionale (UE) | costruzione europea | cronistoria | diritto dell'Unione europea | documentazione | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | Parlamento europeo | storia dell'Europa | trattato sull'Unione europea | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto Quando Jean Monnet concepì per la prima volta il piano Schuman, dal nome del ministro degli Esteri francese Robert Schuman, il piano non includeva nemmeno un'assemblea parlamentare. L'Assemblea comune, istituita successivamente per la Comunità europea del carbone e dell'acciaio, era composta da delegati dei parlamenti nazionali che disponevano solo di poteri di vigilanza limitati e inefficaci. Nonostante le sue umili origini, tuttavia, i delegati sono riusciti a stabilire traiettorie a lungo termine che sono state fondamentali per l'evoluzione dell'Assemblea comune verso l'attuale Parlamento europeo, che costituisce oggi la pietra angolare dell'Unione europea in quanto democrazia europea transnazionale.

In sintesi [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [NL](#), [PL](#)

[The COP27 climate talks \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 14-11-2022

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Ambiente

Parole chiave adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici | AMBIENTE | cambiamento climatico | conferenza dell'ONU | degrado ambientale | ECONOMIA | gas a effetto serra | incontro al vertice | politica dell'ambiente | politica economica | politica internazionale | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | riduzione delle emissioni gassose | sviluppo sostenibile

Riassunto Leaders and government officials from across the world are meeting at the annual climate summit amid warnings that it might soon be too late to take meaningful measures to slow down the global warming that threatens to impoverish life on Earth and is already causing weather anomalies. 'We are on a highway to climate hell with our foot on the accelerator... Humanity has a choice: Cooperate or perish,' United Nations Secretary-General, Antonio Guterres, said at the beginning of the meeting in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt. The meeting – the 2022 United Nations Climate Change Conference of Parties, or COP27 – is scheduled to last until 18 November. At the centre of discussions now are the aid and investment that rich countries could provide to poorer nations to help them develop without increasing emissions of greenhouse gases. Officials are also debating a mechanism for compensating poorer countries for losses and damage caused by climate change, which has partly come due to the emissions of wealthy countries. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on climate issues published in the recent few months.

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

[Xi re-elected to China's top job \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 28-10-2022

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave Asia-Oceania | Cina | comunismo | costruzione europea | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | militante politico | partito politico | politica estera | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | quadro politico | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza internazionale | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto Xi Jinping won a third term in China's top job, as secretary general of the Communist Party, at its Congress in October, solidifying his grip on power over a country which has become increasingly autocratic and abrasive in its foreign policy during his 10-year reign to date. Xi's re-election for a third term broke with China's recent tradition of leaders being replaced after two terms, in a sign he will yield power in a manner reminiscent of communist China's founder Mao Zedong. His new reign begins amid fears that China might try to annex Taiwan, and with questions over the extent to which he will support Russia in its war against Ukraine. Domestically, Xi faces challenges including faltering growth, a property crisis, and huge debt levels. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on China, its international relations and domestic policies.

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

[Principios de igualdad y no discriminación una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado - Consejo de Europa](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 25-10-2022

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto El presente documento forma parte de una serie de estudios que se proponen presentar los principios de igualdad y no discriminación en distintos Estados y organizaciones internacionales desde una perspectiva de Derecho comparado. Tras examinar la normativa y la jurisprudencia de aplicación, se abordan el contenido, los límites y la posible evolución de dichos principios. El presente estudio se dedica al Consejo de Europa. La prohibición de la discriminación está protegida de forma desarrollada y adecuada, esencialmente en virtud del artículo 14 del CEDH y la jurisprudencia pertinente del Tribunal, si bien el Convenio no consagra de forma explícita y formal el principio de igualdad ante la ley. La efectividad de la prohibición depende, no obstante, de que los Estados Miembros la respeten. También se promueve la lucha contra la discriminación a través de instrumentos de Derecho blando. El presente documento es la versión en español del estudio publicado originalmente por la Biblioteca de Derecho Comparado en francés en octubre de 2020. Esta versión pone al día la versión anterior mediante las notas del editor.

[Studio](#) [ES](#)

[The European Political Community \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 20-10-2022

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave coabitazione politica | cooperazione politica | costruzione europea | dialogo sociale (UE) | documentazione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | OCCUPAZIONE E LAVORO | politica di cooperazione | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | pubblicazione dell'UE | rapporti di lavoro e diritto del lavoro | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto The European Political Community (EPC) held its inaugural meeting on 6 October in Prague, bringing together on an equal footing the leaders of the EU's 27 Member States and 17 other European countries. French President Emmanuel Macron had called for the creation of the EPC after Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, to serve as a forum for political dialogue and cooperation on security, stability and prosperity. Its first gathering, attended by Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan and British Prime Minister Liz Truss among others, focused on the war and the resulting energy crisis in many countries. The EPC will meet twice a year, meeting next in Chişinău, the capital of Moldova. This note gathers links to recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on the European Political Community. Some earlier publications on European governance can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[Latest on Russia's war on Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 14-10-2022

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | guerra | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | questione russo-ucraina | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | Ucraina

Riassunto On 10 October, Russia began massive missile strikes against Ukrainian cities in another twist to a war launched more than 7 months ago. The attacks followed an explosion which damaged the bridge from Russia to the annexed Crimean peninsula and a successful counter-offensive by Ukrainian forces in the east and south of the country. Earlier Russia declared the annexation of Ukraine's south-eastern provinces, started a mobilisation of hundreds of thousands of additional soldiers and threatened to use its nuclear weapons. In a snub to the United States and the European Union, oil-exporting countries joined Russia in announcing cuts in their oil production, lifting its global price. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine. Earlier analyses on the topic can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The EU's economic woes \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 07-10-2022

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Parole chiave Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | Russia

Riassunto Russia's war on Ukraine has threatened to undermine the European Union's economic recovery from the pandemic. Most EU Member States had returned to growth after two years of COVID, with the help of the massive Next Generation EU fund, but the military conflict brought about a steep rise in the prices of food and, especially energy. The resulting surge in inflation has forced the European Central Bank and other central banks to raise interest rates, boding ill for future growth. Rate hikes by the US Federal Reserve and global financial volatility have pushed the euro below parity with the US dollar. On a positive note, EU unemployment remains relatively low. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on the economic situation in Europe. Some earlier publications on inflation and growth can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 21-09-2022

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave approvvigionamento d'energia | costruzione europea | crisi energetica | ENERGIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | indipendenza energetica | politica energetica | politica energetica dell'UE | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | questione russo-ucraina | relazioni dell'Unione europea | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | sicurezza internazionale | Ucraina | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The European Commission's President, Ursula von der Leyen, unveiled a package of measures to curb energy prices, which skyrocketed in the wake of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and stressed the EU's unwavering solidarity with Ukraine, in her annual State of the Union address delivered on 14 September. The plan envisages cuts in the use of electricity across the bloc, a cap on the revenues of companies which produce electricity at low cost, aid for companies and individuals hit by the energy crisis and, possibly, mandatory limits on the price of gas. On Ukraine, von der Leyen promised to maintain EU sanctions on Russia, to continue financial aid to the country devastated by the war, and work to ensure Ukraine's seamless access to the EU's single market. During her speech to the European Parliament in Strasbourg, she also vowed determination in pursuing green energy goals, including the creation of a hydrogen energy market. She said the Commission would propose new ideas for the EU's economic governance, including more flexibility on Member States' paths to debt reduction, and an SME relief package that would include a single set of tax rules for doing business in Europe. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the State of the Union and related issues. Recent papers on the war on Ukraine can be found in a recent edition of What Think Tanks are Thinking, and on the energy crisis in another publication from the series.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Russia's war on Ukraine fuels energy crisis \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 14-09-2022

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Energia

Parole chiave crisi energetica | ENERGIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | guerra | politica energetica | politica energetica dell'UE | prezzo dell'energia | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | questione russo-ucraina | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | Ucraina

Riassunto The European Union is debating how to respond to the energy crisis resulting from Russia's war on Ukraine. Energy prices are surging in the EU and elsewhere, as Russia curtails fossil fuel exports with the aim of pressing the Union to reduce its support for Ukraine. Gas prices are now some ten times their average over the last decade. Individual EU governments are offering their citizens and businesses financial relief, but they face the dilemma of balancing this aid with allowing energy prices to grow in order to discourage consumption. Some countries are reopening polluting coal-fired power plants and delaying closures of nuclear energy generators. The European Commission proposed, in September, EU-wide measures against Russia's energy market manipulation. They would force firms and individuals to use less energy in certain circumstances, and envisage windfall charges on some power generators, which would be returned to consumers. It offers liquidity aid for energy firms and proposes a cap on the price of Russian gas. EU energy ministers discussed the ideas on 9 September, but reached no firm conclusions. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on the energy market. Earlier analyses of high energy prices can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Russia's war on Ukraine six months on \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 06-09-2022

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave centrale nucleare | costruzione europea | DIRITTO | diritto internazionale | distribuzione del gas | ENERGIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | guerra | industria nucleare ed elettrica | misura restrittiva dell'UE | politica dell'UE in materia di visti | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | questione russo-ucraina | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | Ucraina | UNIONE EUROPEA | urbanistica e edilizia

Riassunto European Union foreign ministers have agreed to make it more difficult for Russians to obtain visas to travel to the bloc, but stopped short of imposing an EU-wide visa ban, as called for by Ukraine. More than six months after Russia invaded Ukraine, the country is holding out against the aggressor, helped by military and financial help from the United States, EU countries and others. Ukrainian forces have recently launched counter-attacks against the Russian military occupying areas in the south and east of the country. United Nations experts arrived at Ukraine's large nuclear plant at Zaporizhzhia to assess the risk of radiation from the facility, which is currently controlled by Russian forces but operated by Ukrainian staff. Russia is scaling down natural gas supplies to the EU in retaliation for sanctions against Moscow, fuelling inflation and additional fears of recession. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine. Earlier analyses of the implications of the war can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Los principios de igualdad y no discriminación, una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado - Bélgica](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 14-07-2022

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Este documento se integra en una serie de estudios que, desde una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado, tienen por objeto presentar los principios de igualdad y no discriminación en distintos ordenamientos. Tras examinar la normativa y la jurisprudencia de aplicación, se abordan el contenido, los límites y la posible evolución de dichos principios. El presente estudio tiene como objeto el caso de Bélgica. Este estudio hace en primer lugar un recorrido por la evolución del reconocimiento del principio de igualdad y no discriminación en Bélgica desde 1831. En segundo lugar, se realiza una exposición lo más completa posible de la legislación belga en materia de lucha contra la discriminación. En tercer lugar, el estudio aborda de una forma más selectiva la ambiciosa jurisprudencia del organismo que vela por el cumplimiento del principio de igualdad y no discriminación, el Tribunal Constitucional. En cuarto lugar, el estudio describe la inclusión en la legislación belga del concepto de "discriminación positiva", que tiene su origen al otro lado del Atlántico. Por último, se ofrecen algunas reflexiones finales. El presente documento es la versión en español del estudio publicado originalmente por la Biblioteca de Derecho Comparado en francés en febrero de 2021. Esta versión pone al día la versión anterior mediante las notas del editor.

Studio [ES](#)

[NATO and European defence \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 13-07-2022

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave ampliamento di un'organizzazione internazionale | cooperazione militare | difesa | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | incontro al vertice | NATO | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | paesi membri della NATO | politica di cooperazione | politica di difesa | politica internazionale | questione russo-ucraina | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | Russia | sicurezza europea | sicurezza internazionale | Ucraina

Riassunto The thirty NATO member states agreed on 29 June to invite Finland and Sweden to join the Western military alliance, accepting the Nordic countries' accession bids, which came after Russia launched its war on Ukraine nearly five months ago. The June NATO Summit in Madrid also endorsed a new Strategic Concept and branded the Russian Federation as 'the most significant and direct threat to Allies' security and to peace and stability in the Euro-Atlantic area'. NATO also agreed to boost significantly its defence capabilities and offer more support for Ukraine. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on the NATO Summit and on European defence.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Climate change \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 07-07-2022

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Ambiente

Parole chiave accordo di Parigi sui cambiamenti climatici | AMBIENTE | cambiamento climatico | degrado ambientale | ECONOMIA | ENERGIA | gas a effetto serra | intemperie | politica dell'ambiente | politica economica | politica energetica | politica energetica dell'UE | riduzione delle emissioni gassose | sviluppo sostenibile

Riassunto Russia's war on Ukraine has reduced supplies of gas and oil to the European Union and other regions, increasing energy prices and complicating efforts to cut emissions of greenhouse gases. Faced with oil and gas shortages, some countries have started to fire up polluting coal power plants which had previously been shut down, or have postponed their planned closure. Burning coal or lignite emits much more carbon dioxide than using oil and gas to produce electricity. Scientists and analysts are urging swift, radical action on climate change, pointing to this and last year's extreme weather – severe floods, fires, and more frequent hurricanes. Governments across the world are preparing for the next climate change conference, to be held in Sharm El-Sheikh at the end of 2022. The meeting is to provide more details of how countries plan to achieve the agreed goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, as set out in the 2015 Paris Agreement. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on climate issues. More papers on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking'.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The European Parliament and the break-up of the Soviet Union in 1991](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 01-07-2022

Autore KAISER WOLFRAM KARL WILHELM | VINTILA NICOLAE-SERGIU

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Cultura

Parole chiave arma nucleare | difesa | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | guerra fredda | imperialismo | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | lavori parlamentari | non proliferazione di armi nucleari | Parlamento europeo | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | Russia | sessione parlamentare | sicurezza europea | sicurezza internazionale | UNIONE EUROPEA | URSS | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto Looking back on the implosion of the Soviet Union in late 1991, this Briefing reflects on the debate in the Parliament about its possible consequences at the time. It shows that a clear majority of MEPs initially remained keen on the transformation of the Soviet Union into some kind of 'new Union'. They were concerned both about the dire economic situation in several Soviet republics, and about the maintenance of effective control over the Soviet Union's huge nuclear arsenal. Since 1988 the EP, like the European Community in its entirety, had treated the case of the three Baltic republics as distinct. After all, Western countries had never recognised their illegal occupation and integration into the Soviet Union by Stalin. In contrast, the EP debates and resolutions hardly addressed the long-term future of the remaining post-Soviet space, including Ukraine and Moldova, which was not yet seen as a direct or primary concern of the Community at the time of the negotiations leading up to its transformation into the European Union with the Maastricht Treaty. As this Briefing also shows, however, some MEPs across the political divide were already expressing their deep concerns about the possible revival of Russian imperialism as a threat to its neighbours and a challenge to the European Community / European Union.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Russia's war on Ukraine and food security \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 30-06-2022

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sicurezza alimentare

Parole chiave commercio | esportazione | Europa | FINANZE | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | guerra | indipendenza alimentare | penuria alimentare | politica internazionale | prezzi | prezzo alimentare | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | questione russo-ucraina | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | salute | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | sicurezza alimentare | sicurezza internazionale | Ucraina

Riassunto Russia's war on Ukraine has sent global food prices soaring. It has fuelled inflation in the European Union, the United States and many other countries, while threatening hunger in some poorer regions. Russia and Ukraine play a major role in food and fertiliser supply. They export about 30 per cent of the world's wheat and 75 per cent of its sunflower oil. Some countries in Africa and the Middle East are nearly 100-per cent dependent on Russian or Ukrainian food. According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, food prices in May were up by nearly 30 per cent from a year earlier. Western countries are debating a plan to open up supply chains, for example by unblocking Ukrainian ports on the Black Sea, and to provide food financing to developing countries. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from international think tanks on the impact of the war on global and European food markets. Analyses on the Ukraine war and its implications for the energy market can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Les principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination, une perspective de droit comparé - Espagne](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 28-06-2022

Settore di intervento Recepimento e attuazione del diritto | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto La présente étude s'inscrit dans un projet visant à jeter les fondements d'une comparaison intégrée et corrélée des dispositions régissant le principe d'égalité et de non-discrimination de différents ordres juridiques de droit positif. Elle comprend une analyse de la législation en vigueur et de la jurisprudence constitutionnelle en Espagne, ainsi qu'une étude dogmatique parallèle sur le concept et la nature de ce droit, et accorde une attention particulière aux limites de celui-ci et aux politiques sectorielles positives ou proactives. L'étude aborde également les divers défis auxquels le pays est confronté et la problématique de l'extension inconsidérée de certaines mesures de discrimination positive et à rebours pouvant dénaturer la portée générale du principe d'égalité. La Constitution espagnole de 1978 conçoit le principe d'égalité et de non-discrimination comme un fondement de l'édifice constitutionnel, notamment dans le domaine des droits et des libertés publiques, ce qui signifie que toutes les inégalités existantes au moment de son entrée en vigueur ont été dès ce moment considérées comme incompatibles avec le nouvel ordre de valeurs. En outre, plusieurs dispositions juridiques de la Constitution font référence à l'égalité. Premièrement, l'article 14 consacre l'égalité de tous les Espagnols devant la loi (égalité formelle), rejette toute forme de discrimination, et mentionne expressément certains motifs considérés comme susceptibles de donner lieu à des discriminations qualifiées (naissance, race, sexe, religion, opinion). Deuxièmement, l'article 1er, paragraphe 1, définit l'égalité comme l'une des valeurs supérieures de l'ordre juridique espagnol. Enfin, l'article 9, paragraphe 2, du texte constitutionnel fait mention de l'indispensable égalité matérielle, qui vient ainsi compléter l'égalité formelle, et charge les pouvoirs publics de supprimer les obstacles qui empêchent sa réalisation effective. La jurisprudence du Tribunal constitutionnel espagnol revêt une importance et une portée considérables dans la mesure où elle a dès le départ contribué à définir le champ d'application du principe d'égalité pour en faire ce qu'il est aujourd'hui, tout en lui permettant de se développer et d'offrir une protection plus large. Le présent document est la version en français de l'étude originellement publiée par la Bibliothèque de droit comparé en espagnol en octobre 2020. Cette version met à jour la version antérieure par le biais des notes de l'éditeur.

Studio [FR](#)

[The return of inflation \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 24-06-2022

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Problemi economici e monetari | Questioni finanziarie e bancarie

Parole chiave aumento dei prezzi | Banca centrale europea | costo della vita | ECONOMIA | FINANZE | gruppo di riflessione | inflazione | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | prezzi | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | relazioni monetarie | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | situazione economica | situazione economica | UNIONE EUROPEA | zona euro

Riassunto Inflation has risen to levels not seen in 40 years in the euro area or in many other countries, forcing some central banks to raise interest rates in a context that bodes ill for economic growth. Initially driven by post-pandemic supply shortages and then by soaring energy prices, following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, inflation is now becoming increasingly broadly based, affecting everything from food and services to household goods. Dissatisfaction with the rising cost of living is leading to social protests, increasing political risks for many countries. In the euro area, price growth was 8.1 % in May year-on-year, more than four times the European Central Bank's target. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on resurgent inflation. Many earlier publications on inflation can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Ukraine's application to join the EU \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 16-06-2022

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave adesione all'Unione europea | analisi economica | composizione delle controversie | conseguenza economica | costruzione europea | ECONOMIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | guerra | misura restrittiva dell'UE | paesi candidati all'adesione all'UE | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ruolo internazionale dell'UE | Russia | sicurezza europea | sicurezza internazionale | Ucraina | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto EU Heads of State or Government will discuss war-torn Ukraine's bid to join the EU when they meet at a regular European Council meeting in Brussels next week. The leaders are expected to discuss Ukraine's request to gain the status of official EU candidate along with French President Emmanuel Macron's plan to create a 'European Political Community', with Ukraine as a member, as news media have reported, quoting draft Council conclusions. The meeting on 23-24 June is unlikely to make any firm decisions on either of the two proposals, the quoted draft conclusions suggest. EU enlargement, which had been on the backburner for some years, returned to the spotlight after Russia attacked Ukraine on 24 February. Having failed to conquer Ukraine quickly, Russia is now concentrating its war effort in the south-eastern provinces of the country. This note gathers links to recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine. Earlier analyses of the implications of the war can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Casa Jean-Monnet: un luogo europeo della memoria](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 02-06-2022

Autore DESCHAMPS ETIENNE

Settore di intervento Cultura

Parole chiave abitazione individuale | costruzione europea | promozione dell'idea europea | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | storia dell'Europa | UNIONE EUROPEA | urbanistica e edilizia

Riassunto Tenendo fede al desiderio di Jean Monnet e dei suoi più stretti collaboratori, che sognavano di trasformare la sua casa di famiglia in un luogo dedicato all'accoglienza dei giovani, il Parlamento europeo ha reso questo edificio europeo della memoria aperto al pubblico il luogo ideale per apprendere il funzionamento dell'Unione europea e scoprire l'ambiente di vita e di lavoro di uno dei padri dell'Europa moderna. È qui che sono stati sviluppati numerosi progetti fondamentali per il futuro della Francia e dell'Europa. Vicino a Parigi, ma al contempo appartato dalla vita effervescente della capitale francese, in questi luoghi Jean Monnet ha potuto elaborare la sua visione della pace e dell'unità europea. Il Parlamento europeo ha acquistato la casa nel 1982. Attualmente gestita direttamente dalla Casa della Storia europea, la casa Jean Monnet mostra contemporaneamente sia la vita privata di Monnet che il suo percorso e il suo impegno, grazie a un'esposizione multimediale permanente. La casa Jean Monnet, che dal 2013 è stata insignita del titolo francese "Maison des Illustres", fa parte anche della rete di case e fondazioni politiche di europei illustri gestita dal Parlamento europeo. Il Parlamento europeo dà oggi nuova vita alla casa Jean Monnet per far conoscere meglio l'operato di Monnet e trasmettere a un vasto pubblico i suoi valori di pace e solidarietà, organizzando nuove attività e ospitando numerosi eventi a Houjarray. Il presente briefing è un aggiornamento della versione pubblicata nel settembre 2019.

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

[Right to health, a comparative law perspective - Canada](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 24-05-2022

Autore esterno Prof Dr Derek J. JONES, McGill University

Settore di intervento Adozione della legislazione da parte del PE e del Consiglio | Affari esteri | Coronavirus | Democrazia UE | Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare | Diritti dell'uomo | Diritto internazionale pubblico | Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici | Recepimento e attuazione del diritto | Sanità pubblica | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Parole chiave America | analisi economica | Canada | conseguenza economica | diritti e libertà | diritti fondamentali | DIRITTO | diritto alla salute | diritto comparato | ECONOMIA | epidemia | fonti e branche del diritto | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | malattia da coronavirus | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | salute | sanità pubblica | servizio sanitario

Riassunto This study forms part of a larger Comparative Law project which seeks to present the right to health in a broad range of legal systems around the world. After analyzing applicable constitutional sources, federal legislation and leading case law, the definition and content, scope and limits, and evolution of Canada's right to health are explored. The subject of this study is the Canadian legal system. This study begins with an overview of selected historic dangers to Canada's health, challenges of the Covid-19 pandemic, and how such historic tragedies help contextualize and nurture national health needs and duties towards emergence of a right to health. It then explores leading constitutional, statutory and jurisprudential developments at the confluence of health law and human rights as sources of a right to health. While a right to health is not expressly enumerated in the Canadian Constitution, diverse fundamental rights of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms have been significant drivers of access to medically necessary services and a protectorate of health-related values. Many such rights have proved pivotal in Canada's early Covid litigation. As well, federal human rights law, federal legislation on health services and national public health and safety regulations, underscore the vital role that such laws play in accessing, protecting and promoting human health. The document concludes with an exploration of the contours of the right to health – its definitions, scope and breadth, and its interface with fundamental rights to liberty, security of the person, equality, bodily integrity, privacy, etc. Such Charter rights have reformed Canadian law on abortion, euthanasia, health information privacy, solitary confinement. The study suggests that Canada's right to health encompasses and transcends access to health care. The right is not static; but, dynamic and iterative. It continues to evolve on a spectrum from a narrow right to health services, to a right to health protection, towards a broader right to determinants of health. The right draws on and synergizes with correlative, health-related dignitary rights. Together, they comprise facets of a right to health in diverse contexts. As they advance, a more robust and developed right to health seems likely to emerge in Canadian law.

Studio [EN](#)

[The EU's digital market \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 20-05-2022

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Mercato interno e Unione doganale

Riassunto The European Union's governments, the European Parliament and European Commission have agreed on key regulations that will overhaul the EU's digital market and increase the Union's digital sovereignty in a field dominated by big US companies. The Digital Markets Act and Digital Services Act aim to make the digital market in Europe more transparent, safe and accountable. The planned legislative changes will introduce new rules for online digital players, such as intermediary services, hosting services and large online platforms. Big Tech companies – those designated as 'gatekeepers' – will have to moderate their content more actively, stop targeting minors with manipulative advertising and give more access to their systems to smaller competitors. The reforms, which still need final sign-off by the EU's co-legislators, would force the companies to make their terms and conditions easily understandable. Other debates in this field include cyber-security, digital currencies and artificial intelligence. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on the European digital market.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The latest on Russia's war on Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 17-05-2022

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sicurezza e difesa

Riassunto Russian President Vladimir Putin used his speech at the annual Victory Day over Nazi Germany, on 9 May, to mobilise support among the country's citizens for its 11-week-old war on Ukraine, claiming that Moscow had to defend itself against imminent attack. Recently, Russia has shifted its military efforts towards the east and south-east of Ukraine, as well as to the bombing of critical infrastructure, after it failed to capture Kyiv, the capital. In some areas abandoned by the Russian forces, Ukrainian troops and journalists found many dead civilians and other evidence of war crimes. The United States and European Union countries have increased military aid to Ukraine. Finland and Sweden are to apply for membership of the NATO military alliance. Russia has cut gas deliveries to Bulgaria and Poland, escalating its conflict with the EU, which in turn is pondering an embargo on imports of Russian energy to deprive Moscow of funds needed to finance the war, on top of a wide range of existing sanctions. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine, its implications for the two countries, for the European Union and for the world. Earlier analyses of the implications of the war can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

Le droit à la santé, une perspective de droit comparé - Suisse

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 12-05-2022

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Adozione della legislazione da parte del PE e del Consiglio | Affari esteri | Coronavirus | Democrazia UE | Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare | Diritti dell'uomo | Diritto internazionale pubblico | Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici | Recepimento e attuazione del diritto | Sanità pubblica | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Ce document s'intègre dans une série d'études qui, avec une perspective de droit comparé, visent à faire une présentation du droit à la santé dans différents ordres juridiques. Après avoir expliqué la réglementation et la jurisprudence d'application, le contenu, les limites et la possible évolution de ce droit sont examinés. La présente étude a pour objet le cas de la Suisse. Elle présente les tensions idéologiques qui peuvent naître de la rencontre de l'impératif de santé publique d'une part et d'une conception résolument libérale de l'État, qui érige la responsabilité individuelle en valeur cardinale, et l'obstacle qu'elles représentent pour l'émergence et la consécration législative d'un droit à la santé. L'abondante jurisprudence rendue par les tribunaux suisses, dont la portée est parfois très politique, offre toutefois quelques pistes solides pour envisager une telle perspective.

Studio [FR](#)

Right to health, a comparative law perspective - United States of America

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 06-05-2022

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Adozione della legislazione da parte del PE e del Consiglio | Affari esteri | Coronavirus | Democrazia UE | Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare | Diritti dell'uomo | Diritto internazionale pubblico | Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici | Recepimento e attuazione del diritto | Sanità pubblica | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto This study forms part of a larger comparative law project which seeks to present the right to health in a broad range of legal systems around the world. After analysing the legislation in force and the most relevant case law, the content, limits, and possible evolution of this right are examined. The subject of this study is the United States federal legal system. The United States does not recognize a right to health. Governments are responsible for providing a healthy environment for individuals who are in their custody, such as prisoners, but there is no overall recognized right. The United States is a party to certain international conventions, such as the constitution of the World Health Organization and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; however, these instruments play no real role in determining U.S. domestic health policy. Instead, domestic policy is grounded upon the federal system, which assigns certain duties to the central government and the state governments. In addition, individuals have strong rights under the U.S. Constitution, which governments must respect. Courts must balance these rights against the needs of the public.

Studio [EN](#)

Das Recht auf Gesundheit, eine rechtsvergleichende Perspektive - Österreich

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 27-04-2022

Autore esterno Diese Studie wurde von Univ.-Prof. MMag. Dr. Andreas WIMMER, Johannes Kepler Universität Linz, verfasst, im Auftrag des Referats „Bibliothek für Vergleichendes Recht“ in der Generaldirektion des wissenschaftlichen Dienstes des Europäischen Parlaments (GD EPRS), Generalsekretariat des Europäischen Parlaments.

Settore di intervento Sanità pubblica | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Dieses Dokument ist Teil einer Reihe von Studien, mit denen das Recht auf Gesundheit in verschiedenen Staaten aus rechtsvergleichender Sicht dargestellt werden soll. Nach einer Erklärung der einschlägigen Rechtsvorschriften und Rechtsprechung werden der Inhalt, die Grenzen und die mögliche Entwicklung diesem Recht analysiert. Die vorliegende Studie hat den Fall Österreich zum Gegenstand. Der österreichischen Rechtsordnung, insbesondere der Verfassungsrechtsordnung, ist ein „Recht auf Gesundheit“ mit gutem Grund weitgehend fremd, denn niemand kann die Gesundheit eines Menschen garantieren. Nichtsdestoweniger ist der Schutz der Gesundheit Normzweck zahlreicher Rechtsvorschriften, ganze Rechtsgebiete sind dem (präventiven und restaurativen) Gesundheitsschutz gewidmet. Das öffentliche Interesse am allgemeinen Gesundheitsschutz der Bevölkerung (früher: „Volksgesundheit“) vermag weitreichende Grundrechtseingriffe zu rechtfertigen, wie die COVID-19-Pandemie und die zum Zweck der Pandemiebekämpfung getroffenen staatlichen Maßnahmen gezeigt haben. Die Verfassung und der Verfassungsgerichtshof als Hüter der Verfassung hielten diesem Belastungstest in bemerkenswerter Weise stand. Der Gesetzgeber wird in naher Zukunft berufen sein, die Vorschriften zur Pandemiebekämpfung umfassend zu überarbeiten und den Erfordernissen der globalisierten Welt des 21. Jahrhunderts anzupassen.

Studio [DE](#)

[Los principios de igualdad y no discriminación: una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado - Francia](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 25-04-2022

Autore esterno Ponthoreau, Marie-Claire

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Este documento se integra en una serie de estudios que, desde una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado, tienen por objeto presentar los principios de igualdad y no discriminación en distintos Estados. Tras exponer la normativa y la jurisprudencia de aplicación, se examinan el contenido, los límites y la posible evolución de dichos principios. El presente estudio tiene como objeto el caso de Francia. El principio de igualdad no es un principio jurídico como cualquier otro. Es al mismo tiempo un principio de igualdad política y de igualdad civil. Esto explica que el principio de igualdad se invoque con mucha frecuencia ante el Consejo Constitucional francés. La cuestión jurídica principal es la relación entre el principio de igualdad y el principio de no discriminación. La categoría de las discriminaciones merece ser examinada con el fin de mostrar, en especial, las particularidades del caso francés. El presente documento es la versión en español del estudio publicado originalmente por la Biblioteca de Derecho Comparado en francés en enero de 2021. Esta versión pone al día la versión anterior mediante las notas del editor.

Studio [ES](#)

[The Ukraine war and energy supply \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 06-04-2022

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Energia

Parole chiave approvvigionamento d'energia | costruzione europea | ENERGIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | guerra | indipendenza energetica | misura restrittiva dell'UE | politica energetica | prezzo dell'energia | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | Ucraina | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto Russia's war on Ukraine has boosted the already high prices of oil and gas in the European Union, posing a question mark over sustainable deliveries of energy to the bloc. The EU is heavily dependent on Russia for its oil and gas. In 2021, two-fifths of the gas Europeans burned came from Russia. More than a quarter of the EU's imported crude oil came from the country. The European Commission has announced plans to cut the EU's dependence on Russian gas by two-thirds this year. Meanwhile, Russia has demanded that it is paid for its gas in roubles, rather than in euros or dollars, as stated in the contracts. The G-7 industrialised countries have dismissed the plan. EU Member States are divided over including a ban on energy imports from Russia among sanctions imposed on Moscow. Such an embargo would put a squeeze on European households, probably leading to gas rationing. However, it would cut Russia off from a major source of the hard currency that it uses in part to finance the war. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from international think tanks on the impact of the war on global and European energy markets. Analyses on the Ukraine war and its implications can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU-China ties and Russia's war on Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 31-03-2022

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave Asia-Oceania | Cina | costruzione europea | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | guerra | incontro al vertice | politica internazionale | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | relazioni bilaterali | relazioni dell'Unione europea | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | Ucraina | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto EU officials say that the 23rd summit between the European Union and China on Friday 1 April will focus on Russia's war on Ukraine, the engagement of the international community to support Ukraine, the dramatic humanitarian crisis created by the conflict, its destabilising nature for the international order and its inherent global impact. The meeting, to be conducted by video-conference, is also expected to discuss bilateral issues and areas of shared interest, such as climate change, biodiversity and health, as well as ways to ensure a more balanced and reciprocal trade relationship. The EU is also likely to urge China to end its trade ban on imports from Lithuania, which followed the country's decision to open a de facto Taiwan embassy in its capital. In recent years, China has become more of a rival for the EU than a declared strategic partner. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on EU-China relations, the country's attitude to the war on Ukraine and its policies on other issues. Analyses on the war and its implications can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Le droit à la santé, une perspective de droit comparé - Belgique](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 29-03-2022

Autore esterno Prof. Dr Christian BEHRENDT, professeur ordinaire à l'Université de Liège et à la Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

Settore di intervento Adozione della legislazione da parte del PE e del Consiglio | Affari esteri | Coronavirus | Democrazia UE | Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare | Diritti dell'uomo | Diritto internazionale pubblico | Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici | Recepimento e attuazione del diritto | Sanità pubblica | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Ce document s'intègre dans une série d'études visant à présenter le droit à la santé dans différents ordres juridiques, et ce dans une perspective de droit comparé. La présente étude est pour sa part consacrée à la protection de la santé en Belgique. Le droit à la protection de la santé a été introduit dans la Constitution belge en 1994 et, à l'heure actuelle, ses contours ne sont pas encore précisément déterminés – à ceci près qu'il est clair qu'il s'agit d'un droit à la protection de la santé, et non un droit à la santé à proprement parler. Il revêt une dimension collective (c'est la protection de la santé publique) ainsi qu'une dimension individuelle (chacun a droit à la protection de la meilleure santé possible). Dans le contexte de la crise sanitaire lié au COVID-19, la protection de la santé (en particulier dans sa dimension collective) a justifié des restrictions à d'autres droits. Après une brève introduction consacrée aux premières occurrences de législations relatives à la protection de la santé, sont analysées la législation et la jurisprudence actuelles en la matière. Nous terminons cette étude par une présentation de certains conflits normatifs qui peuvent surgir entre la protection de la santé et d'autres droits fondamentaux.

Studio [FR](#)

[Inflation in the wake of coronavirus and war \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 25-03-2022

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Coronavirus | Problemi economici e monetari

Parole chiave aumento dei prezzi | ECONOMIA | epidemia | Europa | FINANZE | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | guerra | inflazione | malattia da coronavirus | prezzi | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | salute | sicurezza internazionale | situazione economica | situazione economica | Ucraina

Riassunto Inflation has reached the highest level in decades in the European Union, United States and many other countries, with the Ukraine conflict adding upward pressure on prices of energy and food. The Russian invasion has intensified the already near-record growth of consumer prices resulting from the coronavirus pandemic and broken supply-chains. The war has sharply curbed supply of energy, wheat and other products from Russia and Ukraine, their major producers. The countries' exports look set to dwindle further if the war continues and the EU imposes a ban on its massive gas and oil imports from Russia, adding to the already strict sanctions on Moscow. Some central banks have signalled that they will further increase interest rates, and 'stagflation', or high inflation coupled with economic stagnation, could follow. Before the invasion, many experts had expected rapid price growth to be temporary. Now, they believe inflation could become more entrenched, further squeezing households' real income in coming months. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on resurgent inflation. Analyses on the war and its implications can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Latest analyses of Russia's war on Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 21-03-2022

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave costruzione europea | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | guerra | intervento militare | misura restrittiva dell'UE | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | Ucraina | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto Russia's armed forces have increased their bombardment and shelling of Ukrainian cities, stepping up the war launched on 24 February. However, new talks between Moscow and Kiev about a future status for Ukraine outside NATO have raised hopes about a possible breakthrough in the biggest military conflict in Europe since World War II. Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskiy has renewed calls on NATO to establish a 'no-fly zone' over Ukraine. Instead, the West has imposed tough sanctions against Russia, and many companies are withdrawing from the country, pushing it towards a default, emptying its shops and sending the rouble into freefall. Russian President Vladimir Putin said on 16 March that Russia was ready to discuss Ukraine's neutrality, but added that Moscow would still achieve the goals of its military operation. Ukraine says it is willing to negotiate to end the war but will not surrender or accept Russian ultimatums. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's war on Ukraine, its implications for the two countries, for the European Union and for the whole world. Earlier analyses of the implications of the war can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Les principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination, une perspective de droit comparé - Suisse](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 15-03-2022

Autore esterno Dr. Nula FREI, Universität Freiburg

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Democrazia UE | Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare | Diritti dell'uomo | Diritto internazionale pubblico | Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici | Questioni di genere, uguaglianza e diversità | Recepimento e attuazione del diritto | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Ce document fait partie d'une série d'études qui, sous l'angle du droit comparé, entend présenter les principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination dans différents États. Après avoir présenté la législation et la jurisprudence applicables, l'auteur examine le contenu, les limites et la possible évolution de ces principes. La présente étude porte sur la Suisse. La Suisse a inscrit l'égalité juridique et la non-discrimination dans la Constitution fédérale ainsi que dans plusieurs lois spéciales, qui se concentrent chacune sur des motifs de discrimination et des domaines juridiques spécifiques. Ceux-ci sont étudiés dans le présent document. La troisième section reprend l'importante jurisprudence du Tribunal fédéral suisse. La quatrième section analyse le cadre juridique suisse de manière critique et présente ses lacunes ainsi que les réformes actuelles et à venir. Le présent document est la version en français de l'étude originairement publiée par la Bibliothèque de droit comparé en allemand en octobre 2020. Cette version met à jour la version antérieure par le biais des notes de l'éditeur.

Studio [FR](#)

[EU strategic autonomy in the context of Russia's war on Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 10-03-2022

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave costruzione europea | difesa | ENERGIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | geopolitica | gruppo di riflessione | guerra | indipendenza energetica | intervento militare | politica di sicurezza e di difesa comune | politica energetica | politica europea di difesa | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | SCIENZE | scienze umane | sicurezza internazionale | sicurezza pubblica | Ucraina | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Many politicians and analysts have been arguing in recent years that, being highly vulnerable to external shocks, the European Union should boost its 'strategic autonomy' and/or develop a higher degree of 'European sovereignty'. These concepts encompass a greater potential for independence, self-reliance and resilience in a wide range of fields – such as defence, security and trade, as well as in industrial, digital, economic, migration and health policies. Russia's military offensive in Ukraine gives this issue great urgency. In energy, the European Commission has now published plans to cut EU dependency on Russian gas by two-thirds this year and end its reliance on Russian supplies of the fuel well before 2030. And the debate is moving on to ideas and projects involving significantly more integration, solidarity and stronger joint security and defence. The EU's strategic compass, a medium-term defence and security strategy, is being quickly updated to take into account the biggest armed conflict in Europe since World War II. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the European issues related to European strategic autonomy and sovereignty.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Les principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination, une perspective de droit comparé - Allemagne](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 08-03-2022

Autore esterno Prof. Dr. Franz REIMER, Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Democrazia UE | Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare | Diritti dell'uomo | Diritto internazionale pubblico | Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici | Questioni di genere, uguaglianza e diversità | Recepimento e attuazione del diritto | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Ce document s'intègre dans une série d'études qui, en adoptant une perspective de droit comparé, visant à faire une présentation des principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination dans différents ordres juridiques. Après une explication de la législation et de la jurisprudence d'application, le contenu, les limites et la possible évolution de ces principes y sont examinés. La présente étude a pour objet le cas de l'Allemagne. En Allemagne, les principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination sont principalement inscrits dans l'article 3 de la Loi fondamentale (Grundgesetz), en tant que droits fondamentaux, sous la forme du principe général d'égalité (paragraphe 1) et de deux garanties spécifiques (paragraphe 2 et 3). La Cour constitutionnelle fédérale a progressivement concrétisé et appliqué ces droits. Depuis lors de nombreuses lois ont détaillé les principes d'égalité de façon conforme à la Constitution, par exemple en droit privé la loi générale sur l'égalité de traitement (AGG, l'Allgemeines Gleichbehandlungsgesetz). Le présent document est la version en français de l'étude originairement publiée par la Bibliothèque de droit comparé en allemand en octobre 2020. Cette version met à jour la version antérieure par le biais des notes de l'éditeur.

Studio [FR](#)

[War in Ukraine \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 01-03-2022

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave armamento | costruzione europea | difesa | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | guerra | intervento militare | misura restrittiva dell'UE | politica internazionale | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | sanzione internazionale | sicurezza internazionale | Ucraina | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto Russia invaded Ukraine on 24 February, launching the biggest military offensive in Europe since World War II. Moscow's incursion into the territory of its south-western neighbour and attempts to capture major cities – notably Kyiv, the capital – have met with firm resistance, thwarting President Vladimir Putin's reported plans for a quick conquest and installation of a subservient government. The United States, the European Union and many other countries have imposed harsh sanctions on Russia, including attempting to cut some Russian banks off from international payments systems and limiting the Russian central bank's access to financial markets, as well as launching trade curbs, assets freezes and other restrictions. Many NATO countries have promised to deliver weapons to support Ukrainian fighters. For the first time, the EU has announced plans to send military equipment to a third country. Putin has moved Russia's nuclear force on to 'special alert', sparking fear and renewed condemnation across the world. Hundreds of thousands have already fled Ukraine to escape the war. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's attack on Ukraine. Reports from before the invasion can be found in a previous item of the 'What think tanks are thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Les principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination, une perspective de droit comparé - Canada](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 25-02-2022

Autore esterno Professor Colleen SHEPPARD, Faculty of Law, McGill University

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Democrazia UE | Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare | Diritti dell'uomo | Diritto internazionale pubblico | Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici | Questioni di genere, uguaglianza e diversità | Recepimento e attuazione del diritto | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Ce document s'intègre dans une série d'études qui, avec une perspective de droit comparé, visent à faire une présentation des principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination dans différents États. La présente étude a pour objet l'examen des sources de droit, ainsi que la jurisprudence en matière d'égalité et de non-discrimination au Canada. Le droit contemporain en matière d'égalité est le résultat de l'histoire des discriminations tant publiques que privées au Canada. Les lois protégeant l'égalité et la non-discrimination sont apparues après la Seconde Guerre mondiale et ont été étendues et consolidées dans les années 1960 et 1970. Les réformes constitutionnelles entreprises dans les années 1980 ont permis d'inscrire l'égalité dans la Charte canadienne des droits et libertés. Depuis lors, la jurisprudence en matière d'égalité a élargi l'interprétation de la discrimination pour inclure les discriminations directes, indirectes et systémiques. Les tribunaux ont rejeté l'égalité formelle afin d'englober des notions plus larges liées à l'égalité réelle dans l'interprétation des protections constitutionnelles. Malgré les progrès accomplis pour renforcer les principes et protections en matière d'égalité et de non-discrimination au cours des dernières décennies, la mise en œuvre juste et efficace de leurs promesses reste un défi pressant pour le Canada. Le présent document est la version en français de l'étude originairement publiée par la Bibliothèque de droit comparé en anglais en novembre 2020. Cette version met à jour la version antérieure par le biais des notes de l'éditeur.

Studio [FR](#)

[Les principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination, une perspective de droit comparé - États-Unis d'Amérique](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 24-02-2022

Autore esterno Elizabeth L. OSBORNE, Law Library of Congress, United States Library of Congress

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Democrazia UE | Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare | Diritti dell'uomo | Diritto internazionale pubblico | Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici | Questioni di genere, uguaglianza e diversità | Recepimento e attuazione del diritto | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Ce document fait partie d'une série d'études qui vise à examiner, dans une perspective de droit comparé, la manière dont les principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination ont été établis et sont appliqués dans un grand nombre de systèmes juridiques du monde entier. La présente étude porte sur les principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination dans le système juridique fédéral des États-Unis. Elle présente un bref historique de l'évolution des principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination dans le droit fédéral des États-Unis et les événements majeurs qui ont renforcé ces principes. Elle analyse de manière détaillée le droit constitutionnel, législatif et jurisprudentiel en ce qui concerne ces principes et met en lumière les limites actuelles des principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination et celles qui pourraient apparaître à l'avenir à partir de trois exemples : 1) l'action positive dans l'enseignement supérieur ; 2) le « charcutage électoral » à visée raciale et à visée partisane ; et 3) la discrimination fondée sur l'orientation sexuelle et l'identité de genre dans les lieux publics. Le présent document est la version en français de l'étude originairement publiée par la Bibliothèque de droit comparé en anglais en mars 2021. Cette version met à jour la version antérieure par le biais des notes de l'éditeur.

Studio [FR](#)

[European defence and security \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 18-02-2022

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave costruzione europea | difesa | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | politica di sicurezza e di difesa comune | politica europea di difesa | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | sicurezza pubblica | Ucraina | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Russia's military build-up around Ukraine, as well as fears of an armed conflict between the two countries, have highlighted the importance of the on-going debate about how to strengthen the European Union's Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). On 17 February, the European Parliament adopted resolutions calling for a more ambitious CSDP, to counter threats such as terrorism, cyber-attacks, exploitation of migration for political purposes, and foreign interference. The Parliament has also welcomed the work of governments on the Strategic Compass, a long-term plan for the EU to become a better provider of security, to act faster and more decisively to protect EU values and interests, and to contribute to international peace. The adoption of the Compass would also help the EU to achieve a stronger degree of strategic autonomy. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on European defence and security. Recent reports on the Ukrainian crisis can be found in a previous item from the 'What think tanks are thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The Ukrainian crisis: Military threats and diplomacy \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 14-02-2022

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave difesa | esercito | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | geopolitica | gruppo di riflessione | guerra | politica internazionale | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | relazioni diplomatiche | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | sanzione internazionale | SCIENZE | scienze umane | sicurezza internazionale | Ucraina

Riassunto Russia continues to strengthen its military presence around the Ukrainian border, despite intensive diplomatic activity to ward off a feared armed conflict between the countries. Russia has amassed more than 100 000 troops, as well as ships, aircraft, rocket launchers and other heavy weaponry near Ukraine, prompting some politicians and analysts to say that war may be imminent. Others believe Russian President Vladimir Putin is still playing a diplomatic game, aimed, among other goals, at bringing Ukraine into Russia's sphere of influence. The United States, the European Union and other countries have threatened severe sanctions against Russia should it start new hostilities, following its annexation of Crimea in 2014 and the destabilisation of some eastern Ukrainian provinces. This note gathers links to recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on the crisis and its implications for neighbouring countries, the European Union and global geopolitics. More reports on the issue can be found in a previous item from the 'What think tanks are thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[El derecho a la salud, una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado: México](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 31-01-2022

Settore di intervento Sanità pubblica | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Este documento se integra en una serie de estudios que, desde una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado, tienen como objeto analizar el derecho a la salud en diferentes ordenamientos jurídicos. Tras la explicación de la normativa y la jurisprudencia de aplicación, se examinan el contenido, los límites y la posible evolución de dicho derecho. El presente estudio tiene por objeto el caso de México. Se encuentra dividido en cuatro apartados. En el primero se desarrolla, por un lado, una cronología de las crisis sanitarias en México desde la época prehispánica hasta la crisis global de COVID-19. Por otro lado, también se incluye un desarrollo del derecho a la salud en el ordenamiento jurídico mexicano. En el segundo apartado se analiza la normativa que es aplicable al derecho a la salud tanto a nivel federal como local (normatividad de las 32 entidades federativas). En el tercer apartado se analiza la jurisprudencia más relevante sobre la materia de la Suprema Corte de Justicia de la Nación (SCJN), en su calidad de tribunal constitucional, destacando los siguientes aspectos: protección de la salud de personas con VIH/SIDA; protección de la salud mental; protección de la salud de menores; protección de la salud de menores frente al derecho a la religión de los padres; prohibición de esterilización "consentida" a menores de edad; protección a la salud sexual y reproductiva de menores de edad; consentimiento informado; reconocimiento de las aseguradoras de salud como autoridades frente a personas con discapacidad; uso lúdico de la marihuana; interrupción legal del embarazo; despenalización del aborto; esterilización no consentida, y objeción de conciencia. En el cuarto apartado se desarrolla el concepto y contenido del derecho a la salud en el contexto mexicano, así como sus contornos y límites con respecto de otros derechos humanos.

Studio [ES](#)

[Il diritto alla salute, una prospettiva di diritto comparato: Italia](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 26-01-2022

Settore di intervento Sanità pubblica | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Lo studio fa parte di un progetto più ampio, il cui scopo è quello di analizzare, nella prospettiva del diritto comparato, le delicate questioni che riguardano il diritto alla salute in diversi Stati ed organizzazioni internazionali. Il suo obiettivo è esaminare la problematica nel contesto specificamente italiano, pur nella consapevolezza dell'importanza delle fonti internazionali e dell'Unione Europea in materia. A tal fine, dopo l'esposizione di alcuni dati fattuali sul rischio sanitario in Italia e una breve introduzione di carattere storico generale, sono state prese in esame le vicende normative che hanno interessato il diritto alla salute, nelle sue varie forme, nell'Italia repubblicana. Punto di partenza è stata, ovviamente, la Costituzione, mentre le altre fonti sono state ordinate in ragione del loro tipo. Ampia attenzione è stata dedicata alla giurisprudenza. Nell'impossibilità di dare conto di tutto il notevole materiale disponibile, si sono selezionati alcuni casi particolarmente significativi. Sono stati identificati, infine, i principali nodi problematici che occorre tuttora sciogliere, in un contesto globale nel quale la questione della salute s'è fatta terribilmente pressante e delicata.

[Studio](#) [IT](#)

[The EU and Russia: A fragile neighbourhood \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 16-12-2021

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave Bielorussia | difesa | esercito | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | geopolitica | gruppo di riflessione | intervento militare | migrazione | migrazione | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | SCIENZE | scienze umane | sicurezza internazionale | Ucraina

Riassunto Russia's military build-up along its border with Ukraine, and its masterminding – alleged by many politicians and analysts – of the refugee crisis on the borders of Belarus with Poland and Lithuania, have sparked concerns over the implications of Moscow's aggressive foreign policy. Russia has amassed nearly 100 000 troops near the Ukrainian border, provoking renewed fears that Moscow is about to invade, seven years after it annexed the Crimean peninsula and destabilised the eastern regions of Ukraine. In Belarus, President Alexander Lukashenko, a close ally of Russian President Vladimir Putin, has allowed migrants to take flights into the country to purposely transfer them on to Belarus's borders with neighbouring EU Member States. This note gathers links to recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on Russia's foreign and security policy and its implications for neighbouring countries, the European Union and global geopolitics.

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

[Migration: Latest challenges \[What Think Tanks are Thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 09-12-2021

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave controllo delle migrazioni | corrente migratoria | gruppo di riflessione | migrante | migrazione | politica migratoria dell'UE | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | profugo | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | sicurezza internazionale

Riassunto The current crisis on the Poland–Belarus border and renewed attempts by migrants to cross the Channel from France to the United Kingdom have put a new spotlight on the dilemma of how the European Union should deal with refugees escaping repression and poverty in countries such as Iraq, Afghanistan and Syria, and some parts of Africa. In Belarus, authorities have allowed migrants to take flights into the country to purposely transfer them to their borders with the neighbouring EU Member States of Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. Meanwhile, London and Paris are discussing ways to clamp down on migrants' attempts to cross the Channel. The Turkish and Mediterranean migration routes from Africa to Italy and Spain also remain active. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on migration in Europe and on debates on how to reform its rules.

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

[Il diritto alla salute, una prospettiva di diritto comparato - Unione europea](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 06-12-2021

Autore esterno Prof. Dr. Vincenzo SALVATORE, Università degli Studi dell'Insubria, Varese

Settore di intervento Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici | Sanità pubblica | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Questo studio fa parte di un progetto più ampio, il cui scopo è quello di analizzare, nella prospettiva del diritto comparato, il diritto alla salute in diversi Stati ed organizzazioni internazionali. Il presente studio è dedicato all'Unione europea. Nella parte introduttiva dello studio verranno illustrate le disposizioni contenute nelle fonti di diritto primario e derivato in materia di tutela della salute, analizzate anche attraverso la giurisprudenza interpretativa della Corte di giustizia. Si sottolineerà in particolare la natura ancillare della competenza attribuita all'Unione europea rispetto a quella degli Stati membri, nonché come la tutela della salute sia stata, fino ad epoca recente, prevalentemente invocata come limite alla libertà di circolazione delle persone e delle merci. Tuttavia, si evidenzierà come, al verificarsi di situazioni di emergenza sanitaria, come quella generata dalla recente pandemia, l'Unione europea assuma un ruolo più incisivo, coordinando le iniziative assunte dagli Stati, maggiormente propensi a tollerare limitazioni di sovranità in ambiti tradizionalmente considerati di riservato dominio.

[Studio](#) [IT](#)

[Prospects for EU economic recovery \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 30-11-2021

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Problemi economici e monetari | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave analisi economica | documentazione | ECONOMIA | epidemia | gruppo di riflessione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | malattia da coronavirus | previsione economica | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | pubblicazione | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | recessione economica | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | ripresa economica | salute | situazione economica

Riassunto Uncertainty is growing over the recovery of the European economy from the recession generated by the Covid-19 pandemic. The European Commission has painted an optimistic growth scenario in its most recent forecast, with the economy expected to expand by 5 per cent and 4.3 per cent in 2021 and 2022 respectively. However, an increasing number of analysts see the potential for growth dampened by new restrictions in the run-up to Christmas this year given a fourth/fifth wave of the pandemic currently gripping Europe, compounded by the discovery of a new variant of the coronavirus. Higher inflation, partly resulting from high energy prices and disrupted supply chains, is also seen as a threat to the economy of the euro area and the wider EU, as are high public debt levels in many countries. This note gathers links to recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on the state of the European economy and on debates on how to reform it.

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

[El derecho a la salud, una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado: Argentina](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 25-11-2021

Settore di intervento Sanità pubblica | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Este documento se integra en una serie de estudios que, desde una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado, tienen como objeto analizar el derecho a la salud en diferentes ordenamientos jurídicos. Tras la explicación de la normativa y la jurisprudencia de aplicación, se examinan el contenido, los límites y la posible evolución de dicho derecho. El presente estudio tiene por objeto el caso de Argentina. El Derecho a la Salud en Argentina es un derecho humano inserto en la conciencia colectiva como un valor social, sin embargo, la dimensión normativa contrasta con la realidad de un sistema de salud fragmentario e inequitativo, originado por la organización federal del Estado (el Estado nacional junto a 24 entidades federadas) y la multiplicidad de sujetos al servicio de salud en tensión entre una matriz prestacional privada-mercantilista, financiada por intermediarios, y otra pública-estatal solidaria, universal y gratuita.

[Studio](#) [ES](#)

[El derecho a la salud, una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado: España](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 24-11-2021

Settore di intervento Sanità pubblica | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Este documento se integra en una serie de estudios que, desde una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado, tienen como objeto analizar el derecho a la salud en diferentes ordenamientos jurídicos. Tras la explicación de la normativa y la jurisprudencia de aplicación, se examinan el contenido, los límites y la posible evolución de dicho derecho. El presente trabajo examina la naturaleza y evolución del derecho a la salud en el ordenamiento jurídico español, consagrado en el artículo 43 de la Constitución española. A tal fin, el trabajo examina en primer lugar su origen histórico en Derecho español, así como su desarrollo en el ordenamiento jurídico positivo y en la doctrina jurisprudencial del TC. Posteriormente, se propone un concepto del derecho en el ordenamiento español, se analiza su relación de conflicto con otros derechos fundamentales y, en fin, se abordan las posibles "áreas grises" coherentes con el mismo. El trabajo concluye analizando el estatus de protección del derecho en nuestro ordenamiento, así como los principales retos de futuro a que se enfrenta en las próximas décadas.

[Studio](#) [ES](#)

[Climate change \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 16-11-2021

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Ambiente

Parole chiave AMBIENTE | cambiamento climatico | conferenza dell'ONU | degrado ambientale | documentazione | documento | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | politica dell'ambiente | politica in materia di cambiamenti climatici | politica internazionale | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI

Riassunto The 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference of Parties, also known as COP26, held in Glasgow, made limited progress on measures to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. Leaders and government officials did agree on plans to limit deforestation and emissions of methane, one of the gases responsible for global warming, but they made little headway on curbing CO2 discharges. Notably, the leaders of China and Russia did not attend. Before the conference, scientists, analysts and many politicians had urged swift and radical action on climate change, pointing to this year's weather anomalies - severe floods in Europe and China, fires in the United States, Australia and many other countries, and more frequent hurricanes. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on climate issues, notably the European Green Deal, a set of policy initiatives by the European Commission with the overarching aim of making Europe climate neutral by mid-century. Links to more studies on COP26 will be published in a forthcoming item in this series in the next few weeks.

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

Das Recht auf Gesundheit, eine rechtsvergleichende Perspektive: Deutschland

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 29-10-2021

Autore esterno Prof. Dr. Franz REIMER, Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen

Settore di intervento Sanità pubblica | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Dieses Dokument ist Teil einer Reihe von Studien, mit denen das Recht auf Gesundheit in verschiedenen Staaten aus rechtsvergleichender Sicht dargestellt werden soll. Nach einer Erklärung der einschlägigen Rechtsvorschriften und Rechtsprechung werden der Inhalt, die Grenzen und die mögliche Entwicklung dieses Rechts analysiert. Die vorliegende Studie hat den Fall Deutschland zum Gegenstand. Ein „Recht auf Gesundheit“ ist dem deutschen Verfassungsrecht fremd. Das „Recht auf Leben und körperliche Unversehrtheit“ nach Art. 2 Abs. 2 Satz 1 Grundgesetz schützt nicht die Gesundheit als solche. Allerdings ist dieses Grundrecht, das zunächst ein Abwehrrecht gegen staatliche Eingriffe darstellte, durch das Bundesverfassungsgericht auch in seiner Schutzpflichtdimension entfaltet worden. Danach gebietet das Grundrecht dem Staat, sich schützend und fördernd vor das menschliche Leben zu stellen. Unabhängig von den verfassungsrechtlichen Determinanten hat sich seit der Bismarckschen Sozialgesetzgebung mit dem Sozialgesetzbuch, ferner durch das Infektionsschutzgesetz und zahlreiche weitere Kodifikationen ein umfangreiches einfachgesetzliches Gesundheitsrecht gebildet.

Studio [DE](#)

Le droit à la santé, une perspective de droit comparé : France

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 21-10-2021

Autore esterno Ce document a été rédigé par Prof. Dr Marie-Claire PONTTHOREAU, Professeur de droit public à l'Université de Bordeaux, à la demande de l'Unité « Bibliothèque de droit comparé », Direction générale des services de recherche parlementaire (DG EPRS), Secrétariat général du Parlement européen.

Settore di intervento Sanità pubblica | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Ce document s'intègre dans une série d'études qui, avec une perspective de droit comparé, vise à faire une présentation du droit à la santé dans différents ordres juridiques. Après avoir expliqué la réglementation et la jurisprudence d'application, le contenu, les limites et les évolutions possibles de ce droit sont examinés. La présente étude a pour objet le cas de la France. Reconnu en 1946, le statut juridique du « droit à la santé » est difficile à cerner : l'aspect collectif semble l'emporter et c'est donc avant tout la santé publique qui bénéficie d'une protection constitutionnelle. C'est pourquoi la doctrine française préfère discuter d'un droit à la protection de la santé. La crise sanitaire liée à la Covid-19 a largement confirmé la protection avant tout accordée à la santé publique parfois au détriment des autres libertés même si les plus hautes juridictions (Conseil constitutionnel et Conseil d'Etat) ont presque toujours relevé que les mesures prises étaient proportionnées.

Studio [FR](#)

La ratificación de los tratados internacionales, una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado - España

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 29-09-2021

Autore esterno Prof. Dr. Carlos FERNÁNDEZ DE CASADEVANTE ROMANI, Catedrático de Derecho Internacional Público y Relaciones Internacionales de la Universidad Rey Juan Carlos

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto El presente estudio forma parte de un proyecto más amplio, que tiene como objetivo analizar, desde una perspectiva de Derecho comparado, la ratificación de tratados internacionales en distintos ordenamientos jurídicos. El propósito del estudio es examinar la ratificación de los tratados internacionales en la legislación española, haciendo especial referencia al marco jurídico aplicable, los procedimientos y el tiempo necesario probable para la ratificación. Para ello, después de una introducción general, se analizan las disposiciones de carácter constitucional, legislativo y reglamentario que rigen el proceso de elaboración y adopción de los tratados en España y el reparto de responsabilidades entre los distintos actores, así como las fases principales del procedimiento a seguir para la celebración de tratados. En España corresponde al Gobierno la celebración de tratados internacionales. En su condición de Monarquía parlamentaria el Jefe del Estado, el Rey, ostenta la más alta representación del Estado español en las relaciones internacionales, pero está supeditado al Gobierno, que es el que dirige la política exterior con el control del Parlamento. El hecho autonómico que la Constitución reconoce se concreta en la participación de las Comunidades Autónomas tanto en la fase inicial como en la fase final del proceso de celebración de tratados. El presente estudio pretende ser una herramienta útil para los diferentes órganos del Parlamento Europeo, exponiendo una visión global del proceso de ratificación aplicado por el Estado objeto de análisis (en este caso, España). Esto permitirá, por ejemplo, que los órganos del Parlamento definan sus calendarios de trabajo, teniendo en cuenta una estimación del tiempo que puede resultar necesario para concluir la ratificación de un futuro tratado.

Studio [ES](#)

[Parliamentary Democracy in Action: Comparing the EP and five national parliaments](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 24-09-2021

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave America | democrazia rappresentativa | documentazione | Europa | Francia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | Germania | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | Italia | Parlamento | Parlamento europeo | parlamento nazionale | quadro politico | regime parlamentare | Regno Unito | Stati Uniti | studio comparativo | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto This EPRS study compares and contrasts features of the work of the European Parliament with those of five national parliaments. It concentrates on some of the aspects discussed in the EP President's Focus Group exercise, which has, throughout 2021, considered ways to modernise and improve the Parliament's way of working on several fronts: notably the organisation of plenary sessions; the exercise and protection of parliaments' prerogatives; parliamentary diplomacy; and the communication capacity of parliaments. The present study seeks to address these areas, with the aim of identifying where best practice exists and where there might still be room for improvement.

Studio [EN](#)

[Le droit à la santé, une perspective de droit comparé: Conseil de l'Europe](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 23-09-2021

Settore di intervento Sanità pubblica | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Ce document s'intègre dans une série d'études qui, avec une perspective de droit comparé, visent à faire une présentation du droit à la santé dans différents ordres juridiques. Après avoir expliqué la réglementation et la jurisprudence d'application, le contenu, les limites et la possible évolution de ce droit sont examinés. La présente étude a pour objet le cas du Conseil de l'Europe. Le droit à la santé et le droit à la vie se placent dans le droit du CdE au même niveau que les autres droits et libertés. Les premiers devraient néanmoins prévaloir sur les autres, dans le respect des principes de nécessité et de proportionnalité. Le droit des populations à la meilleure santé possible est par ailleurs particulièrement significatif du modèle social européen ; les États membres doivent prévenir les risques et mettre en place des dispositifs de soins et de sécurité sociale.

Studio [FR](#)

[China: Partner or rival? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 04-06-2021

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave Asia-Oceania | Cina | costruzione europea | diritti e libertà | diritti umani | DIRITTO | documentazione | epidemia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geopolitica | gruppo di riflessione | Hong Kong | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | malattia da coronavirus | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | relazione | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | salute | SCIENZE | scienze umane | Taiwan | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto Formally, the EU and China have been strategic partners since 2003 – a partnership that was broadened five years ago by the EU-China 2020 Strategic Agenda for Cooperation. However, more recently, EU officials and politicians have been expressing increasing concerns over China's economic expansionism and human rights violations. The current coronavirus pandemic and developments in Hong Kong have had a marked negative impact on EU-China relations. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on China, its ties with the EU and related issues. The previous issue on the subject was published in October 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: Latest developments \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 27-05-2021

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Coronavirus | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave DIRITTO | diritto internazionale | documentazione | epidemia | gruppo di riflessione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | libera circolazione delle persone | malattia da coronavirus | organizzazione non governativa | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni non governative | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | relazione | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | salute | vaccinazione | vaccino

Riassunto A year and a quarter after the Covid-19 pandemic first broke out, the disease continues to wreak havoc in many countries around the world. The process of vaccination continues at varying speeds across the globe, but with a clear discrepancy between rich and poor countries. Significant pressure is being applied by NGOs, international institutions and a number of national governments to help poor countries with vaccinations, notably because of actual or potential dangerous mutations of the coronavirus. Meanwhile, the EU institutions are close to finalising a 'digital green certificate' to facilitate safe and free movement between Member States, by providing proof that a person has either been vaccinated against Covid-19, received a negative test result, or recovered from the disease and carries antibodies. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the coronavirus and related issues. More studies on the topics can be found in a previous edition in this series, published in February 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

Droit d'exception, une perspective de droit comparé - France : lois d'urgence pour faire face à l'épidémie de Covid-19

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 26-05-2021

Autore esterno Ce document a été rédigé par Prof. Dr. Jacques Ziller, professeur de droit à l'Université de Pavie, anciennement professeur de droit à l'Institut universitaire européen de Florence et à l'Université Paris-I Panthéon-Sorbonne, à la demande de l'Unité « Bibliothèque de droit comparé », Direction générale des services de recherche parlementaire (DG EPRS), Secrétariat général du Parlement européen.

Settore di intervento Coronavirus | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Ce document s'intègre dans une série d'études qui, avec une perspective de droit comparé, visent à faire une présentation du « droit d'exception » dans différents États, avec une attention particulière aux bases juridiques sur lesquelles les mesures d'urgence sont adoptées devant des crises, comme par exemple la crise sanitaire provoquée par l'épidémie du COVID-19. La présente étude a pour objet le cas de la France.

Studio [FR](#)

Droit d'exception, une perspective de droit comparé - Belgique : Entre absence d'état d'exception, pouvoirs de police et pouvoirs spéciaux

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 30-04-2021

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Ce document s'intègre dans une série d'études qui, avec une perspective de droit comparé, visent à faire une présentation du « droit d'exception » dans différents États, avec une attention spéciale aux bases juridiques qui permettent l'adoption de mesures d'urgence dans un contexte de crise, comme par exemple la crise sanitaire provoquée par la pandémie de covid-19. La présente étude a pour objet le cas de la Belgique.

Studio [FR](#)

Los principios de igualdad y no discriminación, una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado - Chile

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 30-03-2021

Autore esterno Excmo. Sr. D. Gonzalo GARCÍA PINO

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Este documento se integra en una serie de estudios que, desde una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado, tienen como objeto analizar los principios de igualdad y de no discriminación en diferentes ordenamientos jurídicos. Tras la explicación de la normativa y la jurisprudencia de aplicación, se examinan el contenido, los límites y la posible evolución de dichos principios. El ordenamiento objeto del presente estudio es el de Chile. Para el estudio de los indicados principios, el estudio tiene en cuenta factores tales como, el sexo, el género, la orientación sexual, la discapacidad, la nacionalidad, la edad, el estado civil, la opinión política, la etnia y el origen de la filiación.

Studio [ES](#)

The principles of equality and non discrimination, a comparative law perspective - United States of America

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 16-03-2021

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Parole chiave America | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | discriminazione basata sulle tendenze sessuali | discriminazione razziale | discriminazione sessuale | documentazione | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | insegnamento | insegnamento superiore | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | organizzazione della giustizia | parità di trattamento | partecipazione politica | sistema giudiziario | Stati Uniti | studio di fattispecie | uguaglianza di genere | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto This study forms part of a larger comparative law project which seeks to study the way that the principles of equality and non-discrimination have developed and are demonstrated in a broad range of legal systems around the world. The subject of this study is the principles of equality and non-discrimination in the United States federal legal system. It provides a brief history of the evolution of the principles of equality and non-discrimination developed in United States federal law and major events that furthered the development of the principles. It provides a detailed review of relevant constitutional, statutory, and case law with respect to these principles. The current and likely future limits of the principles of equality and non-discrimination are discussed in the context of three examples: (1) affirmative action in higher education, (2) racial and partisan gerrymandering, and (3) discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity in public accommodations.

Studio [EN](#)

[The Biden challenge in foreign policy \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 12-03-2021

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave America | analisi delle informazioni | Capo di Stato | documentazione | elezioni presidenziali | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | NATO | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | politica estera | procedura elettorale e voto | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | quadro politico | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | sicurezza internazionale | Stati Uniti | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto Nearly two months ago, on 20 January, Joseph Biden was sworn in as the 46th President of the United States, at the end of perhaps the most divisive electoral processes in his country's history. The new President's supporters and advocates, including many in Europe, are counting on him to set a new course for the US in global politics, moving to firm up and advance the multilateral, rules-based world order and rekindle America's traditional alliances, notably within the NATO framework. Very high hopes and expectations have been raised about the potential of Washington to make a decisive shift from the assumptions and actions of Trump years. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on President Biden's early weeks in office and the various expectations regarding his presidency, especially in respect of the place of the United States in the world.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: Vaccination debates \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 05-03-2021

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Coronavirus

Parole chiave analisi economica | commercio | conseguenza economica | ECONOMIA | epidemia | gestione amministrativa | gestione del rischio | IMPRESA E CONCORRENZA | malattia da coronavirus | Nazioni Unite | Organizzazione mondiale della sanità | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | ripresa economica | salute | sanità pubblica | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | sicurezza d'approvvigionamento | situazione economica | vaccinazione | vaccino

Riassunto As the second wave of the coronavirus passes, numbers of new infections and the death rate are currently both in decline globally. At the same time, countries across the world have begun vaccination programmes. In parallel, fears that the impact of the disease will continue, as some new, highly contagious mutations of the virus have spread, have lead governments to adopt additional preventive border restrictions and lockdowns. Among many debates on the subject, two stand out – the slower vaccination rate in the EU compared to the UK and US, and the imbalance between rich and poor countries in the availability of vaccines, with a third debate, on vaccination passports, emerging rapidly. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the pandemic and related issues. A previous item from this series on the coronavirus was published in February 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

[La ratification des traités internationaux, une perspective de droit comparé - Allemagne](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 25-02-2021

Autore esterno Prof. Dr Sebastian GRAF VON KIELMANSEGG

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto La présente étude fait partie d'un projet global d'analyse de la ratification des traités internationaux dans différents États dans une perspective de droit comparé. L'objet de cette étude est d'examiner la ratification des traités internationaux en droit allemand. Le régime juridique applicable et la procédure, sont spécialement étudiés afin d'avancer une estimation des délais nécessaires pour cette ratification. Après une introduction générale, cette étude examine d'abord les dispositions législatives et réglementaires régissant la procédure d'adoption des traités, ensuite la répartition des compétences entre les différents acteurs impliqués, et enfin les principales étapes de la procédure de conclusion des traités. Dans le cas de l'Allemagne, l'enjeu est la répartition des rôles entre le Gouvernement fédéral, le Président fédéral et le Parlement, auquel la Loi fondamentale accorde un droit d'approbation pour certains traités. De plus, l'organisation fédérale allemande doit être prise en compte, dans la mesure les Länder disposent d'une compétence propre en matière de conclusion de traités. Dans nombreux cas, les Länder sont d'ailleurs responsables de leur transposition en droit interne. La présente étude entend donner aux organes du Parlement européen un aperçu complet des processus de ratification des traités par les États et dans le cas présent l'Allemagne). Ainsi le Parlement pourra tenir compte des délais de ratification des traités futurs par ses partenaires, et organiser ses travaux en conséquence. Le présent document est la version en français de l'étude originellement publiée par la Bibliothèque de droit comparé en allemand en avril 2018. Cette version met à jour la version antérieure par le biais des notes du traducteur.

Studio [FR](#)

Les principes d'égalité et non-discrimination, une perspective de droit comparé - Belgique

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 09-02-2021

Autore esterno Ce document a été rédigé par Prof. Dr. Christian BEHRENDT, Professeur ordinaire, de l'Université de Liège et de la Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, à la demande de l'Unité « Bibliothèque de droit comparée », Direction générale des services de recherche parlementaire (DG EPRS), Secrétariat général du Parlement européen.

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Ce document s'intègre dans une série d'études qui, avec une perspective de droit comparé, visent à faire une présentation des principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination dans différents États. Après avoir expliqué la normative et la jurisprudence d'application, le contenu, les limites et la possible évolution de ces principes sont examinés. La présente étude a pour objet le cas de la Belgique. Cette étude retrace premièrement l'évolution de la reconnaissance du principe d'égalité et de non-discrimination en Belgique depuis 1831. Dans un second temps, il présente de la manière la plus exhaustive possible la législation belge en matière de lutte contre la discrimination. Troisièmement, l'étude aborde de façon plus sélective la jurisprudence ambitieuse de la gardienne du principe d'égalité et de non-discrimination, à savoir la Cour constitutionnelle. Quatrièmement, le rapport décrit la réception en droit belge du concept de la discrimination positive né Outre-Atlantique. Enfin, quelques réflexions conclusives sont exposées.

Studio [FR](#)

Coronavirus: Uncertainty and discontent [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 04-02-2021

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Coronavirus | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave analisi economica | analisi economica | costruzione europea | documentazione | ECONOMIA | epidemia | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | malattia da coronavirus | politica economica | politica economica | prevenzione delle malattie | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | relazione | relazioni dell'Unione europea | salute | sanità pubblica | sintesi di testi | UNIONE EUROPEA | vaccino

Riassunto As the latest wave of the coronavirus pandemic intensifies and some highly infectious new mutations of the virus spread, a growing number of countries have increased restrictions on travel and some lockdowns have been intensified. Whilst a series of vaccines are progressively gaining official approval, and their roll-out has started, pharmaceutical companies struggle with production capacity issues, the effectiveness of the vaccines on mutations is still uncertain, and a broader debate is opening up on the global fairness of vaccine distribution beyond the 'first' world. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the coronavirus and related issues. More studies on the topics can be found in a previous edition in this series, published in December 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

Les principes d'égalité et non-discrimination, une perspective de droit comparé - France

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 27-01-2021

Autore esterno Prof. Dr Marie-Claire PONTHEAU

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Ce document s'intègre dans une série d'études qui, avec une perspective de droit comparé, visent à faire une présentation des principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination dans différents États. Après avoir expliqué la normative et la jurisprudence d'application, le contenu, les limites et la possible évolution de ces principes sont examinés. La présente étude a pour objet le cas de la France. Le principe d'égalité n'est pas un principe juridique comme les autres. Il est à la fois un principe d'égalité politique et d'égalité civile. Cela explique l'invocation très fréquente du principe d'égalité devant le Conseil constitutionnel français. La principale question juridique est celle de l'articulation entre le principe d'égalité et le principe de non-discrimination. La catégorie des discriminations mérite d'être questionnée de manière à montrer notamment les spécificités françaises.

Studio [FR](#)

I principi di uguaglianza e non discriminazione, una prospettiva di diritto comparato - Unione europea

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 27-01-2021

Autore esterno Prof. Dr. Vincenzo SALVATORE

Settore di intervento Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Il presente studio fa parte di un progetto più ampio il cui scopo è quello di analizzare, nella prospettiva del diritto comparato, i principi di eguaglianza e di non discriminazione. Queste pagine esaminano come tali principi si siano affermati nell'ordinamento giuridico dell'Unione europea. Ci si soffermerà in particolare sul riconoscimento di tali principi, sia nelle fonti di diritto primario (i trattati istitutivi) sia in quelle di diritto secondario (regolamenti e direttive), nonché attraverso la lettura e l'interpretazione evolutiva che di essi ha dato la giurisprudenza della Corte di Giustizia. Si evidenzierà inoltre come da un approccio sociale e prevalentemente giuslavoristico, tali principi abbiano assunto nel tempo un ruolo e una portata sempre più ampia, finendo per estendersi, quale parametro di legittimità, all'attività svolta dall'Unione in tutti i settori di competenza dell'Unione ed assurgere a diritti fondamentali, che trovano oggi esplicito accoglimento e consacrazione nel testo della Carta dei diritti fondamentali dell'Unione europea. Da ultimo si cercherà di mettere in luce quali sono i limiti e le eccezioni alla tutela di tali diritti, evidenziando gli ulteriori diritti ritenuti altrettanto meritevoli di tutela suscettibili di entrare in gioco richiedendo di essere adeguatamente (contro)bilanciati, come pure verrà evidenziato il rischio di eventuali distorsioni applicative idonee a generare forme di discriminazione "a rovescio".

Studio [IT](#)

[Brexit: The EU-UK trade deal \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 19-01-2021

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Commercio internazionale

Parole chiave accordo commerciale (UE) | accordo di cooperazione (UE) | costruzione europea | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | politica di cooperazione | politica di cooperazione | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | recesso dall'UE | Regno Unito | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The European Union and the United Kingdom reached a last-minute deal on trade and other issues on 24 December 2020, thereby avoiding major disruption from 1 January 2021, the date on which the transition period ended. However, many politicians and experts have noted that the agreement does not cover all areas of potential partnership, as well as leaving some issues ambiguous, so there is much potential for complex further negotiations in the future. In practice, the EU-UK trading relationship has been further complicated, at least in the short term, by the effects of the coronavirus crisis and a recent upsurge in infections in the United Kingdom. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on Brexit and related issues. More studies on the topic can be found in a previous item from this series, published in September 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Climate action: The way ahead \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 18-12-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Ambiente

Parole chiave AMBIENTE | analisi economica | cambiamento climatico | degrado ambientale | documentazione | ECONOMIA | economia verde | gas a effetto serra | gestione delle risorse | impatto ambientale | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | politica dell'ambiente | politica internazionale | protezione dell'ambiente | relazione | relazioni internazionali | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | riduzione delle emissioni gassose | studio d'impatto

Riassunto In a passionate speech delivered recently at Columbia University in New York, the UN Secretary-General, António Guterres, described the fight against climate change as the top priority for the 21st century. Furthermore, the election of Joe Biden as the next President of the United States raises hopes that climate action will now be more coordinated and ambitious. Meanwhile, the European Union is determined to push ahead with its Green Deal in a package of measures that aims to radically cut emissions of greenhouse gases while creating jobs in clean industries. The main objectives of the European Green Deal are for the EU to become climate neutral by 2050, to radically reduce other types of pollution, help European companies become world leaders in green products, and offer aid to regions affected by this economic transition. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the Green Deal and climate issues. More studies on the topics can be found in a previous item from these series, published in March 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: The battle continues \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 04-12-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Coronavirus

Parole chiave documentazione | ECONOMIA | epidemia | gruppo di riflessione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | malattia da coronavirus | paese in via di sviluppo | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | relazione | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | salute | sanità pubblica | situazione economica | vaccinazione | vaccino

Riassunto As the second wave of the coronavirus pandemic appears to be peaking in Europe, governments and citizens are buoyed by the successful human trials of several vaccines which their producers hope to be able to distribute widely over the coming months. There is growing expectation that, as these vaccines start to become available to the general public in coming months, daily life may gradually return to normal, or at least to a 'new normal', during the course of 2021. Meanwhile, many regions of the world continue in some form of lockdown to stave off the second wave. The political debate on health policy is currently focussed not only on priorities for distributing the vaccine in the advanced economies, such as those of the EU, but on how to make it available to poorer countries too, as scientists underline that the virus knows no borders. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on pandemic-related issues. Earlier think tank studies on the issue can be found in the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' of 10 November.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Los principios de igualdad y no discriminación, una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado - Perú](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 02-12-2020

Autore esterno Excmo. Sr. Dr. D. Eloy ESPINOSA-SALDAÑA BARRERA

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Este documento se integra en una serie de estudios que, desde una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado, tienen como objeto analizar los principios de igualdad y de no discriminación en diferentes Estados. Tras la explicación de la normativa y la jurisprudencia de aplicación, se examinan el contenido, los límites y la posible evolución de dichos principios. El presente estudio tiene por objeto el caso del Perú. Las páginas describen, en lo relativo al Perú, y con relación al objeto de estudio, una breve reseña sobre la evolución del concepto igualdad (entendida primero únicamente en un sentido formal) y la progresiva incorporación del principio de no discriminación, para luego pasar a, siquiera en grandes rasgos, describir lo hecho por el Tribunal Constitucional peruano al respecto, efectuando una evaluación crítica de lo avanzado hasta hoy, y poniendo especial énfasis en anotar los retos a enfrentar.

Studio [ES](#)

[Post-Trump: Great expectations of Biden \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 30-11-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave America | Capo di Stato | elezioni presidenziali | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | procedura elettorale e voto | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | quadro politico | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Stati Uniti | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto Joseph Biden, who takes office as the next US President on 20 January 2021 has started to announce nominations for key posts in his Administration. Most commentators outside the US, as well as many at home, hope that a Biden presidency will seek to restore a rules-based international order, which has been badly shaken by his predecessor, Donald Trump. Although pundits warn against expecting miracles from the new President in international policy, as the national agenda is likely to be his top priority initially – notably the fight against the coronavirus pandemic, efforts to restore economic growth and the need to try to heal deep divisions in American society – there are still high hopes that Biden will bring the US back into the international community's pursuit of peace and security, development goals and fighting climate change. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on issues related to US elections and President Biden's expected policies in a number of areas.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The principles of equality and non-discrimination, a comparative law perspective - Canada](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 26-11-2020

Autore esterno Professor Colleen SHEPPARD, Professor of Law, Faculty of Law, McGill University

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Parole chiave America | Canada | diritti e libertà | diritti fondamentali | diritti umani | DIRITTO | diritto comparato | diritto costituzionale | diritto nazionale | fonti e branche del diritto | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | giurisprudenza | lotta contro la discriminazione | parità di trattamento | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | valutazione analitica

Riassunto This document is part of a series of studies, which, in a comparative law perspective, seek to present the principles of equality and non-discrimination in different States. This study examines sources of equality law and judicial interpretation of the principles of equality and non-discrimination in Canada. Contemporary equality law was a response to histories of both public and private discrimination in Canada. Statutory protections for equality and non-discrimination emerged in the post World War II era and were expanded and consolidated in the 1960s and 1970s. Constitutional reforms in the 1980s enshrined equality in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Since then, equality jurisprudence has expanded the interpretation of discrimination to include direct, indirect and systemic discrimination. Courts have rejected formal equality to embrace expansive notions of substantive equality in interpreting constitutional protections. Even with such strides over the last decades towards robust equality and non-discrimination principles and protections, just and effective implementation of their promise remains a pressing challenge for Canada.

Studio [EN](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 19-11-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave America | Capo di Stato | elezioni presidenziali | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | procedura elettorale e voto | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | quadro politico | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Stati Uniti | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto Joseph Biden, a former US Vice-President and long-time Senator with a strong interest in foreign affairs, won the US Presidential election for the Democrats, defeating the incumbent Republican President, Donald Trump. Over the past four years, Trump shook the established rules-based international order, notably by withdrawing US funding from various multilateral organisations and pulling out of various international agreements, by renegotiating trade deals, imposing provocative customs duties, and progressively reducing America's foreign military presence. Although Trump has not yet conceded defeat, his allegations of election fraud and related attempts at litigation are widely seen as frivolous. Once Biden becomes President, the US is expected to seek to strengthen the transatlantic alliance and revive the multilateral system, without necessarily being able to pursue any significant liberalisation of trade, given domestic political pressures and the ambiguous situation in the US Congress. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on issues related to US elections and President Biden's expected policies in a number of areas.

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

[Coronavirus: Europe confronts the second wave \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 09-11-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Coronavirus

Parole chiave analisi economica | conseguenza economica | ECONOMIA | epidemia | gestione amministrativa | gestione delle crisi | IMPRESA E CONCORRENZA | malattia da coronavirus | prevenzione delle malattie | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | salute

Riassunto As the United States has been choosing its President, an explosion of cases in a second wave of the coronavirus pandemic has forced many governments in Europe to reintroduce strict confinement measures, including new lockdowns, curfews, bans on meetings and the closure of many businesses, notably in the hospitality and tourism sectors. The moves are meant to act as a firebreak on the exponential growth in Covid-19 infections and prevent health sectors in many countries from becoming overloaded. Whatever happens next, economies will contract this year in the great majority of countries around the world, even if in varying degrees, with significant social and political implications. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on pandemic related issues. Earlier think tank studies on the issue can be found in the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' of 23 October.

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

[EU foreign, security and defence policies \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 27-10-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave costruzione europea | politica estera | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | relazioni dell'Unione europea | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza europea | sicurezza internazionale | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The European Union faces multifaceted foreign security and defence policy challenges. First and foremost, it awaits the outcome of the US Presidential election, which is set to determine in significant part global economic and political developments in the short to medium term. The Union also faces a tough choice about how to treat China: more as a rival or as a partner, and in which areas? An increasingly assertive Russia represents yet another challenge. The EU's stance on climate, migration, Africa, terrorism and developments in its near neighbourhood add to this complex scene. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on EU foreign, security and defence policies.

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

Die Grundsätze der Gleichheit und der Nichtdiskriminierung, eine rechtsvergleichende Perspektive - Deutschland

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 26-10-2020

Autore esterno Prof. Dr. Franz REIMER, Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Dieses Dokument ist Teil einer Reihe von Studien, mit denen die Grundsätze der Gleichheit und der Nichtdiskriminierung in verschiedenen Staaten aus rechtsvergleichender Sicht dargestellt werden sollen. Nach einer Erklärung der einschlägigen Rechtsvorschriften und Rechtsprechung werden der Inhalt, die Grenzen und die mögliche Entwicklung dieser Grundsätze analysiert. Die vorliegende Studie hat den Fall Deutschland zum Gegenstand. Die Grundsätze der Gleichheit und Nichtdiskriminierung sind in Deutschland am wirkmächtigsten in Art. 3 Grundgesetz verankert: als Grundrechte in Form des sog. allgemeinen Gleichheitssatzes (Absatz 1) und der beiden speziellen Garantien (Absätze 2 und 3). Das Bundesverfassungsgericht hat diese Rechte schrittweise konkretisiert und durchgesetzt; inzwischen gestalten viele Gesetze die Gleichheitssätze in verfassungskonformer Weise aus, so für das Privatrecht das Allgemeine Gleichbehandlungsgesetz.

Studio [DE](#)

I principi di eguaglianza e di non discriminazione, una prospettiva di diritto comparato - Italia

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 23-10-2020

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Questo studio fa parte di un progetto più ampio, il cui scopo è quello di analizzare, nella prospettiva del diritto comparato, i principi di eguaglianza e di non discriminazione in diversi Stati ed organizzazioni internazionali. Il presente studio è dedicato all'Italia, pur nella consapevolezza dell'importanza delle fonti internazionali e dell'Unione Europea in materia. A tal fine, dopo una breve introduzione di carattere storico generale, sono state prese in esame le vicende normative che hanno interessato il principio di eguaglianza, nelle sue varie forme, nell'Italia repubblicana. Il punto di partenza è stato, ovviamente, la Costituzione, mentre le altre fonti sono state ordinate in ragione del mezzo di comunicazione che, di volta in volta, disciplinano. Ampia attenzione è stata dedicata alla giurisprudenza. Nell'impossibilità di dare conto di tutto l'immenso materiale disponibile, si sono selezionati alcuni casi particolarmente significativi. Sono stati identificati, infine, i principali nodi problematici che occorre tuttora sciogliere, in un contesto socio-politico mondiale nel quale le disuguaglianze, per molti strati della popolazione, si sono addirittura approfondite.

Studio [IT](#)

Los principios de igualdad y no discriminación, una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado - España

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 22-10-2020

Autore esterno Prof. Dr. Pedro GONZÁLEZ-TREVIJANO SÁNCHEZ

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Este estudio forma parte de un proyecto destinado a sentar las bases de una comparación integrada y correlacionada de la regulación del principio de igualdad y no discriminación entre diferentes ordenamientos jurídicos positivos. Las siguientes páginas contienen, en lo relativo a España, el análisis de su legislación vigente, de la jurisprudencia constitucional, así como un paralelo estudio dogmático sobre el concepto y naturaleza de ese derecho, prestando particular atención a sus distintos límites y a las políticas sectoriales positivas o pro activas. Se pasa asimismo revista a sus múltiples desafíos, y a la problemática de la extensión indiscriminada de ciertas medidas de discriminación positiva e inversa que puedan desvirtuar el alcance general del principio de igualdad. La Constitución española de 1978 concibe el principio de igualdad y no discriminación como una piedra angular de todo el edificio constitucional, especialmente en el ámbito de los derechos y libertades públicas, lo que supuso que toda situación de desigualdad existente, al momento de su entrada en vigor, fuera considerada ya incompatible con el nuevo orden de valores. Las disposiciones jurídico-constitucionales sobre la igualdad son, por lo demás, varias. En primer lugar, el art. 14 de la Constitución consagra la igualdad ante la ley (igualdad formal) de todos los españoles, excluyendo toda clase de discriminación, con mención expresa de determinados motivos que son considerados supuestos de discriminación cualificada (nacimiento, raza, sexo, religión, opinión). En segundo término, el art. 1.1 de la Norma fundamental concibe la igualdad como uno de los valores superiores del ordenamiento jurídico español. Finalmente, el art. 9.2 del Texto constitucional recoge la ineludible igualdad material, que se aúna así a la igualdad formal, como un mandato dirigido a los poderes públicos para la remoción de todos los obstáculos que impidan su efectiva realización. La jurisprudencia dictada por el Tribunal Constitucional es de enorme importancia y significación, puesto que desde sus inicios prefiguró su ámbito de aplicación hasta llegar a su delimitación actual, al tiempo que posibilitó su desarrollo y protección más generosa.

Studio [ES](#)

Coronavirus: The second wave [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 22-10-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Coronavirus | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave analisi economica | conseguenza economica | ECONOMIA | epidemia | gestione amministrativa | gestione delle crisi | IMPRESA E CONCORRENZA | malattia da coronavirus | prevenzione delle malattie | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | salute

Riassunto A resurgence in the number of coronavirus infections since the summer has evidently turned into a second wave of the pandemic, which has now hit many European Union countries. The pandemic is putting renewed pressure on European health systems, and authorities are introducing stringent but targeted preventive measures in a bid to cushion the negative economic impacts while preserving people's health and ensuring hospitals are not once again overwhelmed. An increasing number of EU countries are clamping down on travel and imposing strict social distancing measures, such as night-time curfews in major cities and limits on social contacts, although most schools and businesses remain open throughout Europe. The International Monetary Fund said in its October World Economic Outlook (WEO) that global growth in 2020 is projected at -4.4 per cent owing to the pandemic, a less severe contraction than forecast in the June 2020 WEO. The revision reflects better than anticipated second quarter GDP outturns – mostly in advanced economies, where activity bounced back sooner than expected following the scaling back of national lockdowns in May and June – as well as indications of a stronger recovery in the third quarter. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on pandemic related issues. Earlier think tank studies on the issue can be found in the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' of 25 September.

Briefing [EN](#)

Die Grundsätze der Gleichheit und der Nichtdiskriminierung, eine rechtsvergleichende Perspektive - Schweiz

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 19-10-2020

Autore esterno Dr. Nula FREI, Universität Freiburg

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Dieses Dokument ist Teil einer Reihe von Studien, mit denen die Grundsätze der Gleichheit und der Nichtdiskriminierung in verschiedenen Staaten aus rechtsvergleichender Sicht dargestellt werden sollen. Nach einer Erklärung der einschlägigen Rechtsvorschriften und Rechtsprechung werden der Inhalt, die Grenzen und die mögliche Entwicklung dieser Grundsätze analysiert. Die vorliegende Studie hat den Fall der Schweiz zum Gegenstand. Die Schweiz verankert die Rechtsgleichheit und die Nichtdiskriminierung in der Bundesverfassung sowie in mehreren Spezialgesetzen, die sich ihrerseits auf bestimmte Diskriminierungsgründe und Rechtsbereiche beschränken. Diese werden hier dargestellt, bevor in einem dritten Teil die reichhaltige Rechtsprechung des Schweizer Bundesgerichts wiedergegeben wird. Abschliessend wird der Rechtsrahmen kritisch analysiert, es wird auf bestehende Lücken sowie auf derzeitige und künftige Reformen hingewiesen.

Studio [DE](#)

Les principes d'égalité et non-discrimination, une perspective de droit comparé - Autriche

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 13-10-2020

Autore esterno Prof. Dr. Markus VAŠEK, Johannes Kepler Universität Linz

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Ce document s'intègre dans une série d'études qui visent à présenter les principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination dans différents ordres juridiques, dans une perspective de droit comparé. Après un exposé des normes et de la jurisprudence pertinentes, le contenu, les limites et l'évolution possible de ces principes seront analysés. L'objet de la présente étude est l'Autriche. Les principes de l'égalité et de la non-discrimination sont pleinement garantis en Autriche. Au niveau constitutionnel, le principe général d'égalité et la jurisprudence constitutionnelle qui en découle lient l'ensemble des activités de l'État à ces principes. La Cour constitutionnelle autrichienne a développé une doctrine qui n'autorise une inégalité de traitement juridique en raison de caractéristiques personnelles que dans des cas très limités. En revanche, le concept de « discrimination positive ou inversée » est peu répandu et se limite principalement à un objectif d'égalité de fait entre les femmes et les hommes. Les principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination ne sont contraignants vis-à-vis des particuliers que dans certains domaines, pour l'essentiel du fait de la transposition en droit national de dispositions du droit de l'Union européenne.

Studio [DE](#), [FR](#)

[Les principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination, une perspective de droit comparé - Conseil de l'Europe](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 12-10-2020

Autore esterno Ce document a été rédigé par Prof. Dr. Jacques Ziller, professeur de droit à l'Université de Pavie, anciennement professeur de droit à l'Institut universitaire européen de Florence et à l'Université Paris-I-Panthéon-Sorbonne, à la demande de l'Unité « Bibliothèque de droit comparé », Direction générale des services de recherche parlementaire (DG EPRS), Secrétariat général du Parlement européen.

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Ce document s'intègre dans une série d'études qui, avec une perspective de droit comparé, visent à faire une présentation des principes d'égalité et de non-discrimination dans différents États et organisations internationales. Après avoir expliqué la normative et la jurisprudence d'application, le contenu, les limites et la possible évolution de ces principes sont examinés. La présente étude a pour objet le cas du Conseil de l'Europe. L'interdiction de la discrimination est protégée de manière développée et adéquate, essentiellement sur la base de l'article 14 de la CEDH et de la jurisprudence pertinente de la Cour, même si la Convention ne consacre pas explicitement et formellement le principe d'égalité devant la loi. L'effectivité de l'interdiction dépend toutefois du respect de ce droit par les États membres. La lutte contre la discrimination est également promue par des instruments de droit souple.

Studio [FR](#)

[Trump or Biden: Where next for US foreign and defence policy? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 09-10-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave America | elezioni presidenziali | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | politica estera | procedura elettorale e voto | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza internazionale | Stati Uniti | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto The United States is heading for a presidential election on Tuesday 3. November that will pit incumbent Republican candidate, Donald Trump, against the former Democrat Vice President and Senator, Joe Biden. Many analysts and politicians say that this contest may well be one of the most important since the end of World War II, as it will offer a stark choice between two entirely different paths for US foreign and defence policy. During his four years in office, analysts stress how President Trump, whose decisions were often unpredictable, has reversed many aspects of traditional US foreign and defence policy, which had previously been based on a respect for international institutions and a strong Transatlantic alliance. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the US electoral campaign and the legacy of President Trump.

Briefing [EN](#)

[China: From partner to rival \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 02-10-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave accordo commerciale (UE) | Asia-Oceania | Cina | costruzione europea | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | politica internazionale | relazioni economiche | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto According to analysts and politicians, China's increasingly autocratic domestic stance and assertive foreign policy are damaging its relations with the European Union. No substantial agreement was achieved at a virtual EU-China summit on 14 September, despite years of negotiations on many issues, not least on trade and investment. 'For the EU, China is simultaneously (in different policy areas) a cooperation partner, a negotiation partner, an economic competitor and a systemic rival,' the European External Action Service's background paper says. Formally, the EU and China have been strategic partners since 2003 – a partnership that was broadened five years ago by the EU-China 2020 Strategic Agenda for Cooperation. However, more recently, EU officials and politicians have been expressing increasing concerns over China's economic expansionism and human rights violations. The current coronavirus pandemic and developments in Hong Kong have had a marked negative impact on EU-China relations. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on China, its ties with the EU and related issues.

Briefing [EN](#)

[La nomination des juges de la Cour Suprême des États-Unis](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 29-09-2020

Autore DIEZ PARRA IGNACIO

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Suite au récent décès de l'une des juges de la Cour Suprême des États-Unis, l'un des sièges dans cette Cour est devenu vacant. Dans ce contexte, la Bibliothèque de droit comparé du Parlement européen a le plaisir de mettre à disposition des lecteurs une mise à jour d'un extrait d'une étude que la même Bibliothèque avait publiée précédemment et qui concerne la procédure pour la nomination des juges de la Cour Suprême des États-Unis.

Briefing [FR](#)

[Coronavirus: The second wave? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 25-09-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Coronavirus | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave analisi economica | ECONOMIA | epidemia | malattia da coronavirus | prevenzione delle malattie | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | salute | studio d'impatto

Riassunto Since the end of the holiday season, the rate of Covid-19 infection in Europe has increased to levels not seen since their peak in April 2020. Many cities and regions, and now whole countries, have had to reinforce preventive measures. An increasing number of governments around the world already face a dilemma over whether or not to return to strict confinement, which would further cripple their economies. In this context, this year's UN General Assembly, witnessed a bizarre digital stand-off between the Presidents of the United States and China, as they compete respectively for domestic and global approval of their handling of the pandemic. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the coronavirus can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 4 September 2020.

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

[Brexit: Towards the end-game \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 18-09-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave accordo commerciale (UE) | costruzione europea | DIRITTO | diritto internazionale | Europa | frontiera interna dell'UE | frontiere esterne dell'UE | GEOGRAFIA | gruppo di riflessione | Irlanda del Nord | negoziato di accordi (UE) | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | recesso dall'UE | regioni degli Stati membri dell'Unione europea | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto There is now growing doubt about possible progress on future relations between the European Union and the United Kingdom. The British Prime Minister, Boris Johnson, has tabled a bill on the internal market within the country, which contains provisions relating to the border between Northern Ireland and the rest of the UK that violate the agreement on Britain's withdrawal from the EU, and would thus constitute a breach of international law. The European Parliament has already indicated that it would not be able to ratify any post-Brexit EU-UK trade agreement, if such arrangements were to be adopted. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on numerous challenges facing the UK, EU and their future ties after their divorce.

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

[The State of the Union 2020 \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 11-09-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Coronavirus | Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave AMBIENTE | Asia-Oceania | Cina | democrazia | discorso | documentazione | ECONOMIA | economia verde | epidemia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | gruppo di riflessione | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | malattia da coronavirus | Parlamento europeo | politica dell'ambiente | presidente della Commissione | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | quadro politico | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | ripresa economica | salute | situazione economica | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto In what has now become a tradition, every year in September, the President of the European Commission delivers a State of the Union address before the European Parliament, taking stock of achievements over the past year and presenting priorities for the year ahead. Ursula von der Leyen will deliver her first State of the Union address on 16 September 2020, followed by a debate in plenary. In essence, the Commission's position is that the priorities that it set out at the beginning of its current mandate remain valid, but with both major challenges and opportunities arising from the coronavirus pandemic. After some initial criticism of 'too little action, too late', EU institutions are now working flat out to help to address various aspects of the crisis. Notably, the European Council has agreed on a major financial boost to fight the economic effects of the pandemic, including a measure of common debt. The Commission is also actively pursuing, in parallel, the European Green Deal, the digital agenda, making Europe stronger in the world, a new push for European democracy and efforts to make the economy work for people. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the state of the union and related issues.

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

[Coronavirus: Masked in the heat? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 04-09-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Coronavirus | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave epidemia | malattia da coronavirus | prevenzione delle malattie | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | salute | vaccino

Riassunto The summer has initially brought some reprieve in the spread of coronavirus in Europe. However, a series of localised outbreaks gradually spread from one country to another and has transformed into a new upsurge affecting essentially younger age groups. As politicians have introduced various short-term measures to contain the rise in cases, scientists have pressed on in the race to develop a vaccine and analysts have continued to ponder the longer-term implications of the crisis. Although the number of hospitalisations and deaths in Europe has so far remained low following the resurgence in contaminations, governments have faced a dilemma in particular over whether to allow for the physical presence of pupils as the new school year begins in September. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the coronavirus can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 17 July.

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

[EU budget and recovery fund: Is it a done deal? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 29-07-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Bilanci | Coronavirus

Parole chiave Asia-Oceania | audit finanziario | bilancio | Cina | controllo finanziario | ECONOMIA | epidemia | FINANZE | finanze dell'Unione europea | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | gestione contabile | gruppo di riflessione | IMPRESA E CONCORRENZA | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | malattia da coronavirus | Parlamento europeo | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | quadro finanziario pluriennale | quadro politico | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | ripartizione del finanziamento dell'UE | ripresa economica | salute | situazione economica | Stato di diritto | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto After nearly five days of tough negotiations, the European Council agreed on the EU's next seven-year budget, the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), worth more than one trillion euros from 2021 to 2027, and crucially, on an additional 750-billion euro fund to help countries recover from the economic downturn caused by the coronavirus pandemic. Many politicians and analysts have hailed the agreement on the recovery fund in particular as an 'historic moment'. For the first time, some EU debt will be mutualised and the EU will tap financial markets on a significant scale to secure funds, which will be disbursed in the form of grants and loans. The European Parliament - which must approve these spending plans - welcomed the fund but criticised the lack of parliamentary scrutiny in its implementation as well as some of the cuts leaders made in spending on innovation and the climate as compared to the European Commission's MFF proposals and the Parliament's own demands, and regretted the weakened link between budget spending and the rule of law. This note offers links to first reactions from international think tanks on the budget deal. Earlier publications on financing the EU can be found in a previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 8 June 2020.

[In sintesi](#) [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: An uncertain future \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 17-07-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Coronavirus

Parole chiave analisi economica | conseguenza economica | ECONOMIA | epidemia | impatto sociale | malattia da coronavirus | quadro sociale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | salute | studio d'impatto

Riassunto The spread of the coronavirus pandemic is reshaping the world economy and politics. Analysts and politicians argue that the extent of changes will depend on the persistence of the crisis and the ability of global powers to cooperate in efforts to contain and control it. In Europe, where containment rules have already been eased in many countries, governments and citizens fear a second wave of the pandemic, especially given that infection rates are again slowly rising in certain regions. Worldwide, populations in conflict-zones find themselves in an especially precarious situation. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the coronavirus can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 10 July.

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

Ratification of international treaties, a comparative law perspective - United States of America

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 15-07-2020

Autore esterno This study has been written by Mr Andrew M. WINSTON, Chief, Public Services Division, Law Library of Congress, of the United States Library of Congress, at the request of the "Comparative Law Library" Unit, Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (DG EPRS), General Secretariat of the European Parliament.

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Parole chiave America | cooperazione internazionale | DIRITTO | diritto comparato | diritto internazionale | diritto internazionale | diritto nazionale | fonti e branche del diritto | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | politica di cooperazione | politica internazionale | potere di ratifica | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | quadro politico | ratifica di accordo | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Stati Uniti | valutazione analitica | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto This study forms part of a wider-ranging project which seeks to lay the groundwork for comparisons between legal frameworks governing the ratification of international treaties in different legal systems. The subject of this study is the ratification of international treaties under the laws of the United States. It describes relevant constitutional, statutory, and other legal provisions with respect to the making and ratification of treaties, as well as legal provisions relating to the making of executive agreements, which also constitute binding international obligations of the United States. The study discusses the approach to international law taken by the U.S. legal system, and the position of treaties and executive agreements within the hierarchy of U.S. laws. The international agreement process and its participants are described. The study then considers the time required for ratification of treaties. This study is intended to give European Parliament bodies an overview of the ratification process of the respective contracting parties (the United States of America, in this instance). This will enable them, for example, to estimate the time required by other treaty partners to ratify any prospective future treaty and to adjust their work programme accordingly.

Studio [EN](#)

Coronavirus: Tough decisions ahead [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 10-07-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Coronavirus | Problemi economici e monetari | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave aiuto dell'UE | analisi economica | conseguenza economica | ECONOMIA | epidemia | malattia da coronavirus | politica economica | politica sanitaria | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | salute

Riassunto As the coronavirus crisis shows no sign of abating globally, many governments around the world face tough choices between easing virus containment measures, in order to allow economic recovery, or keeping these measures in place, to protect their citizens' health and their healthcare systems from being overwhelmed. They have launched vast financial programmes to support vulnerable households and the newly unemployed, backed banks to keep credit flowing in the economy, and strengthened healthcare systems in anticipation of a possible second wave. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on financing the fight against the coronavirus can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 6 July.

Briefing [EN](#)

El Derecho de excepción, una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado - España: estado de alarma

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 08-07-2020

Autore esterno Gabriel LECUMBERRI BEASCOA

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Este documento se integra en una serie de análisis que pretenden, desde la perspectiva del Derecho Comparado, presentar el Derecho de excepción en diferentes Estados, con especial atención a aquellos fundamentos jurídicos en que se basan las medidas de emergencia que se pueden adoptar ante crisis, como puede ser la crisis sanitaria provocada por la pandemia del COVID-19. El presente análisis tiene como objeto el caso de España. Se trata de la segunda edición.

Studio [ES](#)

[The EU budget and coronavirus \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 06-07-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Bilanci | Coronavirus

Parole chiave Asia-Oceania | Cina | comunicazione | Consiglio europeo | ECONOMIA | epidemia | finanze dell'Unione europea | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | gruppo di riflessione | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | malattia da coronavirus | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | quadro finanziario pluriennale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | ripresa economica | risorse proprie | salute | situazione economica | teleconferenza | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto European Union leaders and institutions are now discussing plans to provide a major boost to the European economy to help it recover from the coronavirus crisis. They are doing so in the context of the new long-term EU budget, which would see the total 'own resources' ceiling for the Union more or less doubled. On 19 June 2020, the members of the European Council exchanged views by video-conference on the European Commission's linked proposals, tabled on 27 May, for (i) a new 'Next Generation EU' recovery fund, and (ii) an updated Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for the next seven-year financing period, from 2021 to 2027, in which the recovery fund would be embedded. The European Council will discuss these proposals again (in person) on 17-18 July in Brussels. In this context, think tankers and policy analysts have been debating the proposals and assessing their potential effectiveness. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on financing the fight against the coronavirus can be found in a previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 8 June.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Il diritto di eccezione: una prospettiva di diritto comparato - Italia: stato di emergenza](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 26-06-2020

Autore esterno Alfonso ALIBRANDI

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Questo documento s'inserisce in una serie di analisi che hanno come scopo di spiegare, da una prospettiva di diritto comparato, il diritto di eccezione in diversi Stati, con speciale attenzione alle basi giuridiche su cui si fondano le misure di emergenza che possono essere adottate in caso di crisi, come ad esempio la crisi sanitaria provocata dalla pandemia del COVID-19. La presente analisi ha come oggetto il caso dell'Italia.

Studio [IT](#)

[Coronavirus: An uncertain outlook \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 26-06-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Coronavirus | Problemi economici e monetari | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave Asia-Oceania | Cina | ECONOMIA | epidemia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | gruppo di riflessione | malattia da coronavirus | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | ripresa economica | salute | situazione economica

Riassunto While many countries, notably in Europe, are currently easing restrictive measures aimed at containing the spread of the coronavirus (Covid-19), the latter is now rapidly spreading in other parts of the world, notably in the Americas and Indian sub-continent. The number of people globally who have tested positive for the disease is now approaching 10 million, exacerbating an already precarious situation in certain conflict-afflicted areas, such as Yemen. In Europe, analysts continue to examine the various ways of financing and promoting economic recovery from the depressive effects of the pandemic. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 12 June.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus and international power \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 12-06-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Coronavirus | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave analisi economica | Asia-Oceania | Cina | conseguenza economica | costruzione europea | ECONOMIA | epidemia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geopolitica | gruppo di riflessione | malattia da coronavirus | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | salute | SCIENZE | scienze umane | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto Policy analysts and politicians alike acknowledge the 'game-changing' impact or potential of the coronavirus pandemic for the world economy and geo-political order, as well as on regional disputes and domestic politics in many countries. For the European Union, the crisis highlights the need for closer and more effective cooperation and action at European level, not least because a number of major players around the world are attempting to use the crisis to increase their international influence, often at the EU's expense. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 8 June.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: Financing the recovery \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 08-06-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Coronavirus | Questioni finanziarie e bancarie | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave Asia-Oceania | Cina | ECONOMIA | epidemia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | gruppo di riflessione | malattia da coronavirus | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | recessione economica | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | ripresa economica | salute | situazione economica

Riassunto As the coronavirus pandemic now appears to have peaked in several parts of the world, analysts are turning their attention to how best to revive economies from the abrupt and severe economic downturns they have been suffering as a result of the lockdowns imposed over the last three months. Among the tools in play are macro-economic policy (spending and taxation measures), monetary policy and sector-specific support or incentives. They are also reflecting on how best to counter the impact of the crisis, depending on the type of economy concerned (notably advanced industrialised or emerging market economies). This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 28 May.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Le droit d'exception, une perspective de droit comparé - Allemagne : non-utilisation du droit d'exception en faveur de l'application du droit ordinaire](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Analisi approfondita

Data 29-05-2020

Autore esterno Birgit SCHÄFER

Settore di intervento Coronavirus | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Le présent document s'inscrit dans un ensemble d'analyses qui visent, du point de vue du droit comparé, à présenter le droit d'exception dans différents États, avec un accent particulier sur les bases juridiques sur lesquelles s'appuient les mesures d'urgence que lesdits États peuvent adopter lors d'une crise, comme la crise sanitaire provoquée par la pandémie de COVID-19. L'objet de la présente analyse est le cas de l'Allemagne.

Analisi approfondita [DE](#), [FR](#)

[The coronavirus crisis: Options for economic recovery \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 28-05-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Coronavirus | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave analisi economica | conseguenza economica | ECONOMIA | epidemia | malattia da coronavirus | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | recessione economica | ripresa economica | salute | situazione economica

Riassunto As the coronavirus crisis keeps the world in its grip, analysts ponder what future measures could stimulate recovery from the deep recession expected in its aftermath, with a focus, in particular, on the European Commission's plans and the growth-boosting fund recently proposed by France and Germany. Analysts also continue to contemplate what geopolitical order will emerge from the crisis, as well as the impact on individual regions such as Europe, Africa and Asia, or particular countries such as Saudi Arabia, Japan or Syria. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous edition in this series, published by EPRS on 26 May.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: The world in limbo \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 26-05-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Coronavirus | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave analisi economica | conseguenza economica | ECONOMIA | epidemia | impatto sociale | malattia da coronavirus | quadro sociale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | salute

Riassunto Most countries recovering from the first – and hopefully last – wave of the coronavirus pandemic are now in limbo. Confinement measures are being cautiously relaxed while short-term assessments on the impact of the virus on the economy and society are being refined. Meanwhile, analysts are now also looking at the medium- to long-term implications of the disease and also assessing the situation in the developing world, as well as in Russia, where, notably, they see the crisis working against President Vladimir Putin. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 15 May.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Which 'new normal' after coronavirus? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 15-05-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Coronavirus | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave analisi economica | conseguenza economica | ECONOMIA | epidemia | impatto sociale | malattia da coronavirus | quadro sociale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | salute | sanità pubblica | studio d'impatto

Riassunto Many countries are now beginning to relax their strict confinement measures as the infection, hospitalisation and death rates from the coronavirus all fall. However, the impact of such moves is being monitored very closely, in order to try to forestall any second wave of infection. Meanwhile, debate intensifies about whether people's previous life-styles and working practices, especially in richer industrialised countries, will be radically changed and/or remain sustainable in the emerging 'new normal'. In parallel, the possibility of finding a vaccine, and using other modern technology applications, to overcome the virus is being intensively discussed. Analysts are also looking at the disease's specific impact in the poorest regions of the world, notably in sub-Saharan Africa. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous item in this series, published by EPRS on 8 May.

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

[Coronavirus: From lock-down to de-confinement, and beyond \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 06-05-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Coronavirus | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave analisi economica | conseguenza economica | ECONOMIA | epidemia | malattia da coronavirus | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | ripresa economica | salute | situazione economica | studio d'impatto

Riassunto A number of European countries have now started, or will soon start, relaxing the lock-downs put in place to slow the spread of the lethal coronavirus. The goal is to begin the process of reviving their economies, which have been hit very hard by the crisis, without prompting a further upsurge in the pandemic. While still assessing the immediate impacts of the crisis and actively examining various 'exit strategies', analysts are also shifting their focus towards identifying the medium- and long-term legacy of the crisis, the likely shape of the 'world after coronavirus', and the best policies for the future. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous edition in this series, published by EPRS on 28 April.

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

[Completing the Single Market: The European Parliament and Economic Integration, 1979-1989](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 23-04-2020

Autore esterno Prof. Laurent Warloutzet, Sorbonne Université, Paris.

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare | Mercato interno e Unione doganale

Parole chiave costruzione europea | documentazione | economia monetaria | FINANZE | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | mercato unico | moneta europea | Parlamento europeo | rapporto di ricerca | relazioni monetarie | storia dell'Europa | Unione economica e monetaria | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto During its first decade as a directly elected political institution, from 1979 to 1989, the European Parliament exercised significant influence in shaping the debate and agenda around the concept of completing the 'single' or 'internal' market of the (then) European Economic Community. Through both its early campaigning for action in this field and its definition and analysis of issues such as the 'cost of non-Europe', the Parliament contributed to the political and intellectual climate which led to the launch in 1985 by the European Commission, under its new President, Jacques Delors, of an ambitious programme to complete the single market by 1992. This process was reinforced and facilitated by adoption of the Single European Act (SEA) the following year. The extension of qualified majority voting (QMV) in the Council and the introduction of a more significant legislative role for the European Parliament under the SEA enhanced the position of the Parliament in the Community's 'institutional triangle', enabling it to influence the content of law more directly. From 1987 onwards, the Parliament used its new legislative power actively when considering the detailed proposals for completing the single market brought forward by the Delors Commission, with significant debates taking place on the priorities that should attach to various aspects of liberalisation and regulation. The growing success of the single market process led in turn to the Parliament strongly supporting efforts to complement the single market with the creation of a single currency, building momentum for the launch of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). This study, commissioned by the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), forms part of an on-going history of the character, role and influence of the European Parliament as a political institution since its creation in 1952.

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

[Coronavirus: Impact and challenges \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 23-04-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Coronavirus | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave analisi economica | conseguenza economica | ECONOMIA | epidemia | impatto sociale | malattia da coronavirus | quadro sociale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | recessione economica | salute | situazione economica | studio d'impatto

Riassunto As the coronavirus crisis continues to take its deadly toll across the world, it does so with varying degrees of severity depending on the country. Some states are considering relaxing preventive measures against the disease, others are doing so already. Many analysts and politicians are beginning to turn their attention from short-term measures to contain the virus and save economies from collapse to longer-term challenges, such as the pandemic's impact on international governance, defence, foreign policy and the international debt market. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous edition in this series, published by the EPRS on 15 April.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Policy responses to the coronavirus crisis \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 15-04-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Coronavirus | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave analisi economica | conseguenza economica | ECONOMIA | epidemia | gestione amministrativa | gestione delle crisi | impatto sociale | IMPRESA E CONCORRENZA | malattia da coronavirus | politica sanitaria | quadro sociale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | salute

Riassunto The coronavirus crisis is beginning to show signs of abating in some countries, but not in others. Governments and local authorities have introduced, maintained, and in certain cases even strengthened, a range of tough measures designed to prevent, suppress or mitigate the advance of the virus. Many analysts and politicians are increasingly calling for stronger global-level action to combat the pandemic, while medical scientists still struggle to find an effective treatment and a vaccine for the disease. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous edition in this series, published by EPRS on 3 April.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Il diritto di eccezione, una prospettiva di diritto comparato - Spagna: stato di allarme](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Analisi approfondita

Data 06-04-2020

Autore esterno Gabriel Lecumberri Beascoa

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Questo documento s'inserisce in una serie di analisi che hanno come scopo di spiegare, da una prospettiva di diritto comparato, il diritto di eccezione in diversi Stati, con speciale attenzione alle basi giuridiche su cui si fondano le misure di emergenza che possono essere adottate in caso di crisi, come ad esempio la crisi sanitaria provocata dalla pandemia del COVID-19. La presente analisi ha come oggetto il caso della Spagna.

Analisi approfondita [DE](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[Coronavirus: What should policy-makers do? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 03-04-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Coronavirus | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave analisi economica | conseguenza economica | ECONOMIA | epidemia | gestione amministrativa | gestione delle crisi | IMPRESA E CONCORRENZA | malattia da coronavirus | prevenzione delle malattie | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | salute | studio d'impatto

Riassunto The coronavirus pandemic continues to spread around the world. Governments have adopted preventive measures of varying degrees of severity. Analysts and commentators continue to call for a more coordinated response to the disease, notably at European Union level, without always agreeing on what the precise response should be. Meanwhile, some are beginning to try to envisage how the world will have changed once the virus is finally contained. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous edition in this series, published by EPRS on 26 March.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Coronavirus: Impact and reaction \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 26-03-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Coronavirus | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave analisi economica | conseguenza economica | ECONOMIA | epidemia | gestione amministrativa | gestione delle crisi | impatto sociale | IMPRESA E CONCORRENZA | malattia da coronavirus | politica sanitaria | quadro sociale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | salute | studio d'impatto

Riassunto Governments around the world are introducing increasingly harsh measures to contain the highly contagious coronavirus, which causes the often lethal COVID-19 disease. In many countries, borders have been shut, schools, restaurants and non-food shops closed, and a ban on public and sometimes private meetings has been introduced. According to news media reports, as of 24 March, confirmed coronavirus cases around the world exceeded 377 000 across 194 countries and territories, with more than 16 500 of them having been fatal. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous item in the series, published on 18 March.

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

[Coronavirus: The latest \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 18-03-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Coronavirus | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave epidemia | malattia da coronavirus | politica sanitaria | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | salute

Riassunto The world is currently facing the fastest-spreading pandemic since the Spanish flu (in the aftermath of the First World War), prompting governments to take unprecedented decisions to contain this highly contagious coronavirus, which leads to COVID-19 infection. The measures taken include closing borders in some countries, encouraging telework as much as possible, and shutting schools, universities, restaurants and many other facilities, except for shops selling groceries, supermarkets and pharmacies. People are urged to stay at home and avoid physical contact with others. In a growing number of countries, confinement is being enforced. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the coronavirus and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in the previous item in the series, published on 11 March.

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

[Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 11-03-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Coronavirus | Sanità pubblica

Parole chiave analisi economica | conseguenza economica | ECONOMIA | epidemia | malattia da coronavirus | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | recessione economica | salute | situazione economica

Riassunto The highly contagious new coronavirus, known as COVID-19, is spreading globally at a very rapid pace, having infected about 114 000 people and killed nearly 4 000 at the time of writing, according to the situation report from the World Health Organization (WHO). It has sparked fears of a global pandemic with unpredictable consequences, including significant potential economic damage. China, Italy, Iran, South Korea, Japan, and now France, Germany and Spain, are the countries most affected by the virus. These and other governments are facing a very major challenge to stop the spread of the disease and ward off a deep economic crisis. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from international think tanks on the coronavirus and related issues.

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

[The European Green Deal \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 09-03-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Ambiente

Parole chiave AMBIENTE | cambiamento climatico | costruzione europea | degrado ambientale | gas a effetto serra | politica dell'ambiente | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | riduzione delle emissioni gassose | strategia UE | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | tecnologia pulita | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The European Green Deal is a key policy plank of the new European Commission led by President Ursula von der Leyen. It is a package of measures that aims to radically cut emissions of greenhouse gases while creating jobs in clean industries. Its main objectives are for the EU to become climate neutral by 2050, radically reduce other types of pollution, help European companies to become world leaders in green products, and offer aid to regions affected by this economic transition. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the Green Deal and climate issues. More studies on the topics can be found in a previous item from these series, published in early December 2019.

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

[La ratification des traités internationaux, une perspective de droit comparé - Belgique](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 03-03-2020

Autore esterno Ce document a été rédigé par Prof. Dr. Christian Behrendt, Professeur ordinaire, de l'Université de Liège et de la Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, à la demande de l'Unité Bibliothèque de droit comparé, Direction générale des services de recherche parlementaire (DG EPRS), Secrétariat général du Parlement européen.

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Cette étude fait partie d'un projet plus global qui a le but d'analyser depuis une perspective de droit comparé la ratification des traités internationaux dans différents États. L'objet de cette étude est d'examiner la ratification des traités internationaux en droit belge, en particulier le régime juridique applicable, la procédure et une estimation des temps nécessaires pour la ratification. Pour ce faire, après une introduction générale, sont examinées les dispositions législatives et réglementaires régissant la procédure d'adoption des traités, la répartition des compétences entre les différents acteurs impliqués, ainsi que les étapes principales de la procédure de conclusion des traités. D'un côté la Belgique est un produit du droit international. Sa genèse explique sa grande réceptivité pour le droit international. D'un autre côté, le fédéralisme est pour ce Royaume un véritable prisme à travers lequel ne peuvent dorénavant échapper la politique et le droit et les relations internationales n'y font pas exception. Ainsi, l'ordre juridique belge s'est doté d'une conception particulièrement poussée de l'adage in foro interno, in foro externo, conception qui permet aux différentes entités fédérées du pays de conclure à leur niveau leurs propres traités, et corrélativement d'entretenir des relations internationales. Certes que la règle de droit international selon laquelle « l'État est un et un seul sur la scène internationale » agissait comme tempérament. On doit toutefois constater que les prérogatives de « surveillance » de l'autorité fédérale sur les entités fédérées sont limitées, et que leur application concrète peut s'avérer à la fois politiquement que juridiquement difficile. Cette étude prétend être utile aux différents organes du Parlement européen, afin de dévoiler une vision complète du processus de ratification par l'État en analyse (en le cas d'espèce la Belgique). Cela permettra par exemple aux organes du Parlement de fixer leurs calendriers de travaux, en tenant compte d'une estimation du temps dont la contrepartie aura besoin pour compléter la ratification d'un futur traité.

Studio [FR](#)

[Artificial intelligence \[What Think Tanks are Thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 21-02-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Industria | Pianificazione preventiva | Politica di ricerca

Parole chiave etica | informatica e trattamento dei dati | informazione ed elaborazione dell'informazione | intelligenza artificiale | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | nuova tecnologia | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | robotica | SCIENZE | scienze umane | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica

Riassunto Artificial intelligence (AI) is usually understood as the ability for a machine to display human-like capabilities such as reasoning, learning, planning and creativity. The 'Holy Grail' for many governments and companies seeking to benefit from the digital revolution, the first to invent and apply true AI could achieve an enormous advantage in economic and military terms. However, there are serious ethical implications in such potential developments. Many aspects of AI have already been applied since the 2000s in machines with sufficiently fast processing speeds, equipped with learning techniques and fed large amounts of data. Current versions of AI help to drive cars, beat chess champions, and offer excellent medical diagnostics, to take a few examples. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on AI and related issues.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Competition in the EU and globally \[What Think Tanks are Thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 14-02-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Leggi e regolamenti in materia di concorrenza | Mercato interno e Unione doganale | Problemi economici e monetari

Parole chiave concorrenza | concorrenza | IMPRESA E CONCORRENZA | INDUSTRIA | politica della concorrenza dell'UE | politica industriale dell'UE | politiche e strutture industriali | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | tecnologia digitale | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | trasformazione tecnologica

Riassunto The digital revolution, global trade disputes and low growth in the European economy have, among other factors, revived the debate about the merits and drawbacks of the European Union's strict competition rules, which cover cartels, market dominance, mergers and state aid. Some politicians and economists argue that competition is an increasingly global phenomenon and that the intra-Community trade context for which the EU competition rules were originally designed no longer applies, and that the rules themselves are, as a result, too prescriptive. This emerging view might encourage the Union to pursue a more active and coordinated EU industrial policy, supported by more flexible rules on state aid and mergers in particular. The debate comes at a time when the US-China trade conflict and problems in the World Trade Organization are reshaping global economic competition, with new relationships and partnerships being formed. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the EU's competition and industrial policy challenges and on the changing nature of global competition. More studies on trade issues can be found in a previous item from this series, published in September 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Financing the European Union \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 07-02-2020

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Bilanci | Problemi economici e monetari

Parole chiave bilancio generale (UE) | documentazione | finanze dell'Unione europea | finanziamento del bilancio dell'UE | formazione del bilancio dell'UE | gruppo di riflessione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | sintesi di testi | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The European Union is preparing its next long-term budget – the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF). However, more than a year and a half after the European Commission made its MFF proposal, differences persist over the size of the budget and spending levels on individual policies. The European Parliament has called for an ambitious budget, capable of financing new initiatives, such as the European Green Deal. Despite tensions, a decision on the next MFF is still expected in 2020, before the planned start of the next financing period at the beginning of the following year. The later the decision comes, the more significant the negative consequences for beneficiaries of the EU budget, as some aid programmes could be delayed. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from international think tanks on the EU's long-term budget and related issues. The current item includes a recent package of publications on the MFF prepared by the European Parliamentary Research Service.

Briefing [EN](#)

[2019: A year of challenges and choices \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 20-12-2019

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Ambiente | Commercio internazionale | Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare | Politica di ricerca

Parole chiave documentazione | gruppo di riflessione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | relazione di studio dell'UE | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | sintesi di testi

Riassunto The European Parliament elections and formation of a new European Commission with new priorities, together with a general economic slowdown against the backdrop of the US-China trade conflict, to say nothing of Brexit, defined 2019 as a year of tough choices in the context of old and new challenges. Those include efforts to fight climate change, the defence of the rules-based international order, the advance of the digital revolution, the emerging debate over the EU's strategic sovereignty, and the need to re-define relations with the United Kingdom post-Brexit. This note offers links to recent selected commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the state of the EU in 2019 and its outlook in several important areas.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Political Culture and Dynamics of the European Parliament, 1979-1989](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 05-12-2019

Autore esterno Schirmann, Sylvain; Wassenberg, Birte

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE | Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave competenza del parlamento | competenza istituzionale (UE) | composizione del parlamento | costruzione europea | cultura politica | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | Parlamento | Parlamento europeo | storia dell'Europa | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto The election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage in 1979 was a groundbreaking democratic event in that it profoundly changed the character, composition and functioning of the Assembly and its political influence in the institutional set-up of the European Community. The impact of this change extended to areas as diverse as the organisation of parliamentary business, the workings of parliamentary committees and intergroups, increased budgetary powers, the socio-professional profile of MEPs, the role of political groups, relations between MEPs and the Administration, changes in the Secretariat's establishment plan, relations with lobbyists, communication policy, the Assembly's activities in the context of the European Community's values and interinstitutional relations.

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

[Euro area deepening and reform \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 03-12-2019

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Problemi economici e monetari

Parole chiave documentazione | euro | FINANZE | gruppo di riflessione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | relazione di studio dell'UE | relazioni monetarie | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | zona euro

Riassunto Countries sharing the euro have done little to change the functioning of the single currency area since French President Emmanuel Macron called for its major overhaul in 2017. Many analysts and politicians have attributed the lack of significant reforms in this area to Germany's – and some other countries' – cautious approach, although also underlining that the currency area is now much stronger and more resilient than in the wake of the financial crisis of 2008. The single currency area's most immediate challenge is to cope with the economic slow-down, which is partly a consequence of global trade disputes. A smooth transition in leadership at the European Central Bank will also be very important. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on challenges facing the euro area and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' published in February 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Solvay Library to become the 'Library of Europe'](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 26-11-2019

Autore DESCHAMPS ETIENNE

Settore di intervento Cultura

Parole chiave biblioteca pubblica | cultura e religione | documentazione | GEOGRAFIA | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | patrimonio culturale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | Regione di Bruxelles capitale | regioni degli Stati membri dell'Unione europea

Riassunto Thanks to the European Parliament, the old Solvay Library will soon once again fulfil its original purpose as a European cultural centre. Founded by Belgian industrialist Ernest Solvay, the library of the Brussels Institute of Sociology made its mark through the originality of its architecture and functional layout. Designed in 1902 as a working laboratory for research in the then emerging field of social sciences, it soon became the hub of an international documentation network, using a pioneering system for the classification of books and periodicals. The library, a listed building that has been fully restored to its original condition, will soon open its doors to the public and thus fulfil its original destiny, under an agreement between the European Parliament and the Belgian authorities.

In sintesi [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [NL](#)

[European borders \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 22-11-2019

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave DIRITTO | diritto internazionale | documentazione | Frontex | frontiere esterne dell'UE | gruppo di riflessione | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | relazione di studio dell'UE | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The European Union helps its Member States to secure their external borders, whilst ensuring an area of free movement without internal borders. Frontex, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency, inter alia, coordinates and organises joint operations with Member States, provides surveillance and risk analysis, and supports cooperation between law enforcement authorities. The EU also helps Member States to fight crimes such as human trafficking, child abuse and smuggling of illegal goods. The issue of borders is closely linked to EU migration policy, which is being debated with a view to its reform, following the 2015 migration crisis. This note offers links to commentaries and studies by major international think tanks on the issue of borders and some related reports on migration. More papers specifically on migration can be found in earlier items from the same series, published in October and December 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Rule of law \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 15-11-2019

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave analisi delle informazioni | documentazione | gruppo di riflessione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | quadro politico | relazione di studio dell'UE | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Stato di diritto | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto The European Union is a community of law, with the rule of law being a basic value since the Union's inception. The President-elect of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, has confirmed a strong commitment to uphold the rule of law, which remains a shared responsibility for all EU institutions and all Member States. However, developments in several EU Member States – for example Czechia, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Malta – have raised concerns over how far this commitment is actually being observed in practice, sparking a lively debate across the EU and action in the EU institutions themselves. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the rule of law debate.

Briefing [EN](#)

[La libertad de expresión, una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado - Perú](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 14-11-2019

Autore esterno El autor de este documento es el Sr. Dr. D. Eloy Espinosa-Saldaña Barrera, Magistrado del Tribunal Constitucional de Perú, por encargo de la Unidad Biblioteca de Derecho Comparado, Dirección General de Servicios de Estudios Parlamentarios (DG EPRS) de la Secretaría General del Parlamento Europeo.

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Este estudio forma parte de un proyecto más global destinado a sentar las bases para una comparación de la regulación de la libertad de expresión en diferentes ordenamientos jurídicos. Las páginas describen, en lo relativo al Perú, y en relación con el objeto del estudio, la legislación vigente, la jurisprudencia más significativa y el concepto de libertad de expresión con sus límites actuales y futuros, y concluyen con las posibles soluciones frente a los desafíos futuros. Los avances tecnológicos y las nuevas necesidades demuestran que el estudio de la libertad de expresión tendrá aún ocupadas a muchas generaciones futuras.

Studio [ES](#)

[La libertà di espressione, una prospettiva di diritto comparato - Unione europea](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 13-11-2019

Autore esterno Questo studio è stato scritto dal Prof. Dr. Vincenzo Salvatore, Università degli Studi dell'Insubria, Varese (Italia), su richiesta della Unità Biblioteca di diritto comparato, Direzione generale dei Servizi di ricerca parlamentare (DG EPRS), Segretariato generale del Parlamento europeo.

Settore di intervento Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Il presente studio fa parte di un progetto più ampio il cui scopo è quello di analizzare, nella prospettiva del diritto comparato, la libertà di espressione in diversi ordinamenti giuridici. Le pagine descrivono, in relazione all'Unione europea e in relazione all'oggetto dello studio, la legislazione in vigore, la giurisprudenza più significativa e il concetto di libertà di espressione con i suoi limiti attuali e futuri, per concludersi con alcune considerazioni riguardo a possibili soluzioni alle sfide future. Verranno in particolare analizzate le varie forme in cui si articola la libertà di espressione (libertà di opinione, libertà di parola, libertà di comunicare o ricevere informazioni o idee), mettendo in luce la necessità di individuare, da parte delle istituzioni dell'Unione europea, nuove forme di tutela, nel contemperamento dei diversi interessi coinvolti, anche alla luce della rapida evoluzione tecnologica che ha interessato i mezzi di comunicazione e del sempre più diffuso utilizzo dei social media.

[Studio](#) [IT](#)

[European Parliament and the path to German reunification](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 05-11-2019

Autore SALM Christian

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave commemorazione | cultura e religione | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | Germania | Germania orientale | politica internazionale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | rapporti tra le due Germanie | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza internazionale | unificazione della Germania | unificazione nazionale

Riassunto This year marks the 30th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall, set in motion by the events of 9 November 1989, which led to Germany's full reunification within less than a year. The accession of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) to the Federal Republic of Germany (Federal Republic) completed the reunification process on 3 October 1990. Moreover, with the accession of the former GDR to the Federal Republic, the GDR integrated into the European Economic Community (EEC) of the time via a special procedure. As the GDR's status as a subject of international law ended with its accession to the Federal Republic, a normal EEC Treaty accession procedure was not possible. The European Parliament followed the chain of profound political developments triggered by the fall of the Berlin Wall closely.

[In sintesi](#) [EN](#)

[Freiheit der Meinungsäußerung, eine rechtsvergleichende Perspektive - Deutschland](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 29-10-2019

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Diese Studie ist Teil eines umfassenderen Projekts, mit dem die Grundlagen für einen Vergleich der Rechtsvorschriften gelegt werden sollen, die für das Recht auf freie Meinungsäußerung in verschiedenen Rechtsordnungen gelten. Auf den folgenden Seiten werden unter Bezugnahme auf Deutschland und im Zusammenhang mit dem Thema der Studie die geltenden Rechtsvorschriften, die wichtigste Rechtsprechung und der Begriff „Recht auf freie Meinungsäußerung“ mit seinen derzeitigen und künftigen Grenzen vorgestellt. Den Abschluss bilden einige Schlussfolgerungen zu möglichen Lösungsansätzen, mit denen auf künftige Herausforderungen reagiert werden könnte. Das Recht auf freie Meinungsäußerung ist in Deutschland geprägt durch die Rechtsprechung des Bundesverfassungsgerichts. Sie fasst die Schutzbereiche der Grundrechte des Art. 5 Abs. 1 GG (insbesondere Meinungs-, Informations- und Pressefreiheit) weit, lässt dafür aber auch Eingriffe in weitem Umfang – auf der Basis der Schrankenregelung in Art. 5 Abs. 2 GG – zu. Anforderungen stellt das Gericht dabei weniger an die Schrankengesetze als an deren Anwendung und Auslegung im Einzelfall.

[Studio](#) [DE](#)

[Liberté d'expression, une perspective de droit comparé - Conseil de l'Europe](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 29-10-2019

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto La présente étude fait partie d'un projet plus général qui vise à jeter les bases d'une comparaison des régimes juridiques applicables à la liberté d'expression dans différents ordres juridiques. Le document expose, relativement au Conseil de l'Europe et en rapport avec le thème de l'étude, la législation en vigueur, la jurisprudence la plus significative et la notion de liberté d'expression avec ses limites actuelles et en perspective, et s'achève par quelques conclusions avec possibles solutions face aux défis futurs. La liberté d'expression – le droit de communiquer et recevoir communication d'informations, de faits, d'idées et d'opinions dans une société démocratique – est protégée de manière développée et adéquate, essentiellement sur la base de l'article 10 de la Convention européenne des droits de l'Homme et de la jurisprudence pertinente de la Cour, qui permettent un juste équilibre avec la protection d'autres droits et valeurs, ce qui dépend toutefois du respect de ce droit par les États membres du Conseil.

[Studio](#) [FR](#)

[Global and regional trends](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 25-10-2019

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare | Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici | Sicurezza e difesa | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave analisi delle politiche | cooperazione interistituzionale (UE) | documentazione | ECONOMIA | economia | ENERGIA | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | politica | politica energetica | politica energetica | potere esecutivo e amministrazione pubblica | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | relazione di studio dell'UE | struttura economica | tecnologia | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto The European Union's key institutions held a joint annual conference on 14-15 October entitled 'Challenges and Choices for Europe.' The annual event was organised under the auspices of the European Strategy and Policy Analysis System (ESPAS), which is a framework for cooperation between the administrations of the European Parliament, European Commission, Council of the European Union, European External Action Service and other bodies, to work together on medium- and long-term trends facing or relating to the European Union.

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

[Freedom of expression, a comparative-law perspective - The United Kingdom](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 24-10-2019

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Parole chiave diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | diritto comparato | Europa | fonti e branche del diritto | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | libertà d'espressione | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | Regno Unito | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | valutazione analitica

Riassunto This study forms part of a wider-ranging project which seeks to lay the groundwork for comparisons between legal frameworks governing freedom of expression in different legal systems. The document will analyse, with reference to the United Kingdom and the subject at hand, the legislation in force, the most relevant case law and the concept of freedom of expression with its current and prospective limits, ending with some conclusions and possible solutions for future challenges. In the absence of formal constitutional protection for freedom of expression, the approach of the UK is residual in nature. That is to say, the extent of a person's freedom of expression is what is left after statutory and common law (judge-made) incursions into the freedom. Notwithstanding the passage of the Human Rights Act 1998, it remains the case that the UK Parliament is free to modify and restrict freedom of expression.

[Studio](#) [EN](#)

[Liberté d'expression, une perspective de droit comparé - Suisse](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 23-10-2019

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto La présente étude fait partie d'un projet plus général qui vise à jeter les bases d'une comparaison des régimes juridiques applicables à la liberté d'expression dans différents ordres juridiques. Le document expose, relativement à la Suisse et en rapport avec le thème de l'étude, la législation en vigueur, la jurisprudence la plus significative et la notion de liberté d'expression avec ses limites actuelles et en prospective, et s'achève par quelques conclusions avec possibles solutions face aux défis futurs. La Suisse consacre une conception élargie de la liberté d'expression : une norme générique proclamant la liberté d'opinion et la liberté d'information est complétée par des normes spéciales protégeant les médias de masse, l'art, la science et les langues parlées. Dans la plus pure tradition classique, une restriction à la liberté d'expression doit être fondée sur une habilitation légale, proportionnée à l'objectif visé et justifiée par un intérêt public ou privé prépondérant ; de plus, elle ne doit pas léser l'essence de la liberté. Le respect de ces quatre réquisits est contrôlé par le Tribunal fédéral qui se montre très strict lorsque les propos litigieux sont de nature politique. La dimension fonctionnelle de la liberté d'expression est de la première importance en Suisse, car la démocratie directe commande que le citoyen puisse se former une opinion indépendante sur les enjeux sociétaux. D'où l'importance du principe de pluralisme des sources. Si le droit des particuliers à accéder aux informations détenues par les autorités a été renforcé par l'adoption récente de législations favorisant la transparence, la concentration des médias, qui va s'accroissant, menace toujours plus la diversité. Une révision constitutionnelle est envisagée afin de créer les bases d'un soutien direct aux médias de qualité. Son succès est incertain, l'interventionnisme étatique étant loin de faire l'unanimité chez les politiciens comme dans la population.

[Studio](#) [FR](#)

[Digital challenges for Europe \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 18-10-2019

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Mercato interno e Unione doganale | Problemi economici e monetari

Parole chiave competitività | costruzione europea | dati personali | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | documentazione | gruppo di riflessione | impatto delle tecnologie dell'informazione | IMPRESA E CONCORRENZA | informatica e trattamento dei dati | informazione ed elaborazione dell'informazione | intelligenza artificiale | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | mercato del lavoro | mercato del lavoro | mercato unico digitale | OCCUPAZIONE E LAVORO | organizzazione aziendale | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | protezione dei dati | protezione della vita privata | relazione | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The rapid development of digital technologies is posing a challenge to the European Union, spurring initiatives to catch up with the US and China in the area, notably in the context of the digital single market. Among the dilemmas are how to reconcile Europe's sensitivity towards protecting private data with the need to use them in many algorithms, and ensure that automation and artificial intelligence strengthen rather than weaken labour market participation. This note offers links to a series of some recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes on digital challenges. Many earlier papers on the issue can be found in a previous item in the series, published in July 2018. Many reports on cybersecurity are available in a publication from October 2018.

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

[Freedom of expression, a comparative law perspective - The United States](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 15-10-2019

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Parole chiave America | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | diritto comparato | fonti e branche del diritto | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | libertà d'espressione | libertà d'informazione | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Stati Uniti | valutazione analitica

Riassunto This study forms part of a wider-ranging project, which seeks to lay the groundwork for comparisons between legal frameworks governing freedom of expression in different legal systems. The document analyses, with reference to the United States of America and the subject at hand, the legislation in force, the most relevant case law, and the concept of freedom of expression with its current and prospective limits, ending with some conclusions and possible solutions for future challenges. The legislative foundation for freedom of expression law in the United States is grounded in the First Amendment to the Constitution. Based on this text, the Supreme Court has created the freedom of expression doctrinal framework by which lower courts and other branches of government are bound. Unlike other jurisdictions, the United States grants broad freedom of expression protections based largely on the idea that "good" speech will prevail over "bad" speech in the open market.

[Studio](#) [EN](#)

[Liberté d'expression, une perspective de droit comparé - France](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 15-10-2019

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto La présente étude fait partie d'un projet plus général qui vise à jeter les bases d'une comparaison des régimes juridiques applicables à la liberté d'expression dans différents ordres juridiques. Le document expose, concernant la France et en rapport avec le thème de l'étude, la législation en vigueur, la jurisprudence la plus significative et la notion de liberté d'expression avec ses limites et perspectives actuelles, et s'achève par quelques conclusions sur l'identification de certains défis futurs. La liberté d'expression est consacrée par l'article 11 de la Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen de 1789. Cet article n'évoque que la seule libre communication des pensées et des opinions. Pour autant, la liberté de presse et la liberté de communication audiovisuelle peuvent être facilement déduites de cet énoncé. Récemment, le Conseil constitutionnel a rattaché à l'article 11 « la liberté d'accès aux services de communication au public en ligne » dans une décision du 10 juin 2009. Cette liberté est donc reconnue et garantie sous différentes facettes qui, sur le plan juridique, n'en facilitent pas la compréhension immédiate. La protection de la liberté d'expression est aussi caractérisée en France par le rôle éminent joué par le législateur. Au cours de ces dernières décennies, plusieurs lois ont encadré l'exercice de la liberté d'expression au nom de la préservation des intérêts de la société, en particulier l'ordre public et la paix sociale.

[Studio](#) [FR](#)

[Liberté d'expression, une perspective de droit comparé - Canada](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 15-10-2019

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto La présente étude fait partie d'un projet plus général qui vise à jeter les bases d'une comparaison des régimes juridiques applicables à la liberté d'expression dans différents ordres juridiques. Le document expose, relativement au Canada et en rapport avec le thème de l'étude, la législation en vigueur, la jurisprudence la plus significative et la notion de liberté d'expression avec ses limites actuelles et en prospective, et s'achève par quelques conclusions avec possibles solutions face aux défis futurs. Au Canada, la liberté d'expression est garantie par la Constitution. Des lois provinciales relayent aussi sa protection dans les domaines du droit privé. Au gré des décisions, ce droit a mobilisé plusieurs théories justificatives (recherche de vérité, participation citoyenne, épanouissement personnel, etc.), interprétées avec beaucoup de latitude par les tribunaux. Le consensus moderne est qu'aucune théorie ne prévaut, la liberté d'expression évoluant avec les valeurs de la société canadienne.

Studio [FR](#)

[Liberté d'expression, une perspective de droit comparé - Belgique](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 15-10-2019

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto La présente étude fait partie d'un projet plus général qui vise à jeter les bases d'une comparaison des régimes juridiques applicables à la liberté d'expression dans différents ordres juridiques. Le document expose, relativement à la Belgique et en rapport avec le thème de l'étude, la législation en vigueur, la jurisprudence la plus significative et la notion de liberté d'expression avec ses limites actuelles et en prospective, et s'achève par quelques conclusions avec possibles solutions face aux défis futurs. Dès la création du Royaume de Belgique, la liberté d'expression était protégée au sein de l'ordre juridique belge. L'évolution de la société a, dans une certaine mesure, modifié tant l'exercice que la perception de la liberté d'expression. Face à ces changements, le législateur et la jurisprudence ont dès lors dû s'adapter, afin d'assurer une continuité dans la protection accordée à la liberté d'expression, mais aussi aux droits d'autrui avec lesquelles cette liberté peut entrer en conflit.

Studio [FR](#)

[La libertà di espressione, una prospettiva di diritto comparato - Italia](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 15-10-2019

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Lo studio fa parte di un progetto più ampio, il cui scopo è quello di analizzare, nella prospettiva del diritto comparato, le delicate questioni che riguardano la libertà di espressione (libertà di manifestazione del pensiero, secondo la formula dell'art. 21 della Costituzione italiana). L'obiettivo dello studio è quello di esaminare la problematica nel contesto specificamente italiano, pur nella consapevolezza dell'importanza delle fonti internazionali e dell'Unione Europea in materia. A tal fine, dopo una breve introduzione di carattere storico generale, sono state prese in esame le vicende normative che hanno interessato la libertà di espressione nell'Italia repubblicana. Il punto di partenza è stato, ovviamente, la Costituzione, mentre le altre fonti sono state ordinate in ragione del mezzo di comunicazione che, di volta in volta, disciplinano. Ampia attenzione è stata dedicata alla giurisprudenza. Nell'impossibilità di dare conto di tutto l'immenso materiale disponibile, si sono selezionati alcuni casi particolarmente significativi, tratti dalla giurisprudenza della Corte costituzionale, della Corte di cassazione, del Consiglio di Stato e di alcune giurisdizioni di merito. Sono stati identificati, infine, i principali nodi problematici che occorre tuttora sciogliere, a fronte sia del progresso tecnologico che dell'evoluzione delle società pluraliste.

Studio [IT](#)

[La libertad de expresión, una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado - España](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 15-10-2019

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Este estudio forma parte de un proyecto destinado a sentar las bases de una comparación integrada y correlacionada de la regulación de la libertad de expresión por parte de los diferentes ordenamientos jurídicos positivos. Con especial atención, a los propios de los Estados miembros de la Unión Europea. El documento describe, en lo relativo a España, el análisis de la legislación vigente, de la jurisprudencia constitucional más significativa, así como el estudio del concepto y la naturaleza de la libertad de expresión, prestando particular atención a sus distintos límites. Para concluir, se apuntan algunas posibles soluciones de legge ferenda frente a los evidentes y múltiples desafíos de hoy en la materia. La libertad de expresión está regulada en la Constitución española de 1978 junto con el derecho a la información; dos derechos, por tanto, interrelacionados, pero autónomos e independientes. Ambos se recogen así en el artículo 20 CE, que goza en nuestro régimen constitucional de las máximas garantías, junto con los derechos de autor y la libertad de cátedra. Se constitucionaliza asimismo la prohibición de la censura previa, al tiempo que sólo se permite el secuestro de publicaciones por resolución judicial. El artículo 20 contempla también de forma explícita sus límites, con especial significación a los derechos al honor, a la intimidad personal y familiar y a la propia imagen del artículo 18.1 CE, así como a la protección de la juventud y la infancia. Por último, se mandata la ordenación por ley de los medios de comunicación social de naturaleza pública.

Studio [ES](#)

[Brexit: Make or break? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 04-10-2019

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave costruzione europea | crisi politica | DIRITTO | diritto internazionale | documentazione | Europa | frontiera interna dell'UE | frontiere esterne dell'UE | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | Irlanda del Nord | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | paesi terzi | politica di cooperazione | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | recesso dall'UE | regioni degli Stati membri dell'Unione europea | Regno Unito | relazione | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto The British Prime Minister, Boris Johnson, has presented a draft text to replace the 'Irish backstop', with the aim of reaching agreement with the other 27 EU leaders on the United Kingdom's orderly withdrawal from the EU in the coming weeks. While the UK withdrawal is currently scheduled for 31 October, the UK Parliament has adopted legislation obliging Johnson to seek a delay in that date, if no deal is reached by 19 October. But with British politics in turmoil, it remains unclear if the Prime Minister will comply, or, if he does, whether the EU will agree. Economists warn that the UK's disorderly departure from the EU is likely to have damaging consequences for supply chains in trade and production, transport, the supply of medicines and many other areas. This note offers links to a series of most recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes on Brexit.

Briefing [EN](#)

[End of the Draghi era at the ECB \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 27-09-2019

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Problemi economici e monetari

Parole chiave Banca centrale europea | bibliografia | documentazione | economia monetaria | FINANZE | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | nomina dei membri | politica monetaria | presidente dell'istituzione | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The European Central Bank will shortly see a 'change of the guard' at a time of stagnating economic growth and fears of recession sparked partly by global trade conflicts. Current ECB President, Mario Draghi's eight-year term in office ends on 1 November, and he is to be replaced by Christine Lagarde, former head of the International Monetary Fund and previously Minister of Finance in France. Some analysts say the ECB's recent decisions aimed at propping up faltering growth in the euro area will limit Lagarde's room for manoeuvre as regards a possible change in policy direction. On 12 September, the ECB's Governing Council cut interest rates deeper into negative territory and decided to extend its bond purchases, without giving any indicative end for the programme. This note offers links to a series of some recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes on the ECB and related issues.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[Climate change \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 20-09-2019

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Ambiente

Parole chiave AMBIENTE | Assemblea generale dell'ONU | degrado ambientale | documentazione | gas a effetto serra | gruppo di riflessione | incontro al vertice | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | Nazioni Unite | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | politica dell'ambiente | politica internazionale | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | relazione | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | riduzione delle emissioni gassose | riscaldamento globale

Riassunto The United Nations' Secretary-General, Antonio Guterres, will convene a special summit on climate change on 23 September, during the annual session of the UN General Assembly in New York. The meeting, entitled 'Climate Action Summit 2019: A race we can win, a race we must win', is meant to encourage world leaders to do more to limit emissions of greenhouse gases responsible for global warming. Guterres has said the meeting will seek to challenge states, regions, cities, companies, investors and citizens to step up action in the areas of energy transition, climate finance and carbon pricing, industry transition and nature-based solutions. This note offers links to a series of recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes on climate change and ways to mitigate it. Earlier reports on trade can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' published in April 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

[International trade \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 13-09-2019

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Commercio internazionale

Parole chiave America | Asia-Oceania | Cina | commercio internazionale | commercio internazionale | crescita economica | disputa commerciale | documentazione | ECONOMIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | geopolitica | gruppo di riflessione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | politica commerciale | politica commerciale | politica commerciale comune | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | relazione | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | SCIENZE | scienze umane | situazione economica | Stati Uniti

Riassunto The escalating trade conflict between the United States (US) and China has dampened economic growth in the European Union and other regions of the world, analysts say, and poses a further question mark over the continuity of the post-Cold War rules-based order. The EU is seeking to position itself as a defender of the multilateral rules-based system in the context of growing economic nationalism. The EU will need to coordinate closely its trade and climate policies, and think clearly about how best to defend its economic interests in the challenging new geopolitical environment facing the incoming European Commission. This note offers links to a series of recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes on international trade policy. More reports on trade can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' published in June 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU challenges at a time of transition \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 06-09-2019

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave AMBIENTE | America | Asia-Oceania | Cina | commercio internazionale | Commissione europea | competitività | costruzione europea | disputa commerciale | documentazione | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | IMPRESA E CONCORRENZA | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | organizzazione aziendale | politica commerciale | politica commerciale comune | politica dell'ambiente | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | politica in materia di cambiamenti climatici | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | recesso dall'UE | Regno Unito | relazione | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | Stati Uniti | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The European Union faces numerous challenges, both short and long-term, as it prepares to choose the new executive, a European Commission for the next five years, following elections to the European Parliament in May 2019. The most immediate task is for European Commission President-elect, Ursula von der Leyen, to put together a college of Commissioners and secure its approval by the European Parliament. The EU is also engaged in difficult talks on the terms of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the EU, currently due on 31 October. On the economic front, the EU needs to deal with the fallout of a trade conflict between the United States and China, and to boost its competitiveness, as the two other global powerhouses swiftly pursue the digitalisation of their economies. In the face of political volatility in the US, Europe should also consider enhancing its defence capabilities. Last, but not least, the Union must deliver on its pledge to remain the world's leader in efforts to fight climate change. This note brings together recent commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on challenges facing the EU. More papers analysing the outcome of the European Elections can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking', published in July.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The role of constitutional courts, a comparative law perspective - Canada: The Supreme Court](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 23-07-2019

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Parole chiave accesso alla giustizia | America | Canada | competenza giurisdizionale | DIRITTO | diritto comparato | documentazione | fonti e branche del diritto | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | giurisdizione costituzionale | giurisdizione di grado superiore | giustizia | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | organizzazione della giustizia | studio di fattispecie

Riassunto This study is part of a wider project investigating, from a comparative law perspective, the role of constitutional courts of different states. Following a brief historical introduction to the jurisdiction of the state in question, the various reports examine the composition, internal organization, functioning, jurisdiction of the various highest courts, as well as the right of access to its courtroom, its procedural rules, and the effects and the execution of its judgments. The present study examines Canada's highest court, the Supreme Court. While all judicial courts may rule on constitutional matters, the Supreme Court of Canada enjoys a privileged status in the Canadian legal landscape. As the ultimate arbiter of the Constitution, it has the final word with respect to constitutional interpretation, notably in constitutional matters. It thus plays a central role in Canada's federal democracy.

Studio [EN](#)

[The European elections and thereafter \[What Think Tanks are Thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 12-07-2019

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave documentazione | elezioni europee | gruppo di riflessione | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | Parlamento europeo | procedura elettorale e voto | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | relazione | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto On 23-26 May, 2019, European Union citizens elected a more fragmented European Parliament than its predecessor, with the two main political groups – the European People's Party and the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats losing some ground, and the Liberals, now known as Renew Europe, and the Greens/European Free Alliance strengthening their representation. Gains made by Eurosceptic and populist groups proved more limited than had been predicted. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on the European elections and their aftermath.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Walter Hallstein: First President of the Commission and visionary of European integration](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 11-07-2019

Autore LEHMANN Wilhelm | SALM Christian

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave biografia | costruzione europea | documentazione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | personalità politica | personalità storica | SCIENZE | scienze umane | storia dell'Europa | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto When Walter Hallstein became the first President of the European Economic Community Commission, in 1958, a long career already lay behind him: legal scholar, university professor, research manager, diplomat and German government representative at the conferences drafting the founding treaties of the European Coal and Steel Community and then the European Economic Community. The federalist ideas he developed and the emphasis he placed on supranational institutions remain among his most important legacies. Equally significant was his administrative capacity to build an institution of a completely new type and to anticipate policies that seemed utopian at the time but turned out to be necessary many years later. This impetus to push for further integration earned Hallstein strong opposition from several national leaders, and eventually led to his precipitous departure. This briefing recalls three principal aspects of Hallstein's life: as a scholar and research administrator, as a protagonist of German foreign policy and, of course, as a crucial architect of the early period of European integration.

Briefing [EN](#)

[La ratification des traités internationaux, une perspective de droit comparé - France](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 24-06-2019

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Cette étude fait partie d'un projet plus global qui a le but d'analyser depuis une perspective de droit comparé la ratification des traités internationaux dans différents États. L'objet de cette étude est d'examiner la ratification des traités internationaux en droit français, en particulier le régime juridique applicable, la procédure et une estimation des temps nécessaires pour la ratification. Pour ce faire, après une introduction générale, sont examinées les dispositions législatives et réglementaires régissant la procédure d'adoption des traités, la répartition des compétences entre les différents acteurs impliqués, ainsi que les étapes principales de la procédure de conclusion des traités. Le rôle du pouvoir législatif en France est encadré puisque sa fonction de contrôle se limite au vote d'un projet de loi d'autorisation de ratification ou d'approbation. La France ne reconnaît pas aux régions et autres collectivités territoriales la compétence de conclure des engagements internationaux, mais elle admet quelques exceptions concernant les collectivités d'Outre-mer. Cette étude prétend être utile aux différents organes du Parlement européen, afin de dévoiler une vision complète du processus de ratification par l'État en analyse (en le cas d'espèce la France). Cela permettra par exemple aux organes du Parlement de fixer leurs calendriers de travaux, en tenant compte d'une estimation du temps dont la contrepartie aura besoin pour compléter la ratification d'un futur traité.

Studio [FR](#)

[The ECSC Common Assembly's decision to create political groups: Writing a new chapter in transnational parliamentary history](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 12-06-2019

Autore SALM Christian

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave CEECA | costruzione europea | cronistoria | documentazione | gruppo politico (PE) | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto Political groups in the European Parliament contribute greatly to the institution's supranational character and are a most important element of its parliamentary work. Moreover, the Parliament's political groups have proven to be crucial designers of EU politics and policies. However, when the forerunner of today's Parliament, the Common Assembly of the Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), was established in 1952, the creation of political groups was not envisaged at all. Making use of its autonomy with regard to writing its rules of procedures, the ECSC Common Assembly unanimously decided, at its plenary session in June 1953, to allow the creation of political groups. With this decision, the ECSC Common Assembly became the world's first international assembly organised in political groups. This briefing analyses the decision of the ECSC Common Assembly to create political groups by bringing together political and historical science literature on the topic, as well as original sources from the Parliament's Historical Archives that record considerations and motives for the decision to create political groups. It will illustrate the complementary cultural, historical, organisational and financial reasons for this decision. Furthermore, it will demonstrate that, for the first ECSC Common Assembly members, it was highly important to take account of political affiliations in order to highlight the supranational character of the newly emerging Assembly. Finally, the briefing highlights that common work within the political groups was essential in helping to overcome early difficulties between the Assembly's members with different national backgrounds.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Political groups in the European Parliament since 1979: Key facts and figures](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 12-06-2019

Autore SALM Christian

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave analisi economica | cronistoria | documentazione | ECONOMIA | gruppo politico (PE) | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | statistica | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto This study seeks to fill a gap in research on the development of political groups, which have become a crucial component of the European Parliament. In fact, the creation of political groups can be traced back to a June 1953 decision of the Common Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community, the European Parliament's forerunner, to allow members to establish three political groups – Christian Democrats, Socialists and Liberals – and thus begin the formation of supranational links among Members. The paper focuses on the period from the first direct elections, in 1979, to the end of the eighth parliamentary term, and includes data on group membership, on committee chairs by group, on political groups' staffing and on the funding allocated to political groups and the linked European political foundations.

[Studio EN](#)

[European elections: A historical perspective](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 05-06-2019

Autore SALM Christian

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave cronistoria | documentazione | elezioni europee | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | procedura elettorale e voto | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto Between 23 and 26 May 2019, 427 million European Union (EU) citizens had the opportunity to vote for Members of the European Parliament. This was the ninth time that EU citizens could vote directly for the policy- and decision-makers who will represent them in EU politics. European elections are consequently one of the most important events in the EU political cycle. With a view to this year's European election and challenges to come for the new Parliament, many EU observers attached special historical significance to this ninth European election. Looking back, while the very first European election was held forty years ago, in 1979, the journey to holding European elections was long and complex.

[In sintesi DE, EN, FR](#)

[Robert Schuman](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 09-05-2019

Autore DESCHAMPS ETIENNE

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave costruzione europea | personalità politica | personalità storica | SCIENZE | scienze umane | storia dell'Europa | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Poco più di sessant'anni fa Robert Schuman veniva eletto presidente dell'Assemblea parlamentare europea, il predecessore del Parlamento europeo. Quest'uomo politico francese, spiccatamente sensibile alle tensioni tra la Francia e la Germania, è considerato uno dei "padri fondatori" dell'attuale Unione europea. Dopo la Seconda guerra mondiale ha sostenuto l'istituzione del Consiglio d'Europa e si è adoperato per favorire la realizzazione di molti altri progetti europei. Nella sua dichiarazione del 9 maggio 1950, considerata l'atto costitutivo della costruzione europea, Robert Schuman si è assunto la responsabilità politica del pool carbone-acciaio, destinato a divenire la Comunità europea del carbone e dell'acciaio (CECA). La dichiarazione pone in risalto il ruolo della Francia nella costruzione di un'Europa forte, prospera e pacifica, basata sul legame franco-tedesco. Lungi dal limitarsi a fissare obiettivi, il testo propone anche l'apertura di negoziati su basi precise. Robert Schuman è successivamente eletto presidente dell'Assemblea parlamentare europea dal 1958 al 1960. Questa istituzione è stata l'istituzione politica per eccellenza delle Comunità, al contempo organo democratico di rappresentanza dei cittadini, organo di controllo degli Esecutivi ed elemento unificante delle tre Comunità. Fortemente influenzato dai valori cristiani, Robert Schuman si è battuto per costruire passo dopo passo un'Europa forte e unita e per instaurare una solidarietà istituzionalizzata tra i paesi europei. L'eredità che Robert Schuman ci ha lasciato continua ancora oggi a caratterizzare e a influenzare l'Unione europea.

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

[NATO at 70 \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 12-04-2019

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave America | Capo di Stato | costruzione europea | documentazione | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | NATO | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | politica di sicurezza e di difesa comune | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | quadro politico | relazione | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Stati Uniti | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) celebrates its 70th anniversary in April 2019, proud of its survival, durability and strong role in ensuring peace, notably during the Cold War. However, analysts and politicians stress that the military alliance must work hard to keep pace with a changing environment and the new challenges of the 21st century, both geo-strategic and technological. Another major test is the uncertain commitment to NATO of Donald Trump, the current President of the United States. This note offers links to commentaries and studies on NATO and European defence by major international think tanks. Earlier papers on European defence, focused on a planned US withdrawal from the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty, can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking', published in February 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Climate change \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 05-04-2019

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Ambiente

Parole chiave AMBIENTE | cambiamento climatico | degrado ambientale | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | diritto di manifestare | documentazione | gas a effetto serra | gruppo di riflessione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | Nazioni Unite | organizzazione scolastica | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | politica dell'ambiente | politica in materia di cambiamenti climatici | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | relazione | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Segretario Generale dell'ONU | studente

Riassunto The United Nations Secretary General, Antonio Guterres, on 28 March urged governments worldwide to come to the UN summit on climate in September 2019 with concrete plans to boost action against global warming. The call followed the publication of the annual report on climate change by the World Meteorological Organization, which warned about the dire consequences of the continued rise of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. In the same month, hundreds of thousands of students and pupils in 120 countries have sought to draw politicians' attention to climate change by walking out of classes to stage repeated street protests. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on climate talks and wider issues relating to climate change. Earlier publications on the issue can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' published in November 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The establishment and initial work of the European Parliamentary Assembly after the Rome Treaties](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 01-04-2019

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave cronistoria | diritto dell'Unione europea | documentazione | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | Parlamento europeo | trattato CEE | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The first Community assembly was the 'Common Assembly' provided for in the ECSC Treaty, and which operated as part of that Community from 1953 to 1958. The European Parliamentary Assembly was its historic and legal successor, but the establishment of the EEC and Euratom under the 1957 Rome Treaties meant that, as a single body serving the three Communities, it was no longer the seat of democratic representation for an organisation dealing with one sector, namely coal and steel, but of a system of Communities which embraced the entire range of productive activities and trade. In other words, the Community system was now dealing with the European economy as a whole, but there were still three Communities with three Treaties. Two of those Treaties were similar to each other but the third, the ECSC Treaty, was significantly different in terms of distribution of powers. The problem therefore arose of coordination between the three Communities, the solution to which was considerably assisted by the merger of the executive bodies nine years later. It is to the European Parliamentary Assembly's credit that it immediately seized upon that issue and made it the subject of one of its first reports, which was drawn up and discussed over a relatively short time-scale, given that all Parliamentary proceedings on the matter were concluded within three months. This publication deals essentially with that report, setting it in the context of the broader debate on the nature and future of integration addressed at the sittings of the part-session of March 1958.

Studio [EN](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 29-03-2019

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Problemi economici e monetari

Parole chiave America | Asia-Oceania | Cina | competitività | documentazione | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | IMPRESA E CONCORRENZA | innovazione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | organizzazione aziendale | politica di ricerca dell'UE | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | relazione | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | ricerca e sviluppo | Stati Uniti

Riassunto Innovation in the economy is a priority for the European Union, vital to its competitiveness globally, and for growth and jobs. The EU is implementing a number of policies and programmes that support innovation, through increased investment in research and development, and to better convert research into improved goods and services. Yet, according to many analysts, despite the roll-out of numerous pro-innovation initiatives, the EU is still lagging behind the United States and China both on innovation and in relation to the related digitalisation process. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on innovation in the EU and related issues. More papers on innovation, notably on the digital economy, can be found in a previous item in this series. published in July 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[State of the Union: Spring 2019 \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 22-03-2019

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave costruzione europea | documentazione | elezioni europee | gruppo di riflessione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | procedura elettorale e voto | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | quadro politico | relazione | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | ruolo internazionale dell'UE | Stato di diritto | Unione europea | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto The run-up to the European Parliament elections on 23-26 May has intensified debate about the state of the European Union, the challenges it faces and the reforms needed, both to strengthen its resilience and to enhance its international role. Many analysts focus on the rise of anti-establishment movements and a perceived divide between the east and west of the Union regarding adherence to EU values and the rule of law. Some others discuss whether the EU should have more competence in areas such as defence, international relations, migration and taxation. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think-tanks and research institutes on the state of the Union, proposed reforms and other issues being discussed ahead of the European elections. Studies and commentaries on Brexit can be found in a previous item in the series. Papers on economic challenges faced by the EU and the euro area are available in still another. Some further analyses on the European elections can be found in a 'What think tanks are thinking' published in January.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 08-03-2019

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave Africa | Africa del Nord | Asia-Oceania | cooperazione internazionale | documentazione | GEOGRAFIA | gruppo di riflessione | incontro al vertice | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | Lega araba | organizzazioni extraeuropee | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | politica di cooperazione | politica internazionale | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | relazione | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Vicino e Medio Oriente

Riassunto The European Union held its first ever summit with the Arab League in February, highlighting the growing importance of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) in tackling problems such as security, terrorism, migration and energy supply. At their meeting in the Egyptian resort of Sharm el-Sheikh, more than 40 leaders from the two blocs discussed issues ranging from ways to fight poverty and reducing irregular migration to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, instability in Libya and wars in Syria and Yemen. The summit's declaration called for stronger economic and political cooperation as well as efforts to support the multilateral, rules-based international order. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports by major international think tanks on the general problems found within the region and some specific countries. More reports on the region can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' published in October 2017. The issue of Iran will be discussed in one of the forthcoming issues of the series.

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

[Venezuela \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 01-03-2019

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave America | costruzione europea | crisi politica | diritto dell'Unione europea | documentazione | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | relazione | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | risoluzione PE | UNIONE EUROPEA | Venezuela | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto The situation in Venezuela appears to be approaching a tipping-point, as President Nicolas Maduro faces growing international and domestic pressure to relinquish power to National Assembly leader and self-proclaimed acting President Juan Guaidó. The latter is recognised by many Western countries as the legitimate interim leader of the oil-rich Latin American country, which has seen its economy undermined by mismanagement and corruption. Maduro, political heir to Hugo Chávez, is backed by China, Russia and the country's military. He has recently ordered troops to block the opposition's US-backed attempt to bring in aid to the country, leading to violent clashes. To date, some 3.4 million Venezuelans have left the country to escape the crisis. The European Parliament has already adopted a non-binding resolution that recognised Juan Guaidó as the legitimate interim President of Venezuela. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the situation in Venezuela.

[In sintesi](#) [EN](#)

[The INF Treaty and European defence \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 22-02-2019

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave America | Asia-Oceania | Capo di Stato | Cina | costruzione europea | denuncia d'accordo | difesa | documentazione | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | missile | NATO | non proliferazione di armi nucleari | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | politica di sicurezza e di difesa comune | politica internazionale | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | quadro politico | relazione | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | Stati Uniti | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto The United States has announced its withdrawal from the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty, sparking fears of a fresh nuclear arms race between Russia, the United States and China. The collapse of the 1987 agreement, which bans land-based missiles with a range of between 500 kilometres and 5 500 kilometres, has further exacerbated existing concerns about European security caused by the uncertain commitment of US President Donald Trump to the NATO military alliance. President Trump's approach to security, coupled with Russia's assertive behaviour, have prompted the European Union to put forward initiatives to increase its military capabilities. President Trump started a six-month process of withdrawing from the Treaty in February 2019, blaming the decision on Russian violations. Hopes are not high that an agreement can be negotiated during this period. Furthermore, during the 2019 Munich Security Conference, German Chancellor Angela Merkel called on China to join the INF Treaty, but China has argued that this would place unfair limits on its military, and refused. This note offers links to commentaries and studies on the collapse of the INF Treaty, and on European defence. Earlier papers on defence can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking', published in July 2018.

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

[The euro at 20 \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 15-02-2019

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Problemi economici e monetari

Parole chiave documentazione | euro | FINANZE | gruppo di riflessione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | relazione | relazioni monetarie | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | zona euro

Riassunto The euro marked its 20th anniversary in January 2019, as debates continued about the single currency's track-record and the shape of future reform. When the 11 original members of the euro area irrevocably fixed their exchange rates in 1999, and transferred authority over their monetary policies to the European Central Bank, the currency's advocates hailed the move as the crowning achievement of European integration. Whilst some economists have blamed the euro area's one-size-fits-all approach to interest rates for weakening growth and increasing economic divergences between certain countries, others have pointed to the euro's role in underpinning the single market as well as offering resilience to Europe in withstanding the 2008-2009 financial crisis and its aftermath. Opinion polls shows the euro continues to be popular among citizens. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on the euro's merits, its future and related issues. Earlier publications on the topics can be found in a previous edition of the series published in November 2018, PE 630.268.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[La ratification des traités internationaux, une perspective de droit comparé: Canada](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 11-02-2019

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law; Ce document a été rédigé par Prof. Dr. René Provost Ad.E., professeur titulaire, de la Faculté de droit de l'Université McGill, avec l'aide de Vincent Marquis, à la demande de l'Unité Bibliothèque de droit comparée, Direction générale des services de recherche parlementaire (DG EPRS), Secrétariat général du Parlement européen.

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Cette étude fait partie d'un projet plus global qui a le but d'analyser depuis une perspective de droit comparé la ratification des traités internationaux dans différents États. L'objet de cette étude est d'examiner la ratification des traités internationaux en droit canadien, en particulier le régime juridique applicable, la procédure et une estimation des temps nécessaires pour la ratification. Pour ce faire, après une introduction générale, sont examinées les dispositions législatives et réglementaires régissant la procédure d'adoption des traités, la répartition des compétences entre les différents acteurs impliqués, ainsi que les étapes principales de la procédure de conclusion des traités. Le Canada, comme beaucoup de autres pays, réserve un rôle central au pouvoir exécutif dans le processus de conclusion des traités (c'est-à-dire la négociation, la signature et la ratification des traités). Le Canada étant un pays de tradition dualiste, la mise en œuvre des traités est toutefois du ressort du Parlement et des assemblées législatives provinciales. Cette dichotomie, qui met à risque l'observation par l'exécutif des obligations internationales du Canada, explique notamment l'accroissement récent du rôle du Parlement et des gouvernements provinciaux dans le processus de ratification. Cette étude prétend être utile aux différents organes du Parlement européen, afin de dévoiler une vision complète du processus de ratification par la contrepartie de l'Union européenne (en le cas d'espèce le Canada). Cela permettra par exemple aux organes du Parlement de fixer leurs calendriers de travaux, en tenant compte d'une estimation du temps dont la contrepartie aura besoin pour compléter la ratification d'un futur traité.

Studio [FR](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 08-02-2019

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave America | Asia-Oceania | bibliografia | Cina | commercio internazionale | comunicazione | costruzione europea | documentazione | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | geopolitica | gruppo di riflessione | industria delle telecomunicazioni | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | politica estera | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | relazione commerciale | relazioni dell'Unione europea | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | SCIENZE | scienze umane | sicurezza internazionale | Stati Uniti | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto China's increasingly autocratic domestic stance and its assertive foreign policy pose a dilemma for European Union policy-makers as to whether to treat the Asian powerhouse as a partner or a rival, or to take a position somewhere in between. Formally, the EU and China are strategic partners since 2003 - a partnership that was broadened five years ago by the EU-China 2020 Strategic Agenda for Cooperation. No EU country wants to be openly confrontational towards China, contrary to the approach of the current United States administration. However, several European governments are wary of Beijing's economic expansionism and its efforts to take the global lead in digital technologies. Controversy over China's telecoms giant Huawei has exacerbated those concerns. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on China, its ties with the EU and related issues. More studies on the topics can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' published in September 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The EU's long-term budget framework \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 01-02-2019

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Bilanci

Parole chiave documentazione | finanze dell'Unione europea | gruppo di riflessione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | quadro finanziario pluriennale | relazione | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto Since May 2018, European Union governments and the European Parliament have been negotiating the next long-term budget for the bloc, the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for 2021-2027, in a bid to secure sufficient resources for new priorities such as security, defence and migration, and to respond in a realistic way to the financial consequences of the UK's withdrawal from the EU. In November 2018, the Parliament approved its negotiating position, seeking, among other proposals, more funds for youth, research, growth and jobs, as well as security, migration and tackling climate change. Conditions proposed by the European Commission that would make the availability of EU funds dependent on respect for the rule of law and EU values are also being discussed. This note offers links to a selection of recent commentaries, studies and reports from some of the major international think tanks and research institutes, which discuss the EU's long-term budget and related reforms. More reports on this topic are available in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking', published in June 2018.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[Brexit: The latest impasse \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 25-01-2019

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave costruzione europea | documentazione | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | recesso dall'UE | Regno Unito | relazione | relazioni dell'Unione europea | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto On 15 January, the House of Commons overwhelmingly rejected the Withdrawal Agreement which the British Prime Minister, Theresa May, had negotiated with the rest of the European Union, throwing into disarray efforts to ensure the country's orderly exit from the bloc. However, the Prime Minister then survived a no-confidence vote tabled by the Opposition and later proposed tweaking her deal in a bid to win over rebel Conservative law-makers and the Northern Irish Democratic Unionist Party, on which her government depends for its majority. British and European politicians are weighing various options as to how to proceed. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think-tanks and research institutes on Brexit negotiations and related issues. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in December 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Foreign policy and defence challenges \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 18-01-2019

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave America | Asia-Oceania | Cina | cooperazione UE-NATO | costruzione europea | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | migrazione | politica estera | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | politica migratoria dell'UE | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | recesso dall'UE | Regno Unito | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | Stati Uniti | Ucraina | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The European Union will face increasingly serious foreign policy and defence challenges in 2019. The current Administration in the United States seems to be abandoning its traditional role of 'benign protector' of the rules-based international order. Russia, according to many analysts, continues to try to undermine the democratic process in many Western countries, and China's foreign policy is becoming more and more assertive, notably in the economic field. Furthermore, migration, Brexit and cybersecurity, as well as a lack of EU unity on certain issues, also feature amongst key challenges. This note offers links to recent selected commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on EU foreign and defence policies. Links to more reports on President Donald Trump's policies, Russia, EU-China relations and NATO are available in previous items in this series, published last year.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 11-01-2019

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave bibliografia | documentazione | elezioni europee | gruppo di riflessione | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | Parlamento europeo | presidente della Commissione | procedura elettorale e voto | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto Citizens of the European Union go to the polls in May 2019, in elections to the European Parliament which many analysts say may be the most important ever. Commentators are currently focused on the prospective performance of anti-establishment parties and movements, many of which run on Eurosceptic platforms. The vote will also indicate if the Spitzenkandidaten process, launched by the European political parties five years ago, has become established practice. If followed as in 2014, the candidate from the political force that receives the highest number of seats in the European elections would become the President of the European Commission. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think-tanks and research institutes on the forthcoming European elections and related issues.

Briefing [EN](#)

[2018: Challenges and choices \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 20-12-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Commercio internazionale | Problemi economici e monetari | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave America | costruzione europea | ECONOMIA | economia monetaria | elezioni europee | Europa | FINANZE | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | migrazione | migrazione | politica economica | politica economica | politica internazionale | procedura elettorale e voto | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | profugo | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | recesso dall'UE | Regno Unito | relazioni internazionali | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | sicurezza europea | sicurezza internazionale | Stati Uniti | terrorismo | Unione economica e monetaria | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto After 2017 brought optimism for the European Union, 2018 has proved a year of tougher challenges and choices. It was a time of slower growth, with the spectre of a global trade war. Turbulent negotiations on Brexit brought an agreement, but the chances of its approval by the UK House of Commons look unpromising. It was a year of uncertainty for transatlantic ties and for US global leadership. Tensions re-emerged over migration. Progress in overhauling the euro-area was limited. The simmering Russia-Ukrainian conflict erupted again. These and other developments form the backdrop for the European elections in 2019. This note offers links to recent selected commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the state of the EU in 2018 and its outlook in several important areas.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 14-12-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave accordo di Schengen | aiuti umanitari | DIRITTO | diritto internazionale | frontiere esterne dell'UE | gruppo di riflessione | migrazione | migrazione | paesi terzi | politica di cooperazione | politica internazionale | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | profugo | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | relazioni internazionali | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | sicurezza internazionale

Riassunto On 10 December 2018, at a conference in the Moroccan city of Marrakech, more than 160 United Nations members adopted the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. This is the first multilateral framework providing a global response to migration, and comes at a time of mounting public concern about the issue, in particular in the EU and US. Even though the agreement is non-binding and serves more as a set of best practices for the international community to improve global cooperation on migration, nearly 30 countries, including the US and a number of EU Member States, have decided to oppose it. This note offers links to commentaries and studies on migration by major international think tanks. Earlier papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking', published in October 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[La ratification des traités internationaux, une perspective de droit comparé: Maroc](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 13-12-2018

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Cette étude fait partie d'un projet plus global qui a le but d'analyser depuis une perspective de droit comparé la ratification des traités internationaux dans différents États. L'objet de cette étude est d'examiner la ratification des traités internationaux en droit marocain, en particulier le régime juridique applicable, la procédure et une estimation des temps nécessaires pour la ratification. Pour ce faire, après une introduction générale, sont examinées les dispositions législatives et réglementaires régissant la procédure d'adoption des traités, la répartition des compétences entre les différents acteurs impliqués, ainsi que les étapes principales de la procédure de conclusion des traités. Le Maroc, de façon semblable à la majorité des autres pays, réserve un rôle central à l'exécutif et plus particulièrement au roi qui donne ses directives, signe et ratifie les traités. Le gouvernement, sous l'autorité du roi et le contrôle du parlement, négocie, signe les traités, approuve les traités non soumis à autorisation législative, émet les réserves et déclarations et objections et publie les traités. Le parlement participe à la conclusion des traités internationaux par l'approbation législative avant ratification de plusieurs catégories de traités.

Studio [FR](#)

[Brexit: The endgame? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 07-12-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave costruzione europea | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | negoziato di accordi (UE) | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | recesso dall'UE | Regno Unito | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto Prime Minister Theresa May faces an uphill struggle to convince the British House of Commons to back the agreement she has reached with the EU-27 on UK withdrawal from the European Union, in a crucial vote set for 11 December. Although the deal was approved by her Cabinet and all EU leaders, the divorce terms have been criticised by many Members of Parliament, both advocates of a no-deal departure from the Union and those who would like the United Kingdom to remain within the Union or have the closest possible ties with it from outside. In a parallel development, an Advocate General of the Court of Justice of the European Union has issued an opinion that the UK may unilaterally withdraw its notification of intent to leave the EU, although its departure date is currently set for 29 March 2019. The Court is due to issue its ruling on 10 December; in the past, the Court has followed its advocate-generals' opinions in most cases. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think-tanks and research institutes on Brexit negotiations and related issues. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in October 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Global and regional trends \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 30-11-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Industria | Pianificazione preventiva | Politica di ricerca | Problemi economici e monetari

Parole chiave Africa | Africa | Asia-Oceania | automazione | Cina | comunicazione | consumo d'energia | documentazione | ECONOMIA | ENERGIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | globalizzazione | gruppo di riflessione | informazione ed elaborazione dell'informazione | intelligenza artificiale | Internet | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | numerizzazione | organizzazione dei trasporti | politica economica | politica energetica | politica internazionale | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | relazioni internazionali | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | tecnica spaziale | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | trasporti aerei e spaziali | TRASPORTO | veicolo elettrico

Riassunto The European Union's key institutions held a joint conference on 28-29 November entitled 'Global trends to 2030: Shaping the future in a fast-changing world'. The annual event was organised under the auspices of the European Strategy and Policy Analysis System (ESPAS), which is a framework for cooperation between the administrations of the European Parliament, the European Commission, Council of the European Union, European External Action Service and other bodies to work together on medium- and long-term trends facing or relating to the European Union. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on longer term trends – global and regional, with a focus on Europe. Some reports listed here were presented at the conference, some others can be found in the ESPAS repository of strategic studies, named Orbis.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Inequality \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 23-11-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Politica sociale | Problemi economici e monetari

Parole chiave Asia-Oceania | Cina | contabilità nazionale | costruzione europea | disuguaglianza sociale | ECONOMIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | gruppo di riflessione | India | povertà | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | quadro sociale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | ripartizione del reddito | Unione europea | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto Inequality has diminished on a global scale in the past 30 years, as more than 2 billion people have been lifted out of poverty in countries such as China or India. However, in the United States and, to a lesser extent, western Europe and other developed regions, inequality within individual countries has often increased in recent years after decades of general growth in prosperity. Many analysts attribute this phenomenon both to globalisation and to inadequate policy responses to the pace of technological change. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on economic and social inequality. Reports on gender and racial inequalities will be covered in greater detail in a future edition in the series.

[Briefing EN](#)

[A ratificação de tratados internacionais, uma perspectiva de direito comparado - Portugal](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 22-11-2018

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto O presente estudo faz parte de um projeto mais amplo, que tem como objetivo analisar, numa perspectiva de direito comparado, a ratificação de tratados internacionais em diferentes Estados. O propósito do estudo é examinar a ratificação dos tratados internacionais na legislação portuguesa, com especial referência ao regime jurídico aplicável, aos procedimentos e ao tempo necessário provável para a ratificação. Para o efeito, após uma introdução geral, são analisadas as disposições legislativas e regulamentares que regem o processo de adopção dos Tratados e a repartição das responsabilidades entre os vários intervenientes, bem como as principais fases do processo de conclusão dos tratados. Em Portugal, como na generalidade dos ordenamentos jurídicos, cabe ao Governo um papel decisivo na vinculação internacional pois que em regra lhe competem a iniciativa ou impulso do procedimento, assim como lhe cabem a negociação e conclusão do ajuste. No entanto, atenta a repartição e interdependência de poderes constitucionalmente estatuídas, e a menos que se trate de acordo de conteúdo meramente político, é determinante a participação da Assembleia da República que há de aprovar os textos que revistam obrigatoriamente a forma de tratado, mas também qualquer outro de consequências normativas e, por conseguinte, com impacto na sua função legislativa. Por seu turno, atentas as características semipresidencialistas do sistema de governo plasmado na Lei Fundamental a intervenção do Presidente da República é ela mesma crucial à assunção de compromissos externos, uma vez que se lhes pode opor, recusando a ratificação, aprovação ou assinatura, consoante os casos mais adiante analisados. O presente estudo pretende ser uma ferramenta útil para os vários órgãos do Parlamento Europeu a fim de fornecer uma visão geral completa do processo de ratificação aplicado pelo Estado objecto de análise (neste caso, Portugal). Isso permitirá, por exemplo, que os órgãos do Parlamento definam calendários de trabalho, tendo em consideração uma estimativa do tempo que pode ser necessário para concluir a ratificação de um tratado futuro.

[Studio PT](#)

[Climate change \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 16-11-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Ambiente

Parole chiave AMBIENTE | ambiente naturale | America | biodiversità | cambiamento climatico | conferenza dell'ONU | crescita economica | degrado ambientale | ECONOMIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | politica ambientale | politica dell'ambiente | politica internazionale | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | qualità dell'aria | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | relazioni internazionali | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | salute | sanità pubblica | situazione economica | Stati Uniti

Riassunto World leaders are preparing for the 'COP 24' summit on tackling climate change in Katowice, Poland, in December, which is meant to debate how to implement the 2015 Paris Agreement. Meanwhile, a United Nations report has called for more measures to cut emissions of greenhouse gases: On 8 October, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published its latest findings, which indicate that limiting global warming to the 1.5°C increase agreed in Paris would require rapid, far-reaching and unprecedented changes in all aspects of society. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on climate talks and wider issues relating to climate change. Earlier publications on the issue can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' published in November 2017.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Shaping European Union: The European Parliament and Institutional Reform, 1979-1989](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 13-11-2018

Autore esterno Dr Wolfram Kaiser, University of Portsmouth

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave competenza del PE | diritto dell'Unione europea | elezioni europee | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | Parlamento europeo | procedura elettorale e voto | riforma istituzionale | SCIENZE | scienze umane | storia moderna | trattati europei | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Based on a large range of newly accessible archival sources, this study explores the European Parliament's policies on the institutional reform of the European Communities between 1979 and 1989. It demonstrates how the Parliament fulfilled key functions in the process of constitutionalisation of the present-day European Union. These functions included defining a set of criteria for effective and democratic governance, developing legal concepts such as subsidiarity, and pressurising the Member States into accepting greater institutional deepening and more powers for the Parliament in the Single European Act and the Maastricht Treaty.

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

[Challenges for the euro area \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 09-11-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Problemi economici e monetari

Parole chiave ECONOMIA | economia monetaria | FINANZE | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | governance economica (UE) | gruppo di riflessione | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | relazioni monetarie | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | riforma economica | Stato membro UE | struttura economica | Unione economica e monetaria | zona euro

Riassunto The discussion on how to deepen and improve the functioning of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) continues on several fronts. Issues under discussion include euro-area governance, the role of the European Central Bank (ECB), the fiscal rules, debt-mutualisation, risk-sharing, and the nature of, and political compromises between, French and German perspectives within the system. The dispute between Italy and the European Commission over the former's budget for 2019 is now a major topic for discussion at Eurogroup meetings, as are Banking Union and the sustainability of economic growth, notably in light of the expected tapering of the ECB's bond-purchase programme. In a separate development, European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker has proposed increasing the international role of the euro, which some analysts say could replace the US dollar in certain international transactions, given the volatility of US economic policies. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on challenges facing the euro area and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' published in June 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Le droit au respect de la vie privée : les défis digitaux, une perspective de droit comparé - Belgique](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 29-10-2018

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Protezione dei consumatori | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto La présente étude fait partie d'un projet plus général qui vise à jeter les bases d'une comparaison des régimes juridiques applicables au droit au respect de la vie privée dans les différents ordres juridiques, ainsi que des solutions prévues par ces ordres juridiques pour répondre aux enjeux que l'« ère digitale » pose à ce droit. La publication expose, relativement à la Belgique et en rapport avec le thème de l'étude, la législation en vigueur, la jurisprudence la plus significative et la nature du droit au respect de la vie privée, et s'achève par quelques conclusions sur les enjeux précités. Il existe un enchevêtrement du droit belge, et surtout de la jurisprudence de la Cour constitutionnelle, avec le droit international en matière de respect de la vie privée. Ainsi, grâce à la théorie dite de « l'ensemble indissociable », la haute juridiction peut façonner un système de protection proche de celui des organisations internationales qui sont, le plus souvent, les instigatrices des grands principes juridiques en la matière. L'article 22 de la Constitution, combiné avec l'article 8 de la Convention européenne des droits de l'homme, forme l'assise juridique sur laquelle s'établit la notion de droit au respect de la vie privée dans l'ordre juridique belge.

Studio [FR](#)

[Cybersecurity \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 26-10-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave comunicazione | criminalità informatica | disinformazione | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | informatica e trattamento dei dati | informazione ed elaborazione dell'informazione | Internet | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | protezione dei dati | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | Russia | sicurezza europea | sicurezza internazionale | trasmissione dei dati

Riassunto Cybersecurity was back in the spotlight earlier in October, when several Western countries issued a coordinated denunciation of Russia, accusing it of running a global hacking campaign. Moscow denied the allegations. On 4 October, the UK and the Netherlands accused Moscow of sending agents to The Hague to hack into the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, while the United States indicted suspected Russian agents for conspiring to hack computers and steal data to delegitimise international anti-doping organisations. They were also accused of trying to hack into Westinghouse Electric, a nuclear power company. Russia and other countries had earlier been accused of cyber-espionage, proliferation of fake news, and misuse of social media in some election campaigns. Cybersecurity can be defined as the protection of computer systems and mobile devices from theft and damage to their hardware, software or information, as well as from disruption or misdirection of the services they provide. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from major international think-tanks and research institutes on cybersecurity and related issues. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in April 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Le droit au respect de la vie privée: les défis digitaux, une perspective de droit comparé - Canada](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 24-10-2018

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Protezione dei consumatori | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto La présente étude fait partie d'un projet plus général qui vise à jeter les bases d'une comparaison des régimes juridiques applicables au droit au respect de la vie privée dans les différents ordres juridiques, ainsi que des solutions prévues par ces ordres juridiques pour répondre aux enjeux que l'«ère digitale» pose à ce droit. La publication expose, relativement au Canada et en rapport avec le thème de l'étude, la législation en vigueur, la jurisprudence la plus pertinente et la nature du droit à la vie privée, et s'achèvent par quelques conclusions sur les enjeux précités. Le droit canadien à la vie privée est un droit récent dont les multiples dimensions, juridiques, sociales ou politiques, rendent difficile la synthèse. Cette difficulté s'explique par la diversité des sources et des approches. Les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux ont en effet une compétence partagée en matière de protection à la vie privée. Il ne faut donc pas parler du droit à la vie privée mais bien des droits à la vie privée. Cette précision est importante puisque c'est la tradition civiliste qui est suivie au Québec et la common law dans les autres provinces. Notons qu'en 2012 la Cour d'appel de l'Ontario a reconnu l'existence d'un recours délictuel d'intrusion dans l'intimité (tort), créant un précédent important dans les provinces de common law.

Studio [FR](#)

[Das Recht auf Achtung des Privatlebens – Problemstellungen im Digitalbereich, eine rechtsvergleichende Perspektive: Deutschland](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 19-10-2018

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Die vorliegende Studie ist Teil eines weiter gefassten Projekts, das als Grundlage für den Vergleich der Regelungen unterschiedlicher Rechtsordnungen hinsichtlich des Rechts auf Achtung des Privatlebens sowie der in diesen Rechtsordnungen vorgesehenen unterschiedlichen Ansätze zur Bewältigung der Herausforderungen des „digitalen Zeitalters“ für dieses Recht dienen soll. In diesem Dokument wird dieses Thema in Bezug auf Deutschland behandelt, wobei die geltenden Rechtsvorschriften, die einschlägige Rechtsprechung und die Art des Rechts auf Achtung des Privatlebens untersucht sowie Schlussfolgerungen hinsichtlich der genannten Herausforderungen gezogen werden. Ein ausdrückliches Recht auf Achtung des Privat- und Familienlebens kennt das deutsche Recht ebenso wenig wie ein verfassungsrechtliches Datenschutzgrundrecht. Gleichwohl wird beides als spezifische Ausprägungen des allgemeinen Persönlichkeitsrechts gerade auch gegenüber Anfechtungen der zunehmenden Digitalisierung garantiert. Dieses Recht weist eine doppelte Schutzrichtung auf: einerseits als Abwehrrecht gegen den Staat vor allem in Gestalt informationeller Selbstbestimmung und andererseits als Achtungsanspruch gegenüber Privaten insbesondere in der digitalen Kommunikation.

Studio [DE](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 19-10-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave Africa | Africa | DIRITTO | diritto internazionale | Frontex | frontiere esterne dell'UE | GEOGRAFIA | gruppo di riflessione | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | mercato del lavoro | mercato del lavoro | migrazione | migrazione | OCCUPAZIONE E LAVORO | paesi terzi | politica di cooperazione | politica migratoria dell'UE | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | profugo | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Sahel | sicurezza europea | sicurezza internazionale | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto At the European Council meeting on 18 October, European Union Heads of State or Government vowed to step up the fight against illegal migration, by intensifying efforts to crack down on smuggling networks, protect external borders and cooperate with countries of origin and transit. The EU's southern borders remain under pressure from irregular migrants escaping poverty and conflicts in the Middle East and Africa, although the leaders noted that illegal border crossings into the EU have declined by 95 % from their peak in October 2015. The leaders also said in their conclusions that a joint task force should be established at Europol's European Migrant Smuggling Centre. The European Commission is to propose a comprehensive set of implementation measures by December, and the leaders urged the European Parliament and Council to examine promptly the recent proposals on the Return Directive, the Asylum Agency and the European Border and Coast Guard. This note offers links to commentaries and studies on migration by major international think tanks. Earlier papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking', published in June 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The EU and Asia \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 12-10-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave Asia | Asia-Oceania | GEOGRAFIA | gruppo di riflessione | paesi terzi | politica di cooperazione | politica internazionale | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | relazioni internazionali | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale

Riassunto The heads of state or government of 51 countries will gather in Brussels on 18 and 19 October for the 12th Europe-Asia summit (ASEM) to discuss closer relations and global challenges. The meeting will focus in particular on trade and investment, connectivity, sustainable development, and climate and security challenges. The EU attaches growing importance to relations with Asian countries as the region's economic and political weight increases and as US trade policy is increasingly unpredictable. This note offers links to selected recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think-tanks on EU-Asian relations, the situation in the region and some of its countries. The publication does not cover issues related to China, which were the topic of one of the previous editions in the series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[El derecho al respeto de la vida privada: los retos digitales, una perspectiva de Derecho comparado - Consejo de Europa](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 11-10-2018

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto El presente estudio forma parte de un proyecto más global que pretende poner las bases para poder comparar el régimen jurídico aplicable al derecho al respeto de la vida privada en diferentes ordenamientos jurídicos, así como poder comparar las diferentes soluciones que dichos ordenamientos han previsto para los desafíos que la "era digital" impone a tal derecho. En este documento se estudia, en lo referido al Consejo de Europa y con respecto al tema que nos ocupa, los convenios en vigor, la jurisprudencia más relevante y la naturaleza del derecho al respeto de la vida privada, acabando con unas conclusiones sobre los desafíos mencionados.

Studio [ES](#)

[El derecho al respeto de la vida privada: los retos digitales, una perspectiva de Derecho comparado - España](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 11-10-2018

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto El presente estudio forma parte de un proyecto más global que pretende poner las bases para poder comparar el régimen jurídico aplicable al derecho al respeto de la vida privada en diferentes ordenamientos jurídicos, así como poder comparar las diferentes soluciones que dichos ordenamientos han previsto para los desafíos que la "era digital" impone a tal derecho. En este documento se estudia, en lo referido a España y con respecto al tema que nos ocupa, la legislación en vigor, la jurisprudencia más relevante y la naturaleza del derecho al respeto de la vida privada, acabando con unas conclusiones sobre los desafíos mencionados. El estudio comienza con una introducción sobre el derecho a la intimidad personal y familiar (art. 18.1 CE) y su equivalencia sustancial con el derecho al respeto a la vida privada personal y familiar que contempla el art. 8.1 CEDH. Continúa con un análisis sobre su actual situación normativa y jurisprudencial; sigue con una exposición sobre el concepto, naturaleza y dimensión jurídica de este derecho; y culmina con las conclusiones alcanzadas.

Studio [ES](#)

[Il diritto al rispetto della vita privata: le sfide digitali, una prospettiva di diritto comparato - Italia](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 11-10-2018

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Lo studio fa parte di un progetto più ampio, il cui scopo è quello di analizzare, nella prospettiva del diritto comparato, le delicate questioni che riguardano il diritto alla vita privata. L'obiettivo dello studio è quello di esaminare la problematica nel contesto specificamente italiano, pur nella consapevolezza che questa materia è fortemente condizionata dalla normativa dell'Unione Europea. A tal fine, dopo un'introduzione di carattere storico su legislazione, dottrina e giurisprudenza, sono prese in esame le principali questioni teoriche e pratiche poste dall'esigenza di protezione del diritto alla vita privata. Per meglio delimitare il campo, comunque, si è scelto di trattare quell'aspetto del diritto alla vita privata che viene comunemente qualificato come "diritto alla riservatezza", che è quello che rileva maggiormente nei confronti delle "sfide" poste dalla digitalizzazione, sulle quali gli autori partecipanti all'iniziativa sono stati sollecitati a soffermarsi. Ampia attenzione è stata dedicata alla giurisprudenza. Nell'impossibilità di dare conto di tutto l'immenso materiale disponibile, si sono selezionati alcuni casi particolarmente significativi, tratti dalla giurisprudenza della Corte costituzionale e delle tre giurisdizioni superiori (Corte di cassazione, Consiglio di Stato, Corte dei conti). Sono stati identificati, infine, i principali nodi problematici che occorre tuttora sciogliere, specie a fronte di un progresso tecnologico sempre più accelerato e penetrante.

Studio [IT](#)

[Brexit negotiations \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 05-10-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave costruzione europea | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | negoziato di accordi (UE) | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | recesso dall'UE | Regno Unito | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto With less than six months to go before the United Kingdom is due to leave the European Union, there is a palpable sense of tension surrounding the Brexit negotiations. At their most recent meeting in Salzburg, Austria, in September, EU leaders in effect rejected British Prime Minister Theresa May's 'Chequers' plan' for the UK's future relationship with the EU. The move prompted acrimony among British politicians and jolted the financial markets, fearful of a no-deal Brexit. However, both sides are working hard to make progress in negotiations ahead of the next European Council meeting, on 18 October. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think-tanks and research institutes on Brexit negotiations and related issues. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in June 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The right to respect for private life: digital challenges, a comparative-law perspective - The United Kingdom](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 04-10-2018

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Parole chiave accordo bilaterale | comunicazione | criminalità informatica | dati personali | delitto sessuale | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | diritto informatico | diritto penale | documentazione | Europa | flusso transfrontaliero di dati | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | informatica e trattamento dei dati | informazione ed elaborazione dell'informazione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | numerizzazione | politica internazionale | pornografia | protezione dei dati | protezione dell'infanzia | protezione della vita privata | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | Regno Unito | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | vita sociale

Riassunto This study forms part of a wider-ranging project which seeks to lay the groundwork for comparisons between legal frameworks governing the right to respect for private life in different legal systems, and between the ways in which the systems address the challenges that the 'digital age' poses to the exercise of that right. It analyses, with reference to the United Kingdom, the legislation in force, the most relevant case law and the nature of the right to respect for private life. Chapter 2 describes the concept of a right to respect for private life as it is recognised in UK legislation. This section of materials is subdivided into two parts. The first part outlines statutory protection for privacy interests, including the recently enacted Data Protection Act 2018 that gives domestic effect to the General Data Protection Regulations. The rest of chapter 2 discusses the most prominent set of statutory restrictions or qualifications upon the right. Privacy interests are thus revealed to be limited in the interests of national security and the prevention, investigation and detection of crime including crimes connected to the sexual abuse of children and young persons. Particular sets of laws authorise interception, examination and retention of digital online communications. Relevant obligations imposed on ISPs and telecommunications companies are described as are safeguards against unlawful forms of intrusion into these communications. Chapter 3 provides an overview of relevant jurisprudence in privacy related matters. A central focus of this chapter is the relatively recently developed tort of misuse of personal information. An evaluation of the overall state of UK law is offered in chapter 4. Finally, the conclusion identifies some privacy-related issues that are likely to arise in the near future.

Studio [EN](#)

[Il diritto al rispetto della vita privata: le sfide digitali, una prospettiva di diritto comparato - Unione europea](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 04-10-2018

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Il presente studio fa parte di un progetto più ampio che mira a gettare le basi per comparare il regime giuridico applicabile per quanto concerne il diritto al rispetto della vita privata in diversi ordinamenti giuridici e per confrontare le varie soluzioni che tali ordinamenti prevedono per le sfide che l'era digitale comporta per tale diritto. Il documento esamina, per quanto riguarda l'Unione europea e l'argomento trattati, la legislazione vigente, la giurisprudenza principale e la natura del diritto al rispetto della vita privata. Vengono infine formulate alcune conclusioni sulle sfide summenzionate. Lo studio si propone di analizzare l'evoluzione storica della tutela del diritto al rispetto della vita privata, in tutti gli ambiti in cui si articola, nonché la portata delle norme introdotte da fonti primarie e di diritto derivato nell'ordinamento giuridico dell'Unione europea, lette alla luce della giurisprudenza interpretativa della Corte di giustizia nonché valutate in considerazione delle sfide poste dai processi di progressiva digitalizzazione dei dati e delle informazioni personali.

Studio [IT](#)

[Le droit au respect de la vie privée : les défis digitaux, une perspective de droit comparé - Suisse](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 04-10-2018

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Protezione dei consumatori | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto La présente étude fait partie d'un projet plus général qui vise à jeter les bases d'une comparaison des régimes juridiques applicables au droit au respect de la vie privée dans les différents ordres juridiques, ainsi que des solutions prévues par ces ordres juridiques pour répondre aux enjeux que l'ère digitale pose à ce droit. La publication expose, relativement à la Suisse et en rapport avec le thème de l'étude, la législation en vigueur, la jurisprudence la plus pertinente et la nature du droit au respect de la vie privée, et s'achève par quelques conclusions sur les enjeux précités. La sphère privée est protégée face à l'action de l'État par l'article 13 de la Constitution fédérale, et face aux actions de personnes privées par les articles 28 et suivants du Code civil. Ces normes sont concrétisées en particulier par la Loi sur la protection des données (LPD). Toutes ces normes sont technologiquement neutres et applicable au monde numérique. La révision en cours de la LPD doit renforcer les droits des personnes dont les données sont traitées. De plus, toute atteinte causée par l'État aux droits constitutionnels doit reposer sur une base légale.

Studio [FR](#)

[The right to respect for private life: digital challenges, a comparative-law perspective - The United States](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 04-10-2018

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Parole chiave accordo bilaterale | America | comunicazione | dati personali | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | diritto informatico | documentazione | flusso transfrontaliero di dati | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | informatica e trattamento dei dati | informazione ed elaborazione dell'informazione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | numerizzazione | politica internazionale | protezione dei dati | protezione dell'infanzia | protezione della vita privata | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | Stati Uniti | vita sociale

Riassunto This study forms part of a wider-ranging project which seeks to lay the groundwork for comparisons between legal frameworks governing the right to respect for private life in different legal systems, and between the ways in which the systems address the challenges that the 'digital age' poses to the exercise of that right. It analyses, with reference to the United States and the subject at hand, the legislation in force, the most relevant case law and the nature of the right to respect for private life, ending with some conclusions on the challenges discussed. Unlike jurisdictions that have adopted an omnibus approach to privacy protection, the US takes a sectoral approach to regulating privacy, with different regulatory regimes for different contexts and sectors of the economy. This report provides an overview of the different areas of law addressing privacy, including constitutional, statutory, and common law, as well as of relevant scholarly commentary. The report concludes with a summary of the current legislative outlook.

Studio [EN](#)

[Le droit au respect de la vie privée : les défis digitaux, une perspective de droit comparé - France](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 04-10-2018

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Protezione dei consumatori | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto La présente étude fait partie d'un projet plus général qui vise à jeter les bases d'une comparaison des régimes juridiques applicables au droit au respect de la vie privée dans les différents ordres juridiques, ainsi que des solutions prévues par ces ordres juridiques pour répondre aux enjeux que l'« ère digitale » pose à ce droit. La publication expose, relativement à la France et en rapport avec le thème de l'étude, la législation en vigueur, la jurisprudence la plus pertinente et la nature du droit au respect de la vie privée, et s'achève par quelques conclusions sur les enjeux précités. Reconnu tardivement en droit français, le droit au respect de la vie privée a été consacré par le législateur en 1970. Au contenu insaisissable, ce droit a été adapté aux évolutions technologiques de manière à poser des limites aux intrusions dans la sphère privée : tout d'abord face aux avancées de l'informatique avec la grande loi de 1978, puis à celles du numérique en adaptant cette même loi. Bien que la Constitution de 1958 reste silencieuse, le Conseil constitutionnel a consacré comme fondamental le droit au respect de la vie privée et pose des limites aux intrusions dans la sphère privée.

Studio [FR](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 28-09-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave America | Asia-Oceania | Cina | commercio internazionale | commercio internazionale | concorrenza | concorrenza internazionale | costruzione europea | Europa | FINANZE | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | IMPRESA E CONCORRENZA | investimenti e finanziamenti | investimento estero | politica internazionale | quadro politico | relazioni internazionali | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | Russia | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | Stati Uniti | Stato di diritto | Unione europea | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto China is a major strategic partner for the European Union, despite divergences on human rights issues, as well as on some economic and foreign policies. At their 20th EU-China summit in July, the two sides agreed to further develop their partnership and to seek to avoid global trade wars, which many analysts fear could be triggered by US President Donald Trump's protectionist policies. They agreed, in principle, to support reform of the World Trade Organization, which has been snubbed by President Trump. However, China's increasingly close military ties with Russia cause concern in the EU. Trade, security and connectivity will be important topics of the 12th ASEM (EU-Asia) summit in October, which will gather heads of state or government of 51 European and Asian countries. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on China, its ties with the EU and related issues. More studies on the topics can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in March 2018. One of the forthcoming publications in this series will be devoted to wider EU-Asia relations.

Briefing [EN](#)

['Fake news' \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 14-09-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave big data | censura | comunicazione | disinformazione | elezioni europee | estremismo | gruppo di riflessione | informatica e trattamento dei dati | informazione ed elaborazione dell'informazione | Internet | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | media sociali | procedura elettorale e voto | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | propaganda politica | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica | vita sociale

Riassunto Attempts at influencing or distorting elections in the United States and other countries, including some European Union Member States, have drawn attention to what is commonly referred to as 'fake news', or false news posing as factual stories. Although the phenomenon of generating misleading news stories is at least as old as the printing press, the growth of social media has led to a very significant proliferation of this phenomenon. Some outlets use deceitful headlines and content to boost readership, in a search for higher advertising revenue. Other sources, often sponsored by certain state actors, are accused of spreading 'fake news' for entirely political ends. In March 2018, the European Commission published the Final Report of the High Level Expert Group on Fake News and Online Disinformation, which proposes ways to combat the phenomenon. In April a Commission communication followed, entitled 'Tackling online disinformation: a European Approach.'

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 07-09-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave approfondimento dell'Unione europea | Corte di giustizia dell'Unione europea | costruzione europea | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | Germania | gruppo di riflessione | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | Polonia | populismo | presidente della Commissione | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | quadro politico | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Unione europea | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto The President of the European Commission, Jean-Claude Juncker, will deliver his last State of the Union address to the European Parliament on Wednesday 12 September, a little more than eight months before the next European elections. In this annual speech in Strasbourg, President Juncker is expected to take stock of the state of play on his ten priorities for the 2014-2019 political cycle and present his remaining initiatives on building a 'more united, stronger and more democratic Union'. Juncker's 2017 address was marked by cautious optimism: since then, whilst the European economy has continued to recover, several other challenges have proved persistent. This note offers a selection of links to commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the state of the EU and possible reforms. Brexit-related publications can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' from July 2018. Papers on migration are available in an earlier edition in this series, published in June. Those on euro-zone reform appear in a previous publication in June.

Briefing [EN](#)

[President Trump's trade and international policies](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 31-08-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Commercio internazionale

Parole chiave America | Asia-Oceania | Cina | commercio internazionale | commercio internazionale | costruzione europea | ECONOMIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | Messico | politica economica | politica internazionale | politica tariffaria | politica tariffaria | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | protezionismo | relazioni bilaterali | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | relazioni transatlantiche | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | Stati Uniti | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | trasferimento tecnologico | Ucraina | Unione europea | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto US President Donald Trump has pushed ahead in recent months with his controversial policies on trade and defence, which critics say could undermine the global rules-based order and create new uncertainties. The European Union's trade spat with the US eased somewhat following a meeting of European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker with Trump in July. However, the NATO summit earlier that month and Trump's subsequent meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin did little to reassure the EU about the stability of transatlantic relations. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports published by international think tanks on President Trump's policy moves, focusing on relations with Europe, Russia, China and trade. It does not cover reports on Iran, North Korea and the US domestic situation, which will be topics of future issues of What think tanks are thinking.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Latest on Brexit \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 27-07-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave costruzione europea | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | negoziato di accordi (UE) | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | recesso dall'UE | Regno Unito | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The politically charged negotiations on the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union moved forward a little in July, when the British Cabinet put detailed proposals on the table for the future framework of EU-UK relations. The document, which envisages relatively close ties between the EU and UK, in trade and several other areas, after Britain leaves in March 2019, prompted the resignations of two senior ministers David Davis and Boris Johnson, who favour an even harder Brexit. EU officials have said that the new proposals contain some constructive elements, although many questions remain unanswered. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think-tanks and research institutes on Brexit negotiations and related issues. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in May 2018.

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

[Latest on the digital economy \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 20-07-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Mercato interno e Unione doganale | Problemi economici e monetari

Parole chiave Asia-Oceania | Cina | commercializzazione | commercio elettronico | comunicazione | costruzione europea | criminalità informatica | diritto dell'Unione europea | disinformazione | ECONOMIA | economia collaborativa | eHealth | Europa | FINANZE | fiscalità | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | informatica e trattamento dei dati | informazione ed elaborazione dell'informazione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | mercato unico digitale | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | propaganda politica | protezione dei dati | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | regolamento CE | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | salute | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | struttura economica | tassazione dell'economia digitale | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto The digital revolution, which is reshaping the global economy and societies, offers numerous opportunities, but also poses many challenges, thereby putting governments in a dilemma on how to shape it. While empowering individuals in many ways and spurring impressive inventions, it poses threats of cyber-attacks and privacy abuse. It also raises concern about the future of the labour and social security markets. This note offers links to commentaries and studies on the digital economy by major international think tanks. Earlier papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking', published in May 2017.

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

[La ratifica dei trattati internazionali, una prospettiva di diritto comparato - Italia](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 13-07-2018

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Il presente studio rientra in un progetto più ampio volto ad analizzare, da una prospettiva di diritto comparato, la ratifica dei trattati internazionali in diversi Stati. L'obiettivo dello studio è quello di esaminare la ratifica dei trattati internazionali nel diritto italiano, con particolare riferimento al regime giuridico applicabile, alla procedura, alla prassi e a una stima dei tempi necessari per la ratifica. A tal fine, dopo un'introduzione generale, sono prese in esame le disposizioni normative, di rango costituzionale, che disciplinano la procedura di adozione dei trattati e la ripartizione delle competenze tra i diversi attori coinvolti nonché le tappe principali della procedura di conclusione dei trattati. Specifica attenzione è rivolta alla prassi attestata da settanta anni di storia repubblicana. Analogamente a quanto avviene nella gran parte degli Stati, la ratifica in Italia è formalmente nella competenza del Presidente della Repubblica ma sostanzialmente nelle mani del potere esecutivo, anche se il Parlamento è chiamato ad autorizzarla in numerosi casi significativi. Non mancano tuttavia casi in cui il Governo evita il passaggio parlamentare anche se esso sarebbe preferibile o addirittura necessario. Il presente studio vuole essere uno strumento utile ai vari organi del Parlamento europeo per fornire una visione completa del processo di ratifica applicato dallo Stato oggetto dello studio (nella fattispecie l'Italia). Ciò permetterà, ad esempio, agli organi del Parlamento di definire i calendari di lavoro tenendo conto di una stima dei tempi che possono essere necessari per completare la ratifica di un futuro trattato.

[Studio](#) [IT](#)

[Copyright Law in the EU: Salient features of copyright law across the EU Member States](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 13-07-2018

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Diritto di proprietà intellettuale | Mercato interno e Unione doganale

Parole chiave creazione artistica | cultura e religione | DIRITTO | diritto d'autore | diritto nazionale | fonti e branche del diritto | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Stato membro UE

Riassunto As part of the mission to provide the Members and Committees of the European Parliament with new research tools in the area of comparative law, this document presents salient features of copyright law across the EU Member States and, more in particular, the prima facie corresponding provisions in national law relating to the exceptions and limitations contained in Directives 2001/29/EC and 2012/28/EU. The document will be updated regularly, especially in its electronic version, to take account of new or modified provisions of national law in relation to – mandatory or optional – exceptions and limitations deriving from existing or future EU legislation.

Studio [EN](#)

[NATO Summit and European defence \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 10-07-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave cooperazione militare | cooperazione UE-NATO | costruzione europea | difesa | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | incontro al vertice | NATO | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | politica di cooperazione | politica europea di difesa | politica internazionale | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | relazioni transatlantiche | Russia | Stato membro UE | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto NATO heads of state or government will meet in Brussels on 11 and 12 July for a keenly awaited summit. Some analysts and diplomats fear a tense atmosphere, following US President Donald Trump's tough treatment of European allies at a recent meeting of the G7 group of developed countries, and his imposition of steep tariffs on imports of steel and aluminium from the EU. President Trump is expected to pressure many NATO members to increase their military spending level to the agreed 2 % of GDP guideline, with particular emphasis on Germany. The NATO summit precedes President Trump's meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin on 16 July in Helsinki, where some analysts speculate some rapprochement might take place. President Trump's unpredictability and his widely criticised attitude towards President Putin is causing unease at home and abroad regarding the potential outcome of this summit. This note offers links to commentaries and studies on NATO and European defence by major international think tanks. Earlier papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking', published in December 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[US-North Korea summit \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 06-07-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave America | arma nucleare | Asia-Oceania | Corea del Nord | Corea del Sud | denuclearizzazione | difesa | documentazione | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | incontro al vertice | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | manovre militari | politica internazionale | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | relazione | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | sicurezza internazionale | Stati Uniti

Riassunto US President Donald Trump met North Korean leader Kim Jong-un for a historic summit in Singapore on 12 June 2018. They reached a short agreement that emphasised the North's commitment to 'work toward complete denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula', but provided no details on when Pyongyang would give up nuclear weapons or how that might be verified. Following the summit, the United States announced it had agreed with South Korea to suspend all planning on joint military exercises. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think-tanks and research institutes on the summit. More reports on North Korea and related issues can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published just before the summit.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[International trade and the G7 \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 29-06-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Commercio internazionale

Parole chiave America | commercio internazionale | commercio internazionale | costruzione europea | ECONOMIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | incontro al vertice | politica economica | politica internazionale | politica tariffaria | politica tariffaria | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | protezionismo | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | relazioni transatlantiche | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | Stati Uniti | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | trasferimento tecnologico | Unione europea | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The escalating trade conflict between the United States and other countries and regions, such as China and the European Union, coupled with a capricious outcome of the recent summit of the world's seven most industrialised economies (G7) have raised a question mark over the US's continued commitment to the stability of the post-Cold War, rules-based international economic and political order. The row, which is already affecting stock and bond markets, started when US President Donald Trump imposed tariffs on steel and aluminium imports this year, under his 'America First' policy. Now that China and the EU have applied retaliatory tariffs, President Trump threatens to erect more trade barriers, for example against EU-made cars. This note offers links to a series of recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes on the trade conflict, the outcome of the G7 meeting and the future of the international economic order. More reports on international trade can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' published in March 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 21-06-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave accordo di Schengen | Africa | Africa | analisi demografica | Asia-Oceania | demografia e popolazione | DIRITTO | diritto internazionale | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | integrazione dei migranti | migrazione | politica internazionale | politica migratoria dell'UE | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | relazione multilaterale | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Sahel | Siria | Turchia

Riassunto Next week, European Union Heads of State or Government will discuss the politically charged issue of reforming the EU's migration and asylum policies. Divisions among EU members over how to handle migrants were exposed again earlier this month when Italy's new government tightened its migration policy, while the German ruling coalition faced a potentially destabilising rift over the issue. The EU's southern borders remain under pressure from irregular migrants escaping poverty and war in the Middle East and Africa. Although the 2016 agreement between the EU and Turkey significantly slowed the influx of migrants into Europe, the problem continues to be used for political gain by nationalist, anti-immigrant and populist movements across the EU. This note offers links to commentaries and studies on migration by major international think tanks. Earlier papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking', published in March 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU Multiannual Financial Framework \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 15-06-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Bilanci | Pianificazione preventiva

Parole chiave beneficiario netto | costruzione europea | documentazione | Europa | finanze dell'Unione europea | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | quadro finanziario pluriennale | quadro politico | recesso dall'UE | Regno Unito | relazione | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Stato di diritto | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto The European Commission has made proposals for the new long-term budget and on own resources for the European Union. The Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for 2021-2027 is slightly bigger than the current MFF, in constant prices. The budget proposal takes into account the shortfall on the revenue side caused by the UK's withdrawal from the EU, on the one hand, and the growing need to finance new priorities, on the other. The Commission proposes to increase funds for such areas as competitiveness, migration and security, and to reduce spending on traditional policies, such as cohesion and agriculture. For the first time, the Commission proposes to make the availability of funds dependent on the respect for the rule of law and EU values in recipient countries. This note offers links to a selection of recent commentaries, studies and reports from some of the major international think tanks and research institutes, which discuss the EU's long-term budget and related reforms. More reports on the topics are available in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking', published in March, PE 614.541.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[Major sporting events versus human rights: Parliament's position on the 1978 FIFA World Cup in Argentina and the 1980 Moscow Olympics](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 13-06-2018

Autore SALM Christian

Settore di intervento Cultura | Diritti dell'uomo

Parole chiave America | Argentina | audizione pubblica | dibattito parlamentare | diritti e libertà | diritti umani | DIRITTO | diritto dell'Unione europea | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | lavori parlamentari | manifestazione sportiva | Parlamento europeo | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | risoluzione PE | Russia | SCIENZE | scienze umane | storia contemporanea | UNIONE EUROPEA | URSS | violenza politica | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica | vita sociale

Riassunto Major sports events and politics are closely intertwined. Well-known historical examples of major sporting events that were used by regimes for political propaganda purposes are the 1978 FIFA World Cup in Argentina and the 1980 Summer Olympic Games in Moscow. The 1978 World Cup took place around two years after the Argentinian military regime's right-wing coup and its violent repression of critics, and was then the most political World Cup in the history of the International Federation of Association Football (Fédération Internationale de Football Association: FIFA). The 1980 Summer Olympic Games in Moscow were the first to take place in eastern Europe and the first to be held in a socialist country. In addition, the 1980 Summer Olympic Games unleashed a hitherto, in the history of major sporting events, unprecedented boycott by 60 countries, in protest against the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979. The European Parliament's involvement in the debates on the political reaction to these two major sporting events is a largely unknown aspect of the history of the 1978 World Cup and the 1980 Summer Olympic Games. This Briefing will reconstruct these debates and the policy action that followed, based on new analysis of sources held in the Parliament's Historical Archives, and demonstrates that the EP's leitmotiv was the violation of human rights in both countries. Furthermore, the Briefing shows that these debates set the basis for the EP's current policy action when it comes to major sports events in countries with a poor track record of human rights.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Challenges for the euro area \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 08-06-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Problemi economici e monetari

Parole chiave Bulgaria | crescita economica | debito pubblico | ECONOMIA | economia monetaria | Europa | FINANZE | finanze pubbliche e politica di bilancio | fiscalità | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gestione amministrativa | gestione del rischio | Grecia | gruppo di riflessione | IMPRESA E CONCORRENZA | impresa in difficoltà | istituti finanziari e di credito | istituto di credito | Italia | organizzazione aziendale | politica fiscale | populismo | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | quadro politico | relazioni monetarie | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | situazione economica | Unione economica e monetaria | VITA POLITICA | zona euro

Riassunto In June, the Heads of State or Government of the countries sharing the euro currency will discuss ways to improve the functioning of the euro area. French President Emmanuel Macron has proposed an ambitious reform plan, but Germany, the euro area's economic powerhouse, is more cautious. Despite continued growth, after years of stagnation, the euro area needs better governance to meet future challenges, economic analysts say. They add that recent political developments in Italy may complicate the drive for reform, as could unstable political situations elsewhere. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on challenges facing the euro area and related issues. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' published in December 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[North Korea's nuclear summitry \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 04-06-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave America | arma di distruzione di massa | arma nucleare | Asia-Oceania | Corea del Nord | difesa | disarmo | ENERGIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | industria nucleare ed elettrica | non proliferazione di armi nucleari | paesi terzi | politica di cooperazione | politica internazionale | relazioni bilaterali | relazioni internazionali | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza internazionale | sicurezza nucleare | Stati Uniti

Riassunto The US President, Donald Trump, and North Korean leader, Kim Jong-un, are preparing for a high-stakes summit on the latter country's nuclear programme, following Trump's decision on 1 June to revive the meeting after having cancelled it the previous week. At the summit, due to take place on 12 June in Singapore, Trump is expected to press for denuclearisation of North Korea in exchange for easing economic sanctions and, possibly some aid. The main sticking point lies on the meaning the two countries attribute to the word 'denuclearisation'. Pyongyang, after years of isolation, is engaged in an unprecedented series of high-level meetings with South Korea, China and Russia. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think-tanks and research institutes on the North Korean nuclear programme. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in September 2017. Credit photo: © jpldesigns / Fotolia

Briefing [EN](#)

[Brexit negotiations \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 25-05-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave costruzione europea | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | negoziato di accordi (UE) | politica internazionale | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | recesso dall'UE | Regno Unito | relazioni bilaterali | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto European Union officials have warned the United Kingdom that time is running out if definitive agreement on the country's withdrawal from the Union is to be reached by this autumn. Meanwhile, British Prime Minister, Theresa May, is struggling to keep her Cabinet and Conservative Party united as the focus of negotiations has shifted to the future customs regime and the accompanying, highly sensitive, issue of the border between Ireland and Northern Ireland. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think-tanks and research institutes on Brexit negotiations and related issues. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in January 2018.

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

[US withdrawal from Iran nuclear deal \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 18-05-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave America | Asia-Oceania | Capo di Stato | denuncia d'accordo | dichiarazione pubblica | documentazione | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | Iran | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | non proliferazione di armi nucleari | politica internazionale | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | quadro politico | relazione | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | sanzione internazionale | sicurezza internazionale | Stati Uniti | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto President Donald Trump announced on 8 May that the United States was withdrawing from the Iran nuclear agreement, ignoring calls from other signatories to preserve the 2015 deal, which lifted sanctions on Teheran in return for measures scaling back its nuclear ambitions. The decision paves the way for reinstating US sanctions against Iran, which will also affect non-US companies doing business with that country. President Trump justified the move by saying that the deal did not go far enough in removing the threat posed by Iran to the United States and its allies in the Middle East. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think-tanks and research institutes on the Iran nuclear deal and the US decision.

[In sintesi](#) [EN](#)

[Western Balkans \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 04-05-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave allargamento dell'UE | Asia-Oceania | Cina | costruzione europea | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | Kosovo | Macedonia del Nord | politica internazionale | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | relazione multilaterale | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The European Union's planned enlargement into the Western Balkans has recently drawn increased attention. In February 2018, the European Commission released its new enlargement strategy, giving a credible accession perspective to the region. The latest impetus came last month, when the Commission proposed opening entry talks with Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Presenting the 2018 Communication on the EU enlargement policy to the European Parliament, Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker said that the EU needed to eventually accept new members from the Western Balkans to avoid the risk of a new war in the region. Many EU Member States insist that before enlarging, the EU must implement internal reforms. Future members must meet many tough entry criteria. From the Western Balkans, only Croatia has so far joined the EU, in 2013. Accession talks continue with Montenegro and Serbia. Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are official membership candidates, while Bosnia and Herzegovina remains a potential candidate country, along with Kosovo. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think-tanks and research institutes on EU enlargement and Western Balkans. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in October 2017.

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

[Cyber-security \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 27-04-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave comunicazione | criminalità informatica | difesa | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | documentazione | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | informatica e trattamento dei dati | informazione ed elaborazione dell'informazione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | lotta contro la criminalità | numerizzazione | politica di difesa | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | protezione dei dati | protezione della vita privata | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | rete di trasmissione | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | sicurezza europea | sicurezza internazionale | Stato membro UE | vita sociale

Riassunto Cyber-security can be defined as the protection of computer systems and mobile devices from theft and damage to their hardware, software or information, as well as from disruption or misdirection of the services they provide. Cyber-crime and cyber-attacks have become a growing threat to governments, businesses and individuals as digital technologies advance. There have also been allegations of cyber-espionage, proliferation of fake news and misuse of social media in some electoral campaigns. The European Commission updated the European Union's cyber-security strategy in September 2017, to promote cyber-resilience and joint response across the bloc. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think-tanks and research institutes on cyber-security and relations issues. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in February 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Ratifikation völkerrechtlicher Verträge: eine rechtsvergleichende Perspektive - Deutschland](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 24-04-2018

Autore esterno Prof. Dr. Sebastian Graf von Kielmansegg, Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto Diese Studie ist Teil eines umfassenderen Projekts zur Analyse der Ratifikation völkerrechtlicher Verträge in verschiedenen Staaten aus rechtsvergleichender Sicht. Gegenstand dieser Studie ist die Untersuchung der Ratifikation völkerrechtlicher Verträge im deutschen Recht, insbesondere der maßgebenden rechtlichen Bestimmungen und des Verfahrens, sowie eine Einschätzung des Zeitbedarfs für die Ratifikation. Hierfür werden nach einer allgemeinen Einführung die Rechts- und Verwaltungsvorschriften für den Abschluss völkerrechtlicher Verträge, die Verteilung der Zuständigkeiten zwischen den beteiligten Akteuren sowie die wesentlichen Etappen des Vertragsabschlussverfahrens betrachtet. Im Falle Deutschlands geht es dabei vor allem um die Kompetenzverteilung zwischen Bundesregierung, Bundespräsident und Parlament, dem das Grundgesetz bei bestimmten Verträgen ein Zustimmungsrecht zugesteht. Dieses Zustimmungsgesetz bewirkt zugleich die Inkorporation des Vertrages in den nationalen Rechtsraum. Daneben spielt auch die föderale Dimension eine Rolle, weil die Bundesländer eigene Vertragsschlusskompetenzen haben und ihnen in vielen Fällen die innerstaatliche Umsetzung obliegt. Diese Studie soll den verschiedenen Organen des Europäischen Parlaments eine umfassende Sicht auf den Ratifikationsprozess der jeweils anderen Vertragspartei ermöglichen (im vorliegenden Falle Deutschlands). Dies erlaubt den Organen des Parlaments beispielsweise, den Zeitbedarf des Vertragspartners für die Ratifikation des künftigen Vertrags einzuschätzen und ihr Arbeitsprogramm dementsprechend auszurichten.

Studio [DE](#), [ES](#)

[The Future of Europe \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 20-04-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave approfondimento dell'Unione europea | Commissione europea | costruzione europea | diritto dell'Unione europea | economia monetaria | Europa | FINANZE | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | parere (UE) | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | recesso dall'UE | Regno Unito | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Unione economica e monetaria | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The tone of the debate on the Future of Europe and possible institutional reforms of the European Union has shifted from gloomy to more optimistic, thanks to a developing economic recovery, the easing of the migration crisis, the failure of anti-EU forces to make decisive gains in some recent elections, and the general progress of the Brexit talks. Still, many analysts and politicians warn against complacency, as anti-establishment political parties continue to gain traction with some voters, as concerns grow over the rule of law in some EU countries, and as the policies of, and relations between, the United States and Russia have become less predictable. There is also no agreement on how to overhaul the euro area to minimise the risk of a repeat of the 2008 crisis and to strengthen economic growth. This debate on the Future of Europe is set to intensify ahead of the 2019 European elections, the installation of the new Presidents of the European Commission and European Council, and the end of the EU's current long-term budget in 2021. This note offers links to commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the state of the EU and possible reforms. Brexit-related publications can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking.' Earlier papers on the general state of the EU are available in another edition in this series, published in September 2017. More reports on euro zone reforms are also gathered in another in the series, from December 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 23-03-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave America | Asia-Oceania | Balcani occidentali | Cina | commercio internazionale | commercio internazionale | corruzione | DIRITTO | diritto penale | ECONOMIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | globalizzazione | gruppo di riflessione | India | politica economica | politica internazionale | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | relazione multilaterale | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | Stati Uniti

Riassunto The National People's Congress has recently confirmed Xi Jinping as China's President, along with several appointments of his allies to top state jobs. It has also approved amendments to China's Constitution which, in particular, abolish the limit of two five-year terms for the office of President, prompting concerns that the country is moving towards a more autocratic system. These decisions have cemented Xi's grip on power in a country that plays an increasingly important role in the global economy, as well as in security and foreign affairs. Analysts say that China's growing assertiveness poses a challenge to the United States, whose policies are becoming increasingly unpredictable, and to other international actors. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on China, its ties with the EU and related issues. More studies on the topics can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' published in June, 2017.

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

[Trump, trade and tariffs \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 16-03-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Commercio internazionale

Parole chiave alluminio | America | Asia-Oceania | Cina | commercio | commercio internazionale | commercio internazionale | ECONOMIA | economia di mercato | esportazione (UE) | franchigia doganale | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | Giappone | INDUSTRIA | industria siderurgica | metallurgia e siderurgia | Organizzazione mondiale del commercio | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | ostacolo tariffario | politica internazionale | politica tariffaria | relazioni bilaterali | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | Stati Uniti | struttura economica

Riassunto US President, Donald Trump, has imposed tariffs on steel and aluminium imports, raising fears of a trade war with other countries. He has argued that the levies, of 25 % on steel and 10 % on aluminium, are needed to protect US national security. But many analysts and politicians believe that they are actually meant to protect domestic producers and meet Trump's pre-election promise to return manufacturing jobs to the US. The European Union is seeking an exemption from the tariffs, which has already been granted, in principle, to Canada and Mexico. If this does not happen, the EU could respond in several ways, including by imposing its own tariffs on US products. This note offers links to a series of recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes in reaction to Trump's decision. More reports on international trade can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' published in June 2017.

[In sintesi](#) [EN](#)

[The long-term EU budget \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 09-03-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Bilanci | Pianificazione preventiva

Parole chiave AGRICOLTURA, SILVICOLTURA E PESCA | AMBIENTE | FINANZE | finanze dell'Unione europea | gruppo di riflessione | politica agricola | politica agricola comune | politica dell'ambiente | politica in materia di cambiamenti climatici | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | quadro finanziario pluriennale | relazioni monetarie | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | trasparenza finanziaria | UNIONE EUROPEA | zona euro

Riassunto European Union leaders agreed at their informal meeting on 23 February that the EU should spend more after 2020 on curbing illegal migration, on defence and security, and on the Erasmus+ student-exchange programme. The summit marked a preparatory stage in negotiations on the EU's next long-term budget, known as the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), which will span a period of five or seven years, starting in January 2021. There was no agreement on how to plug the hole in the budget resulting from the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the EU in 2019. Some net-paying countries argued that EU spending should remain at the current level of approximately 1 % of EU gross national income, despite new priorities. That could mean cuts in funding available for cohesion and agricultural policies. Another dispute concerned the possibility of linking the receipt of EU funds to respect of EU fundamental values. The Commission is due to make a detailed post-2020 MFF proposal in May 2018. This note offers links to a selection of recent commentaries, studies and reports from some of the major international think tanks and research institutes, which discuss the EU's long-term budget and related reforms. It updates a previous edition published in January 2018.

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

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

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 09-03-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave Asia-Oceania | ECONOMIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | integrazione dei migranti | mercato del lavoro | mercato del lavoro | migrazione | migrazione di ritorno | OCCUPAZIONE E LAVORO | paesi terzi | politica di cooperazione | politica economica | politica migratoria dell'UE | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | profugo | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | sicurezza internazionale | Siria | sviluppo sostenibile

Riassunto The European Union's southern borders remain under pressure from irregular migrants escaping poverty and war in the Middle East and Africa. The 2016 agreement between the EU and Turkey significantly slowed the influx to Europe through Greece of people escaping the war in Syria. However, the number of irregular migrant arrivals via other routes, especially across the central Mediterranean, remains high, boosting support for nationalist, anti-immigrant and populist groups across the EU. EU leaders agreed in February that the bloc should allocate more funds in its next long-term budget to the curbing of irregular migration. This note offers links to commentaries and studies on migration by major international think tanks. Earlier papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in June 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Resurgent Russia \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 02-03-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave AMBIENTE | America | Asia-Oceania | Balcani occidentali | cambiamento climatico | Consiglio d'Europa | costruzione europea | degrado ambientale | elezioni presidenziali | Europa | euroscetticismo | gasdotto | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | organizzazione dei trasporti | organizzazioni europee | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | Partenariato orientale | politica internazionale | procedura elettorale e voto | recesso dall'UE | Regno Unito | relazioni bilaterali | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | Russia | Siria | Stati Uniti | TRASPORTO | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto Russia is increasingly assertive in foreign and security policy, posing a challenge to the post-Cold War, rules-based international order. Following the annexation of Crimea, conflict with Ukraine and intervention in Syria, Russia stands accused of seeking to influence electoral outcomes in the United States and some European countries. Vladimir Putin looks set to be re-elected as Russian President later this month. This note offers links to commentaries, studies by major international think tanks, which discuss Russia's policies and how to respond to them. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking', published in July 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[La ratification des traités internationaux, une perspective de droit comparé: Suisse](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 01-03-2018

Settore di intervento Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Riassunto L'objet de cette étude est d'examiner la pratique suisse en matière de ratification des traités internationaux, en particulier le régime juridique applicable, la procédure et une estimation des temps nécessaires pour la ratification. Pour ce faire, après une introduction générale, il est utile d'examiner les dispositions législatives qui régulent toute la procédure d'adoption des traités, la répartition des compétences entre les différents acteurs impliqués, pour continuer avec les étapes des négociations. En résumé, on verra comment la Suisse, de façon semblable à la majorité des autres pays, réserve un rôle central à l'exécutif. Cette centralité est toutefois modérée par la distribution de certaines compétences entre l'Assemblée fédérale et les cantons, surtout quand les accords en discussion peuvent entraîner des nouvelles obligations internationales pour la Confédération et les cantons.

Studio [FR](#)

[President Trump's record to date \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 23-02-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Governance globale

Parole chiave America | Asia-Oceania | Corea del Nord | costruzione europea | democrazia | Europa | Francia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | Iran | NATO | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | politica internazionale | quadro politico | recesso dall'UE | Regno Unito | relazioni bilaterali | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | Stati Uniti | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto 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](#)

[The Platform Economy \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 16-02-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Problemi economici e monetari

Parole chiave comunicazione | consumo | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | ECONOMIA | economia collaborativa | gruppo di riflessione | informatica e trattamento dei dati | informazione ed elaborazione dell'informazione | intelligenza artificiale | Internet | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | letteratura | mercato unico digitale | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | protezione dei dati | protezione del consumatore | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | struttura economica | turismo | UNIONE EUROPEA | vita sociale

Riassunto The digital revolution is reshaping the world, changing people's habits in communication, work, leisure and politics. A major part of this revolution is the expansion of the economy based on digital platforms that match demand and supply for labour without an intermediation of traditional corporations. Platforms also allow people to socialise regardless of geographic distance, find entertainment and travel opportunities easily, and do many other things. Some well-known platforms are Google, Twitter, LinkedIn, Apple, Amazon, Uber and AirBnB. While offering vast opportunities to the economy, platforms are also posing tough challenges, for example, in fostering often-precarious, project-based forms of employment at the expense of stable contracts with social security protection, or putting pressure on traditional news media. This note brings together commentaries and studies by international think tanks and research institutes on the role of digital platforms, notably in labour markets, and related issues.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The EU's next long-term budget \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 24-01-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Bilanci | Pianificazione preventiva

Parole chiave bilancio dell'UE | contributo degli Stati membri | contribuzione PNL | diffusione delle informazioni | documentazione | finanze dell'Unione europea | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | quadro finanziario pluriennale | repertorio | spesa dell'UE | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto European Union Member States and institutions are preparing to embark on negotiations on the EU's next long-term budget, or Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), that will cover five or seven years, starting in January 2021. The European Commission is considering strengthening the budget for new priority areas, such as defence, security and migration. At the same time, the new MFF will have to bridge the financing gap left by United Kingdom withdrawal from the Union. That could mean that EU funding would have to be increased slightly above the current level of approximately 1 % of EU gross national income, if current spending levels on cohesion and agricultural policies are not reduced. The Commission is due to make a detailed post-2020 MFF proposal in May. This note offers links to a selection of recent commentaries, studies and reports, from some of the major international think tanks and research institutes, which discuss the EU's long-term budget and related reforms. Some older papers on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' published in January 2017.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[The Brexit process \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 12-01-2018

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave Corte di giustizia dell'Unione europea | costruzione europea | Europa | FINANZE | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | istituti finanziari e di credito | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | negoziato di accordi (UE) | paesi terzi | politica bancaria | politica di cooperazione | politica internazionale | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | recesso dall'UE | Regno Unito | relazioni internazionali | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Stato membro UE | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The EU's Heads of State or Government gave the green light in December 2017 to the second phase of negotiations on the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the EU. They agreed that 'sufficient progress' had been made in talks on issues in the first phase. Those include the UK's financial obligations on leaving the EU, the rights of EU citizens within the UK and of UK citizens within the EU, and how to deal with the border between Northern Ireland and Ireland. The next phase of talks will focus on transitional arrangements and the future EU-UK relationship, including in the field of trade. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports published by major international think tanks and other organisations on EU-UK negotiations and on the implications of Brexit more widely. More studies on these issues can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' from October 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The European Union: A year of hope \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 15-12-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave analisi economica | costruzione europea | ECONOMIA | economia monetaria | Europa | federalismo | FINANZE | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | Irlanda | macroeconomia | paesi terzi | politica di cooperazione | politica internazionale | populismo | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | quadro politico | recesso dall'UE | Regno Unito | relazioni internazionali | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | relazioni monetarie | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | ripresa economica | situazione economica | Unione economica e monetaria | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | zona euro

Riassunto The self-confidence of the European Union improved markedly during the past year after the 'annus horribilis' of 2016 when the EU faced a 'poly-crisis' of a shaky euro-area economy, the Brexit vote, the election of Donald Trump as US President, migration pressures, growing Russian assertiveness and apparent foreign-policy drift. The euro-area economy has since entered onto a clear recovery path, popular support for the EU has increased in many countries, Eurosceptic political parties have made smaller than expected gains in several elections, Brexit negotiations have made progress and, according to some analysts and politicians, EU foreign and security policy has developed a global strategy backed by moves towards an integrated defence. 'The wind is back in the European sails,' said Jean-Claude Juncker, President of the European Commission, in September. 2017, the year when the EU marked the 60th anniversary of the European Union's founding Treaty of Rome, generated much creative thinking on how to re-launch or strengthen both the EU-27 and the euro area. This note offers links to selected recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the state of the EU in 2017 and its outlook in several important areas.

Briefing [EN](#)

[European defence \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 08-12-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave cooperazione militare | difesa | esercito | gruppo di riflessione | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | organismo dell'UE | politica di cooperazione | politica europea di difesa | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | sicurezza europea | sicurezza internazionale | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The European Union is moving closer to developing integrated European defence after 23 of its 28 Member States agreed in November on joint military investment in equipment, research and development through Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO), an enhanced-cooperation mechanism enshrined in the 2009 Lisbon Treaty. The plan is to jointly develop European military capabilities and make them available for operations separately from, or in complementarity with, NATO. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on European Union defence. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' published in May 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Euro-area reform \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 01-12-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Problemi economici e monetari

Parole chiave Banca centrale europea | convergenza economica | costruzione europea | ECONOMIA | Eurogruppo (zona euro) | Europa | FINANZE | fiscalità | Fondo monetario europeo | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | Germania | gruppo di riflessione | integrazione europea | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | libera circolazione dei capitali | mercato dei capitali | politica economica | politica fiscale | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | relazioni monetarie | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | ripresa economica | situazione economica | Stato membro UE | UNIONE EUROPEA | zona euro

Riassunto The Heads of State or Government of the countries sharing the euro currency will hold a summit on 15 December 2017 to discuss ways to improve the functioning of the euro area. European Council President Donald Tusk, who also chairs the Euro Summit, has said that the discussion will focus on further steps to complete Banking Union and on setting the direction for deeper euro-area economic integration, with decisions to be taken in June 2018. European Union Member States which are not members of the 19-nation euro bloc, other than the UK, have also been invited to the Euro Summit. Among proposals floated are that the single currency area should have a budget and a finance minister and that the existing euro-area bailout fund, the European Stability Mechanism (ESM), should be transformed into a European Monetary Fund. Germany, in particular, is cautious about far-reaching reforms. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on euro area reforms and related issues.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The EU and Africa \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 17-11-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave Africa | Africa | costruzione europea | ECONOMIA | elezione | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | gruppo di riflessione | Kenya | migrazione | paesi dell'Europa centrale e orientale | paesi terzi | politica di cooperazione | politica internazionale | politica migratoria | procedura elettorale e voto | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | regione e politica regionale | regione mediterranea (UE) | relazione ACP-UE | relazioni internazionali | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Sahara occidentale | Sahel | terrorismo | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto The European Union (EU) and the African Union (AU) will hold their fifth summit on 29-30 November 2017 in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, with the aim of strengthening political and economic relations between the two continents. The focus of the meeting is on investing in youth, which is a priority for Africa, where 60 % of the population is under the age of 25. Other key topics include security, governance and democracy, human rights, migration and mobility, as well as investment and trade, skills development and job creation. Relations between Africa and the European Union are governed by partially overlapping policy frameworks. The most important ones are the EU-ACP Cotonou Agreement from 2000 and the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES) agreed in 2007. Relations with Northern African countries are governed by the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EUROMED) launched in 2008 and the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP). This note offers links to a series of recent studies from major international think tanks and research institutes on EU-African relations and other issues related to the continent and its countries. More reports on the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' published in October 2017.

[Briefing EN](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 10-11-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Ambiente | Governance globale

Parole chiave AMBIENTE | America | cambiamento climatico | conferenza dell'ONU | degrado ambientale | denuncia d'accordo | ENERGIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | politica ambientale | politica dell'ambiente | politica energetica | politica internazionale | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | relazioni internazionali | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | ricerca energetica | sicurezza internazionale | sicurezza internazionale | Stati Uniti

Riassunto 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](#)

[Latest thinking on Brexit \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 27-10-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave comunicazione | costruzione europea | DIRITTO | diritto internazionale | Europa | frontiere esterne dell'UE | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | Irlanda | Irlanda del Nord | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | negoziato di accordi (UE) | politica internazionale | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | recesso dall'UE | regioni degli Stati membri dell'Unione europea | Regno Unito | relazioni bilaterali | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | roaming | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The European Council meeting on 20 October failed to produce the breakthrough needed for negotiations on the terms of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union to move to their second phase, in which issues such as future trade relations and possible transitional arrangements would be discussed. However, EU Heads of State or Government noted some progress in the negotiations on two of the topics from phase one, namely the rights of EU citizens within the UK and of UK citizens within the EU after Brexit, and how to deal with the border between Northern Ireland and Ireland. The European Council also agreed that internal preparatory discussions for phase two could start. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports published by major international think tanks and other organisations on EU-UK negotiations and on the implications of Brexit more widely. More studies on these issues can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' from September 2017.

[Briefing EN](#)

[EU labour markets \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 16-10-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Politica sociale

Parole chiave analisi economica | costruzione europea | dialogo sociale (UE) | disoccupazione | disuguaglianza sociale | ECONOMIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | Grecia | gruppo di riflessione | informazione ed elaborazione dell'informazione | integrazione dei migranti | intelligenza artificiale | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | Italia | lavoratore distaccato | mercato del lavoro | mercato del lavoro | migrazione | occupazione | OCCUPAZIONE E LAVORO | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | quadro sociale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | rapporti di lavoro e diritto del lavoro | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | riforma economica | Spagna | strategia di crescita dell'UE | struttura economica | studio d'impatto | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto Economic recovery has reduced the unemployment rate in the euro area and the wider European Union, but there are still significant challenges for EU labour markets. These include increasing inequalities, the effect of the digital revolution and globalisation on jobs, the impact of the posting of workers abroad within the EU, persistently high youth and long-term unemployment, and integration of migrants. The European Commission is pushing ahead with its European Pillar of Social Rights package to strengthen the social dimension of Economic and Monetary Union. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports by major international think tanks and research institutes on the state and possible reforms of EU labour markets as well as social policies. More reports on social policies can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' published in May 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Judicial remedies for individuals before the highest jurisdictions, a comparative law perspective - The United Kingdom](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 09-10-2017

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave accesso alla giustizia | DIRITTO | diritto costituzionale | diritto dell'Unione europea | diritto nazionale | Europa | fonti e branche del diritto | Galles | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | giurisdizione di grado superiore | giurisprudenza | giustizia | Irlanda del Nord | organizzazione della giustizia | regioni degli Stati membri dell'Unione europea | Regno Unito | SCIENZE | scienze umane | Scozia | storia | trattato sull'Unione europea | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The study presented below forms part of a larger project whose aim is to provide a comparative analysis of the rights of individuals in law proceedings before the highest courts of different States and before certain international courts. The objective is to describe the various remedies developed under domestic law that are available through the UK courts including the Supreme Court which, though not a constitutional court in the classic Kelsenian model, does sit at the apex of the appellate court structure in the UK. The study commences with an historical introduction which stresses the absence in domestic law of a clearly delineated sense of what counts as 'constitutional'. In traditional accounts of the UK Constitution there is no hierarchy of higher order 'constitutional' and 'ordinary' Acts of Parliament. Neither has a separate court structure developed to handle exclusively constitutional claims, although specialised ad hoc tribunals do exist in public law contexts. The underpinning principles remain (i) the doctrine of parliamentary sovereignty and (ii) the rule of law. After this introduction, a review is provided of the main remedies and procedures used for the redress of grievances against public bodies. In a subsequent section of materials, a table of the main sources of individual rights against the state is provided. The domestic status of constitutional conventions and international law are dealt with in this part. Then, an account of the substantive norms informing the standards of effective protection for the individual is given, including some critical commentary on the operation of key provisions. The concluding section compares the benefits and drawbacks of specialised tribunal adjudication, the 'politicised' nature of certain judicial review proceedings against a background of increasing privately-owned provision of services to the public and the continuing relevance of private law tort claims where compensation for mistreatment at the hands of the state is sought.

Studio [EN](#)

[I ricorsi individuali dinanzi alle più alte giurisdizioni. Una prospettiva di diritto comparato - Italia](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 06-10-2017

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare | Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici

Riassunto Lo studio fa parte di un progetto più ampio il cui scopo è quello di analizzare, nella prospettiva del diritto comparato, i ricorsi dei cittadini dinanzi ai più alti organi giurisdizionali di diversi Stati nonché dinanzi a determinate giurisdizioni internazionali. L'obiettivo dello studio è quello di esaminare i diversi ricorsi a disposizione dei cittadini nel diritto italiano e, in particolare, dinanzi alla Corte costituzionale. A tal fine, dopo un'introduzione generale, che presenta il quadro storico, sono presi in esame i diversi tipi di ricorso accessibili ai cittadini, sia a livello amministrativo che a livello giudiziario. Si procede in seguito a un esame delle disposizioni utilizzate come norme di riferimento per la tutela dei cittadini e della giurisprudenza della giurisdizione costituzionale in materia di tutela giurisdizionale effettiva. Sono state infine redatte alcune conclusioni sull'esame della situazione, comprendenti proposte di miglioramento. Sin dalla proclamazione del Regno (nel 1861), l'ordinamento italiano ha previsto numerosi istituti di tutela dei diritti individuali. Inizialmente, la tutela era assicurata dalla legge e dalla giurisdizione ordinaria e amministrativa. Oggi, le garanzie vengono anzitutto dalla Costituzione e dalla giurisdizione costituzionale. Non è previsto il ricorso individuale alla Corte costituzionale, ma le altre vie di accesso (specie quella incidentale) sono efficienti e la tutela dei diritti è assicurata.

Studio [IT](#)

Judicial remedies for individuals before the highest jurisdictions, a comparative law perspective - United States of America

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 06-10-2017

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave accesso alla giustizia | America | DIRITTO | diritto costituzionale | fonti e branche del diritto | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | giurisdizione di grado superiore | giurisprudenza | giustizia | organizzazione della giustizia | Parlamento | petizione | SCIENZE | scienze umane | Stati Uniti | storia | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto This study is part of a larger project whose aim is to provide a comparative analysis of the rights of individuals in law proceedings before the highest courts of different States and before certain international courts. The objective is to describe the various remedies developed under domestic law that are available to individuals in American law, and in particular before this country's highest courts. To that end, after a general introduction setting out the historical background, we will consider the various remedies available to individuals at both administrative and judicial level. The next step will be to look at the rules used as reference standards for the protection of individuals, and the case law of the highest courts regarding effective legal protection. Finally, we will draw some conclusions on the situation as a whole, with some suggestions for improvements. The immediate study describes the American model of judicial review, a decentralized model in which all courts have the authority to adjudicate constitutional matters alongside other types of litigation. Judicial review has been a part of major controversies throughout American history. The study describes how federal courts may hear constitutional claims of plaintiffs meeting the jurisdictional requirement for a concrete "case or controversy." It further describes the need for a plaintiff to demonstrate a cause of action in order to enforce his or her constitutional right. Remedies for constitutional violations include injunctive relief, declaratory judgments, damages, suppression of evidence, and post-conviction relief. The study also describes the absence in American law of a right to an effective remedy.

Studio [EN](#)

Rechtsbehelfe des Einzelnen bei den höchsten gerichtlichen Instanzen: eine Perspektive der Rechtsvergleichung - Deutschland

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 06-10-2017

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare | Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici

Riassunto Diese Studie ist Teil eines umfassenderen Projekts, das zum Ziel hat, im Wege der Rechtsvergleichung die Rechtsbehelfe von Einzelpersonen bei den höchsten gerichtlichen Instanzen der verschiedenen Staaten sowie bei bestimmten internationalen Gerichten zu analysieren. Ziel dieser Studie ist es, die verschiedenen Rechtsbehelfe zu untersuchen, die Einzelpersonen im deutschen Recht zur Verfügung stehen und insbesondere beim Verfassungsgericht dieses Landes. Hierfür werden nach einer allgemeinen Einführung, die den geschichtlichen Rahmen aufzeigt, die verschiedenen Arten der Einzelpersonen zur Verfügung stehenden Rechtsbehelfe sowohl auf der Verwaltungsebene als auch auf der gerichtlichen Ebene untersucht. Danach folgt eine Prüfung der Bestimmungen, die als Referenznormen für den Schutz von Einzelpersonen benutzt werden, sowie der Rechtsprechung der Verfassungsgerichtsbarkeit im Bereich des wirksamen Rechtsschutzes. Schließlich wurden einige Schlussfolgerungen zur Bilanz der Situation gezogen, die einige Verbesserungsvorschläge enthalten. Auf der Grundlage der verfassungsrechtlichen Garantie effektiven Rechtsschutzes ist das deutsche Rechtsschutzsystem auf den Schutz individueller subjektiver Rechte ausgerichtet. Die Verfassungsbeschwerde zum Bundesverfassungsgericht bildet den Schlüsselpunkt dieses Rechtsschutzes. Sie steht jeder Person mit der Behauptung offen, durch die öffentliche Gewalt in einem ihrer Grundrechte verletzt zu sein. Zur Sicherung der Funktionsfähigkeit des Gerichts auch und gerade als Bürgergericht wird der grundsätzlich weite Zugang durch eine Reihe zusätzlicher Voraussetzungen beschränkt.

Studio [DE](#)

I ricorsi individuali dinanzi alle più alte giurisdizioni, una prospettiva di diritto comparato - UE: Corte di giustizia dell'Unione europea

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 06-10-2017

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare | Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici

Riassunto Lo studio fa parte di un progetto più ampio il cui scopo è quello di analizzare, nella prospettiva del diritto comparato, i ricorsi dei cittadini dinanzi ai più alti organi giurisdizionali di diversi Stati nonché dinanzi a determinate giurisdizioni internazionali. Oggetto dello studio è l'esame dei diversi ricorsi a disposizione dei cittadini nel diritto dell'Unione europea e, in particolare, dinanzi alla Corte di giustizia dell'Unione europea. A tal fine, dopo un'introduzione generale, che delinea l'evoluzione storica, sono presi in esame i diversi tipi di ricorso accessibili ai cittadini, sia in sede amministrativa sia in sede giurisdizionale. Si procede poi all'individuazione ed all'esame delle disposizioni contenute nei trattati, nella Carta dei diritti fondamentali dell'Unione europea e negli atti di diritto derivato che prevedono strumenti a tutela dei diritti individuali nonché della giurisprudenza della Corte di giustizia in materia di tutela giuridica effettiva. Lo studio si conclude con osservazioni di sintesi sul contesto normativo e giurisprudenziale attuale, alle quali fanno seguito infine alcune considerazioni su eventuali prospettive de jure condendo.

Studio [IT](#)

[Recours des particuliers devant les plus hautes juridictions, une perspective de droit comparé - Suisse](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 06-10-2017

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Riassunto Cette étude fait partie d'un projet plus global qui a pour but d'analyser depuis une perspective de droit comparé les recours des particuliers devant les plus hautes juridictions de différents États ainsi que devant certaines juridictions internationales. L'objet de cette étude est d'examiner les différents recours à disposition des particuliers en droit suisse, et en particulier devant l'autorité judiciaire suprême de ce pays. Pour ce faire, après une introduction générale, qui donne le cadre historique, sont examinés les différents types de recours ouverts aux particuliers, tant au niveau administratif qu'au niveau judiciaire. Ensuite un examen est fait des dispositions qui sont utilisées comme normes de référence pour la protection des particuliers ainsi que de la jurisprudence de l'autorité judiciaire suprême en matière de protection juridictionnelle effective. Finalement, quelques conclusions sur le bilan de la situation, comprenant quelques propositions d'amélioration ont été dressées. En Suisse, une procédure administrative fédérale et 26 cantonales coexistent. Les cantons sont cependant tenus de prévoir une autorité judiciaire en dernière instance et les conditions du contrôle judiciaire des actes administratifs (i.e. de la qualité pour recourir et de l'objet du recours) sont de facto très harmonisées. La protection du particulier devant la juridiction constitutionnelle est assurée principalement par le recours en matière de droit public. L'accès au TF souffre néanmoins de limites importantes, dont la portée fait aujourd'hui l'objet d'une révision.

Studio [FR](#)

[Los recursos de los particulares ante las mas altas jurisdicciones, una perspectiva de Derecho](#)

[Comparado - España](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 06-10-2017

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare | Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici

Riassunto Este estudio forma parte de un proyecto más extenso que tiene como finalidad analizar, desde una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado, los recursos de que disponen los particulares ante las más altas jurisdicciones de diferentes Estados así como ante ciertas jurisdicciones internacionales. El objetivo del presente estudio es examinar las distintas vías de recurso a disposición de los particulares en el Derecho español, y en especial, ante el Tribunal Constitucional de ese país. Para ello, tras una introducción general, en la que se presenta el contexto histórico, se examinan las diferentes vías de recurso disponibles para los particulares, tanto a nivel administrativo como judicial. A continuación, se lleva a cabo un examen de las disposiciones que se utilizan como normas de referencia para la protección de los particulares, así como de la jurisprudencia del Tribunal Constitucional en materia de tutela judicial efectiva. Por último, se exponen algunas conclusiones sobre el balance de la situación, que incluyen algunas propuestas de mejora. Este estudio versa sobre el recurso de amparo constitucional, cuya principal finalidad consiste en dotar de protección, por parte del Tribunal Constitucional, a los derechos fundamentales y las libertades públicas, así como garantizar la defensa objetiva de la Constitución (STC 1/1981, FJ 2), al constituir dichos derechos y libertades fundamento de orden político y paz social (art. 10.1 CE). También se ofrece una visión global de la protección jurisdiccional que el Ordenamiento español ofrece.

Studio [ES](#)

[Los recursos de los particulares ante las más altas jurisdicciones, una perspectiva de Derecho](#)

[Comparado - Consejo de Europa: Tribunal Europeo de Derechos Humanos](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 06-10-2017

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici

Riassunto Este estudio forma parte de un proyecto más extenso que tiene como finalidad analizar, desde una perspectiva de Derecho Comparado, los recursos de que disponen los particulares ante las más altas jurisdicciones de diferentes Estados así como ante ciertas jurisdicciones internacionales. El objeto del presente estudio es examinar el recurso individual de que disponen los particulares ante el Tribunal Europeo de Derechos Humanos. Para ello, tras una introducción general, que describe el cuadro histórico, se examinan los aspectos procesales del recurso individual. A continuación se explican cuáles son los derechos protegidos así como la jurisprudencia del Tribunal en materia de protección jurisdiccional efectiva. Por último, a modo de conclusión, se hace un balance de la situación actual que conlleva a algunas propuestas de mejora.

Studio [ES](#)

[Recours des particuliers devant les plus hautes juridictions, une perspective de droit comparé - Belgique](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 06-10-2017

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare | Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici

Riassunto Cette étude fait partie d'un projet plus global qui a pour but d'analyser depuis une perspective de droit comparé les recours des particuliers devant les plus hautes juridictions de différents États ainsi que devant certaines juridictions internationales. L'objet de cette étude est d'examiner les différents recours à disposition des particuliers en droit belge, et en particulier devant la juridiction constitutionnelle de ce pays. Pour ce faire, après une introduction générale, qui donne le cadre historique, sont examinés les différents types de recours ouverts aux particuliers, tant au niveau administratif qu'au niveau judiciaire. Ensuite un examen est fait des dispositions qui sont utilisées comme normes de référence pour la protection des particuliers ainsi que de la jurisprudence de la juridiction constitutionnelle en matière de protection juridictionnelle effective. Quelques conclusions sur le bilan de la situation et contenant quelques propositions d'amélioration se trouvent à la fin.

Studio [FR](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 06-10-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Governance globale

Parole chiave Afghanistan | Africa | Africa del Nord | arma nucleare | Asia-Oceania | conflitto internazionale | costruzione europea | difesa | ECONOMIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | guerra civile | instaurazione della pace | politica europea di vicinato | politica internazionale | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | regione e politica regionale | regione mediterranea (UE) | relazione multilaterale | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | ruolo internazionale dell'UE | sicurezza internazionale | Siria | terrorismo | UNIONE EUROPEA | Vicino e Medio Oriente | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto 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](#)

[Legal Proceedings available to Individuals before the Highest Courts: A Comparative Law Perspective - Canada](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 06-10-2017

Autore esterno EPRS, Comparative Law

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave accesso alla giustizia | America | Canada | competenza giurisdizionale | costituzione | decentramento | DIRITTO | diritto comparato | documentazione | fonti e branche del diritto | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | giurisdizione di grado superiore | giurisdizione internazionale | giustizia | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | organizzazione della giustizia | potere esecutivo e amministrazione pubblica | quadro politico | ricorso di privati | Stato federale | studio comparativo | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto This study is part of a wider project seeking to investigate, from a comparative law perspective, judicial proceedings available to individuals before the highest courts of different states, and before certain international courts. The aim of this study is to examine the various judicial proceedings available to individuals in Canadian law, and in particular before the Supreme Court of Canada. To this end, the text is divided into five parts. The introduction provides an overview of Canadian constitutional history, which explains the coexistence of rights derived from several legal traditions. It then introduces the federal system, the origins of constitutional review, as well as the court structure (I). As Canada practises a 'diffuse' (or 'decentralized') constitutional review process, the second part deals with the different types of proceedings available to individuals in matters of constitutional justice before both administrative and judicial courts, while highlighting proceedings available before the Supreme Court of Canada (II). This is followed by an examination of the constitutional and legal sources of individual — and in some cases collective — rights (III), as well as the means developed by the judiciary, the legislative, and the executive branches to ensure the effective judicial protection of rights (IV). The conclusion assesses the effectiveness of proceedings available to individuals in matters of 'constitutional justice'. Essentially, while Canadian citizens benefit from a wide range of rights and proceedings, access to the country's Supreme Court is restricted due to the limited number of cases the Court chooses to hear every year. More generally, access to justice continues to pose real challenges in Canada. This is not due to judicial failings or a lack of sources of rights per se, but rather to lengthy judicial delays and the often enormous costs of proceedings.

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

[EU energy policy \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 29-09-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Energia

Parole chiave AMBIENTE | cambiamento climatico | degrado ambientale | ENERGIA | energia dolce | energia rinnovabile | gas a effetto serra | gruppo di riflessione | politica ambientale dell'UE | politica dell'ambiente | politica energetica | politica energetica dell'UE | prezzo dell'energia | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | rendimento energetico | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | tecnologia pulita

Riassunto Faced with uncertain energy demand, volatile prices and possible disruptions to supply, the European Union is pushing ahead with efforts to fully integrate its still-fragmented energy market. The aim is to boost economic growth, foster innovation, ensure stable supplies and protect the environment. The planned construction of the Energy Union is taking shape with the ongoing adoption of numerous policy proposals, such as those contained in the 'Clean Energy for All Europeans' package of 2016. Most recently, the European Parliament adopted new rules on the security of gas supply. This note offers links to a selection of recent commentaries, studies and reports, from some of the major international think tanks and research institutes, which discuss EU energy policies.

Briefing [EN](#)

[North Korea \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 22-09-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave America | arma nucleare | Asia-Oceania | Cina | Corea del Nord | Corea del Sud | difesa | dittatura | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | intervento militare | politica internazionale | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | quadro politico | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | sanzione internazionale | sicurezza internazionale | Stati Uniti | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto North Korea has stepped up its nuclear plans with the underground detonation of a hydrogen bomb and tests of its first suspected Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs), moves perceived as a major threat to global security. Speaking at the United Nations General Assembly on 19 September, US President Donald Trump threatened to 'totally destroy' North Korea if the United States is forced to defend itself or its allies against that country. The isolated communist regime of Kim Jong-un has continued its nuclear programme, despite repeated rounds of sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council and diplomatic efforts to diffuse the conflict.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 15-09-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave costruzione europea | ECONOMIA | Europa dei cittadini | federalismo | gruppo di riflessione | INDUSTRIA | integrazione europea | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | politica economica | politica economica | politica industriale dell'UE | politiche e strutture industriali | populismo | presidente della Commissione | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | quadro politico | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto Jean-Claude Juncker, President of the European Commission, laid out his vision of the European Union in his annual State of the Union address to the European Parliament in Strasbourg on 13 September 2017. He noted that the overall outlook has changed for the better over the past year, notably thanks to an accelerating economic recovery. 'The wind is back in the European sails,' he declared. Much interest focussed on Juncker's advocacy of various eurozone and EU institutional reforms. He proposed the designation of a eurozone finance minister, who would preside over the Eurogroup, as well as being a member of the Commission. He supported the development of a European Monetary Fund. However, he opted against the creation of a separate eurozone budget, preferring a dedicated budget line within a general EU budget. He also said there should not be a separate eurozone parliament either. He favoured combining the presidencies of the Commission and the European Council, and he supported the idea of a new, additional transnational constituency for the European elections. On the policy front, he advocated a pro-innovation industrial strategy, a reinforced social pillar, an authority to supervise fairness in the single market, better handling of migratory flows, and new trade agreements. This note offers links to commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the state of the EU and possible reforms. Brexit-related publications can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking'. Earlier papers on the general condition of the EU are available in another edition in this series, published in April 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Brexit negotiations \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 08-09-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave cittadino dell'UE | competenza istituzionale (UE) | Corte di giustizia dell'Unione europea | costruzione europea | difesa | DIRITTO | diritto internazionale | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | integrazione europea | Irlanda | istituzione dell'Unione europea | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | mandato di cattura europeo | mercato unico | negoziato di accordi (UE) | politica europea di difesa | politica tariffaria | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | recesso dall'UE | Regno Unito | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | Stato membro UE | unione doganale | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The first three rounds of negotiations on the terms of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union have generated only modest progress, with the two sides divided on the first-phase issues, namely the size of the UK's financial obligations on leaving the EU, the rights of EU citizens within the UK and of UK citizens within the EU after Brexit, and the specific problem of how to deal with the border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports published by major international think tanks and other organisations on EU-UK negotiations and on the implications of Brexit more widely.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Ukraine and the EU \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 25-07-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave conflitto internazionale | costruzione europea | Europa | euroscetticismo | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | Partenariato orientale | politica internazionale | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | questione russo-ucraina | relazioni bilaterali | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | territorio occupato | Ucraina | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto Relations between the European Union and Ukraine have been improving since the Maidan protests ousted President Viktor Yanukovich in 2014, leading to the election of pro-Western Petro Poroshenko as head of state. At their meeting on 12-13 July, EU and Ukrainian leaders welcomed the completion of the ratification of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement and the recent entry into force of visa liberalisation for Ukrainian citizens. However, Ukraine's security situation remains precarious following Russia's annexation of Crimea and the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine, in which Russia's role is unclear. The EU is also urging Ukraine to fight corruption with more determination. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports published by major international think tanks on the situation in Ukraine and its relations with the EU.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Euro area recovery and reform \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 14-07-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Problemi economici e monetari

Parole chiave bilancio | disavanzo di bilancio | ECONOMIA | economia monetaria | FINANZE | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | gestione amministrativa | gestione del rischio | gruppo di riflessione | IMPRESA E CONCORRENZA | libera circolazione dei capitali | mercato dei capitali | mercato finanziario | politica monetaria unica | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | relazioni monetarie | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | ripresa economica | situazione economica | Stato membro UE | Unione economica e monetaria | zona euro

Riassunto The euro area's economic recovery has gained pace as investor confidence has strengthened. The election of the reform-minded Emmanuel Macron as French President in May reignited the debate on overhauling the euro area's economic governance. This note offers links to recent commentaries and studies on the economic situation of the euro area and reform proposals.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Russia and security \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 07-07-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave Bielorussia | Europa | Europa centrale e orientale | gasdotto | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | Islanda | NATO | organizzazione dei trasporti | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | sicurezza europea | sicurezza internazionale | TRASPORTO

Riassunto Relations between the European Union and Russia remain strained after, late in June, the EU extended its sanctions against the country until 31 January 2018, citing a lack of progress in the implementation of the Minsk agreements aimed at ending the Russian-Ukrainian conflict. Russia's annexation of Crimea and its conflict with Ukraine have challenged the post-Cold War security order in Europe. Russia's other assertive foreign policy moves, such as its role in the Syrian war and steps to extend its sphere of influence in Europe, also worry many Western security analysts. This note offers links to commentaries, studies by major international think tanks, which discuss Russia's policies and how to respond to them.

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

[Migration into the EU \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 30-06-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave Africa | Asia-Oceania | Australia | costruzione europea | demografia e popolazione | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | ECONOMIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | Germania | gruppo di riflessione | integrazione dei migranti | invecchiamento della popolazione | Libia | mercato del lavoro | migrazione | migrazione di ritorno | OCCUPAZIONE E LAVORO | operaio qualificato | politica migratoria dell'UE | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | profugo | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | regione e politica regionale | regione mediterranea (UE) | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | ruolo internazionale dell'UE | sicurezza internazionale | Turchia | uguaglianza di genere | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto At the European Council meeting of 23 June 2017, European Union Heads of State or Government agreed to strengthen efforts to reduce irregular migration flows on the central Mediterranean route, notably by speeding up training, equipping the Libyan coast guard and improving cooperation with countries of migration origin. However, the European Council made limited progress on reforming the Common European Asylum System, with the migration debate clouded by refusal of some central and eastern European countries to accept refugees under the existing quotas. This note offers links to recent commentaries and studies on migration from major international think-tanks and research institutes.

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

[Start of Brexit negotiations \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 23-06-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave analisi economica | analisi economica | costruzione europea | ECONOMIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | Irlanda | Irlanda del Nord | migrazione | politica internazionale | politica migratoria | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | recesso dall'UE | regioni degli Stati membri dell'Unione europea | Regno Unito | relazioni bilaterali | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Scozia | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto Formal negotiations on the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union under Article 50 TEU got under way on 19 June, as both sides agreed in principle how to organise the talks and underlined their mutual goodwill. The talks began nearly a year after the UK referendum (on 23 June 2016) resulted in the vote to leave the EU, and less than two weeks after a general election that left the ruling Conservative Party without a majority in the House of Commons. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports published by major international think tanks on the UK's plans to leave the EU and the wider implications of Brexit.

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

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

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 16-06-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave Africa | Africa | AMBIENTE | America | Asia-Oceania | Cina | commercio internazionale | commercio internazionale | costruzione europea | ECONOMIA | economia di mercato | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | governance | gruppo di riflessione | interdipendenza economica | politica dell'ambiente | politica in materia di cambiamenti climatici | politica internazionale | potere esecutivo e amministrazione pubblica | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | recesso dall'UE | Regno Unito | relazioni bilaterali | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | situazione economica | Stati Uniti | struttura economica | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto The European Union and China made limited progress towards improving bilateral ties at their summit in early June, and they remain at odds over a number of controversial trade issues. However, analysts say the EU and China look poised to strengthen cooperation on fighting climate change, especially after the new US President, Donald Trump, withdrew from the Paris deal on cutting greenhouse gas emissions. China is also eager to push ahead with its Belt and Road Initiative – a strategic plan to boost transport, trade, connectivity and cooperation between China and Europe. 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 other issues related to the country.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The EU and terrorism \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 02-06-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave Asia-Oceania | comunicazione | crittografia | cultura e religione | estremismo | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | gruppo di riflessione | informatica e trattamento dei dati | integralismo religioso | Internet | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | migrazione | migrazione di ritorno | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | propaganda politica | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | sicurezza europea | sicurezza internazionale | Stato membro UE | terrorismo | trasmissione dei dati | turismo | Vicino e Medio Oriente | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica | vita sociale

Riassunto Terrorist attacks in major cities – notably in Paris, Nice, Brussels, Berlin and, most recently, Manchester – have shocked Europeans, highlighting the security challenges for open democracies that result, inter alia, from conflicts in the Middle East and Africa and religious radicalisation at home. In response, the European Union is pushing ahead with its Security Union concept to boost cooperation among Member States and use synergies in combatting terrorism. 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.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The digital economy in the EU \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 19-05-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Mercato interno e Unione doganale

Parole chiave comunicazione | costruzione europea | crescita economica | criminalità informatica | dati aperti | divario digitale | ECONOMIA | gruppo di riflessione | informatica e trattamento dei dati | informazione ed elaborazione dell'informazione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | mercato unico digitale | occupazione | OCCUPAZIONE E LAVORO | politica delle telecomunicazioni | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | raccolta dei dati | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | riforma economica | riqualificazione professionale | sicurezza europea | sicurezza internazionale | situazione economica | struttura economica | tecnologia digitale | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | trattamento dei dati | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The digital revolution is reshaping the European Union's economy, from financial services and telecoms to creative industries and the way workers are employed. While posing certain threats, such as cyber-attacks, new technologies offer vast opportunities, provided that people acquire the right skill-sets to underpin their use. Seeking to tap the full potential of digitalisation, the European Commission is pushing ahead with its Digital Single Market Strategy. On 10 May, it presented a mid-term review of this strategy, calling for swift approval of proposals already presented and outlining further actions on online platforms, the data economy and cybersecurity. This note offers links to recent studies and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes on problems and opportunities relating to digitalisation.

Briefing [EN](#)

[NATO and EU defence \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 12-05-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave America | arma nucleare strategica | bilancio della difesa | cooperazione UE-NATO | costruzione europea | difesa | documentazione | esercito | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | NATO | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | politica europea di difesa | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | quadro politico | regime presidenziale | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | Stati Uniti | studio di fattispecie | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto The US President, Donald Trump, will meet with the other leaders of the NATO member states at a summit in Brussels on 25 May 2017. Among issues on the table are the new US Administration's commitment to Europe's security, and the levels of military spending in Europe, which Washington considers too low. President Trump's early statements created doubts in Europe about the future of transatlantic relations, but he and his officials have since reassured both NATO and the European Union that such ties will remain very important. This note offers links to commentaries, studies and reports by major international think tanks, on NATO, its relations with the EU and the wider issue of European security. More papers on the topics can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in December 2016, PE 589.766.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU social policies \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 05-05-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Occupazione | Politica sociale

Parole chiave amministrazione e remunerazione del personale | bibliografia | condizioni di lavoro | condizioni e organizzazione del lavoro | documentazione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | occupazione | OCCUPAZIONE E LAVORO | politica dell'occupazione dell'UE | politica sociale europea | prestazione sociale | protezione sociale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | reddito minimo di sussistenza | salario minimo | vita sociale

Riassunto On 26 April, the European Commission presented a European Pillar of Social Rights, which is a package of legislative proposals and recommendations aimed at enhancing work-life balance, fostering equal opportunities and better access to the labour market, as well as improving working conditions. Under the proposal, for example, new fathers would receive 10 days of paid parental leave, and parents of young children would be entitled to flexible working arrangements. The plan, generally welcomed by trade unions but criticised by employers' organisations, forms part of a wider Commission drive to strengthen the social dimension of the Economic and Monetary Union. This can be seen in the context of declining trust for the EU by citizens, in the wake of the 2008-2009 financial crisis. This note offers a selection of recent studies, reports and commentaries by some of the major international think tanks and research institutes on EU social policies. More studies on the subject can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', PE 585.206.

Briefing [EN](#)

[ECB policies \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 28-04-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Problemi economici e monetari | Questioni finanziarie e bancarie

Parole chiave Banca centrale europea | diffusione delle informazioni | documentazione | economia monetaria | FINANZE | gruppo di riflessione | istituti finanziari e di credito | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | politica bancaria | politica monetaria unica | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | relazioni monetarie | repertorio | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | UNIONE EUROPEA | zona euro

Riassunto The European Central Bank is pushing ahead with its monetary stimulus programme, which was launched more than two years ago to counter deflationary pressures in the euro zone economy, and to strengthen then fragile economic growth. Some economists and politicians say the time is becoming ripe for the ECB to taper the scheme, which involves monthly purchases of government and corporate bonds worth some 60 billion euro, as the deflationary threat is disappearing and economic activity picks up. The ECB has assumed greater supervisory responsibilities under euro-area governance reforms aimed at preventing any repeat of the 2008-09 financial crisis. Its role could be reviewed during the expected next wave of reforms that would deepen cooperation among the currency area's members. This note offers a selection of recent studies, reports and commentaries by some of the major international think tanks and research institutes on ECB policy.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Two years until the 2019 European elections: Sociodemographic focus](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 28-04-2017

Autore NANCY Jacques

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave AGRICOLTURA, SILVICOLTURA E PESCA | AMBIENTE | costruzione europea | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | diritto internazionale | diritto penale | economia monetaria | ENERGIA | FINANZE | frode fiscale | frontiere esterne dell'UE | governance economica (UE) | immagine di marca | INDUSTRIA | migrazione | occupazione | OCCUPAZIONE E LAVORO | politica agricola | politica agricola comune | politica ambientale dell'UE | politica dell'ambiente | politica dell'occupazione dell'UE | politica energetica | politica energetica | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | politica industriale dell'UE | politica migratoria dell'UE | politica sociale europea | politiche e strutture industriali | quadro sociale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | ruolo internazionale dell'UE | situazione dell'Unione europea | sondaggio di opinione | terrorismo | uguaglianza di genere | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica | vita sociale

Riassunto This Special Eurobarometer survey, conducted for the European Parliament at the mid-point of the 2014-2019 parliamentary term, focuses on Europeans' attitudes two years before the European elections of May/June 2019. The fieldwork for this Eurobarometer survey of the European Parliament was carried out between 18 and 27 March 2017. The survey was conducted by Kantar Public through face-to-face meetings with 27 901 EU citizens in the 28 Member States.

Studio [EN](#)

[Two years until the 2019 European elections: Special Eurobarometer of the European Parliament](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 28-04-2017

Autore NANCY Jacques

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave analisi economica | appartenenza all'Unione europea | condizione socioeconomica | costruzione europea | ECONOMIA | elezioni europee | Europa dei cittadini | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | integrazione europea | politica dell'UE | procedura elettorale e voto | quadro sociale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | situazione dell'Unione europea | sondaggio | statistiche dell'UE | Stato membro UE | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto This Special Eurobarometer survey, conducted for the European Parliament at the mid-point of the 2014-2019 parliamentary term, focuses on Europeans' attitudes two years before the European elections of May/June 2019. The fieldwork for this Eurobarometer survey of the European Parliament was carried out between 18 and 27 March 2017. The survey was conducted by Kantar Public through face-to-face meetings with 27 901 EU citizens in the 28 Member States.

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

[Brexit negotiations \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 21-04-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave bibliografia | costruzione europea | documentazione | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | negoziato di accordi (UE) | recesso dall'UE | Regno Unito | situazione politica | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto The British Prime Minister, Theresa May, has called an early general election for 8 June 2017, arguing that victory for her party would 'strengthen her hand' in negotiations on the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union. In March, her government launched the formal procedure for leaving the Union, by triggering Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union. The European Council is expected to adopt guidelines for the negotiations on 29 April. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports published by major international think tanks on the UK's plans to leave the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The European Union at 60 \[What Think Tanks are Thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 07-04-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave commemorazione | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | diffusione delle informazioni | diritto dell'Unione europea | documentazione | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | gruppo di riflessione | integrazione europea | istituzione dell'Unione europea | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | repertorio | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | situazione dell'Unione europea | Stato membro UE | trattati europei | Unione europea | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto Heads of State or Government of the EU-27 marked the 60th anniversary of the European Union's founding Treaty of Rome on 25 March 2017, with pledges to seek closer unity, improve internal and external security, boost economic growth and employment, reduce social inequalities and bolster the bloc's global role. Their Rome Declaration outlines principles to help re-launch the Union after its recent economic and migration crises, last year's Brexit vote, and the shock effect of Donald Trump's election as US President. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the state of the EU and possible reforms.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[International trade \[What Think Tanks are Thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 31-03-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Commercio internazionale

Parole chiave accordo commerciale | America | Asia-Oceania | Cina | commercio internazionale | commercio internazionale | costruzione europea | ECONOMIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | Giappone | globalizzazione | gruppo di riflessione | Organizzazione mondiale del commercio | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | paesi terzi | politica di cooperazione | politica economica | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | protezionismo | recesso dall'UE | Regno Unito | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | Stati Uniti | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The election of Donald Trump, who favours a bilateral over multilateral approach to international economic relations, as U.S. President may herald the end of an era of progressive liberalisation in global trade since the Second World War. At their meeting in March, finance ministers of the G20 group of major economies dropped their decade-long call to resist protectionism in international trade from their usual statement, under pressure from the new U.S. Treasury Secretary, Steven Mnuchin. More changes in international trade may also result from the United Kingdom's decision to leave the European Union, which will redefine their mutual trade relations and those with third countries. This note offers links to a series of recent studies and commentaries from major international think tanks and research institutes on current issues in global trade.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Turkey and the EU \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 24-03-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave adesione all'Unione europea | Asia-Oceania | colpo di Stato | costruzione europea | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | migrante | migrazione | opposizione politica | politica internazionale | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | profugo | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | relazioni bilaterali | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | repressione | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | Siria | Turchia | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Relations between Turkey and the European Union have been strained for some time, and most recently, Ankara became embroiled in a diplomatic spat with Germany and the Netherlands, following decisions in both countries to prevent Turkish ministers from addressing rallies of expatriate Turks. On 16 April, the Turkish President, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, will hold a referendum to expand presidential powers. Mr Erdogan has said that Turkey, an EU candidate country, may review its relations with the Union after the coming vote. Government officials have also threatened to ditch last year's agreement between the EU and Turkey that has helped to stem the flow of migrants into Europe. In November, 2016, the European Parliament passed a resolution, calling for Turkey's EU entry talks to be suspended until Ankara ended its 'disproportionate' and repressive response to a failed coup in July that year. This note offers links to a series of recent studies and comments from major international think tanks and research institutes on Turkey and its relations with the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Gender equality: EU challenges and policies \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 03-03-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Questioni di genere, uguaglianza e diversità

Parole chiave amministrazione e remunerazione del personale | determinazione del salario | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | gruppo di riflessione | integrazione di genere | OCCUPAZIONE E LAVORO | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Stato membro UE | uguaglianza di genere

Riassunto Equality between women and men is one of the European Union's founding values. Under the "Strategic engagement for gender equality 2016-2019" policy plan, the EU seeks to increase female labour-market participation, reduce the gender pay gap, promote equality between women and men in decision-making, fight gender-based violence, and promote gender equality across the world. However, despite all efforts, such as adopting legislation on equal treatment, gender inequality remains a serious problem in Europe. This note offers links to commentaries and reports published in recent years by major international think tanks on issues relating to gender inequality in the EU and other related topics.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Review of European and National Election Results. 2014-2019 Mid-term - January 2017](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 27-02-2017

Autore NANCY Jacques

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave analisi economica | composizione del parlamento | documentazione | ECONOMIA | elezioni europee | elezioni nazionali | informatica e trattamento dei dati | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | Parlamento | partiti politici | partito politico | procedura elettorale e voto | raccolta dei dati | statistica | studio comparativo | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto The current edition of 20 January 2017 is the fourth update of the Review of European and National Elections; first published in November 2014. The first focused on the results of the European elections of May 2014, featured a historical report on the 35 years of direct elections to the European Parliament since 1979, and presented various national election results. This mid-term edition includes the three previous updates (as of 24 July 2015, 4 February 2016, and 15 July 2016) on both the composition of the EP and national elections.

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

[Challenges for the EU \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 24-02-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare | Diritti dell'uomo | Governance globale | Problemi economici e monetari

Parole chiave America | costruzione europea | euroscetticismo | FINANZE | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | integrazione europea | politica internazionale | populismo | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | quadro politico | relazioni internazionali | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | relazioni monetarie | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Stati Uniti | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | zona euro

Riassunto 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](#)

[Latest thinking on Brexit \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 17-02-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave appartenenza all'Unione europea | costruzione europea | diritto dell'Unione europea | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | negoziato di accordi (UE) | recesso dall'UE | Regno Unito | relazione intra UE | trattati europei | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The United Kingdom is preparing to meet the deadline it has set itself of end-March 2017 for launching the formal procedure to leave the European Union. Following a UK Supreme Court ruling, triggering Article 50 of the EU's Lisbon Treaty now requires that the UK Parliament pass legislation on the matter, a process which is now under way. Prime Minister Theresa May's speech at Lancaster House on Brexit on 17 January and the UK government's subsequent White Paper were seen by analysts as anticipating a complicated set of negotiations between the UK and the EU, with the UK in effect prioritising control of migration over its continued membership of the single market. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports published by major international think tanks on the UK's plans to leave the EU. More studies on issues raised by the vote can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' in October 2016.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The EU and migration \[What Think Tank are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 10-02-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave accordo bilaterale | Africa | Asia-Oceania | controllo alla frontiera | diritti e libertà | diritti umani | DIRITTO | diritto internazionale | Europa | frontiere esterne dell'UE | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | integrazione dei migranti | Libia | migrazione | paesi terzi mediterranei | politica internazionale | politica migratoria dell'UE | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | profugo | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | sicurezza internazionale | Stato membro UE | terrorismo | Turchia | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto At their meeting in Malta on 3 February, 2017, EU heads of states and government endorsed further objectives to ease the migratory challenge, with a view to stemming irregular migration flows through the central Mediterranean route. The plan foresees 'immediate operational measures' focused on training and supporting the Libyan coastguard in an effort to interrupt people-smuggling and to increase the number of search and rescue missions. As regards returns, the EU wants to ensure adequate reception conditions for migrants in Libya, with help from UNHCR and the International Organisation for Migration. This note offers links to recent commentaries and studies on migration from major international think-tanks and research institutes. Earlier papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in September 2016.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Cyber-security \[What Think Tank are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 03-02-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave attentato contro la sicurezza dello Stato | comunicazione | criminalità informatica | DIRITTO | diritto penale | elezione | ENERGIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | informatica e trattamento dei dati | informazione ed elaborazione dell'informazione | Internet | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | localizzazione dell'energia | politica energetica | procedura elettorale e voto | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | protezione dei dati | rete di trasmissione | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | spionaggio industriale | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | terrorismo | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Allegations of interference in the US electoral campaign in 2016 through cyber espionage and leaks have put the spotlight on cyber-security and cybercrime, not only for ensuring financial or strategic advantages, but increasingly as means of pursuing political aims. As digital technologies grow in importance, the clear view among analysts is that cyber-crime is becoming a major threat to governments, businesses and societies as a whole. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think tanks and research institutes on cyber-security and related issues.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 25-01-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Democrazia UE | Governance globale

Parole chiave America | Capo di Stato | commercio internazionale | commercio internazionale | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | politica internazionale | quadro politico | relazioni internazionali | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | sicurezza internazionale | sicurezza internazionale | Stati Uniti | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto 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](#)

[EU budget reform \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 20-01-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Bilanci | Pianificazione preventiva

Parole chiave AGRICOLTURA, SILVICOLTURA E PESCA | bilancio dell'UE | costruzione europea | ECONOMIA | economia monetaria | Europa | FINANZE | finanze dell'Unione europea | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | governance economica (UE) | gruppo di riflessione | politica agricola | politica agricola comune | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | profugo | programma quadro di ricerca e sviluppo | quadro finanziario pluriennale | recesso dall'UE | Regno Unito | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | relazioni monetarie | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | riforma economica | risorsa IVA | sicurezza internazionale | Stato membro UE | struttura economica | UNIONE EUROPEA | zona euro

Riassunto A long-running discussion on reforming the European Union's budget gained momentum when the High-Level Group on Own Resources, led by former Italian Prime Minister Mario Monti, presented its report in January 2017. The report proposes simpler methods for funding the EU, to make it less reliant on direct contributions from Member States, and recommends that spending be focused on areas where the highest European added value can be achieved, now, for example migration and security emergencies. The report, entitled 'Future financing of the EU', lists and examines several options for new own resources, such as a reformed VAT-linked resource, an EU corporate tax, a financial transaction tax or taxes linked to efforts to fight climate change. It also proposes to explore other revenue sources stemming directly from the EU policies and programmes. The report will be taken into consideration by the European Commission and EU Member States when they work on the EU's next long-term budget after 2020. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think tanks and research institutes on the EU budget. Some papers also discuss whether the euro area should have its own, dedicated budget.

[In sintesi](#) [EN](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 22-12-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Governance globale

Riassunto 2016 may rank as an 'annus horibilis' 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](#)

[The EU and the fight against terrorism \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 16-12-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave Asia-Oceania | cultura e religione | difesa | esercito | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | integralismo religioso | lotta contro la criminalità | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | sicurezza europea | sicurezza internazionale | Siria | Stato membro UE | terrorismo | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica | vita sociale | vittima civile

Riassunto Following the deadly terrorist attacks in Paris in 2015 and in Brussels and Nice this year, the European Union is moving ahead with its Security Union concept to help strengthen internal security cooperation, combat terrorism and prevent youth radicalisation. As part of anti-terrorist efforts, the European Parliament and the Council are finalising work on Directives on Combatting Terrorism and on Firearms. The European Commission is to make final proposals under the terrorist financing Action Plan, including on the criminalisation of money laundering. 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'.

[In sintesi](#) [EN](#)

[EU Defence \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 09-12-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave costruzione europea | difesa | politica di cooperazione | politica di cooperazione | politica di sicurezza e di difesa comune | politica europea di difesa | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza europea | sicurezza internazionale | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto Europe's increasingly unstable neighbourhood, Britain's plans to leave the European Union and a search for potentially successful areas of cooperation amid several crises have all renewed momentum for increased EU defence cooperation. Plans for stronger military ties among EU Member States, already envisaged in the recent EU Global Strategy, have received a boost, according to some analysts, from the election of Donald Trump as US President, with an unclear security agenda. This note offers links to commentaries, studies and reports by major international think tanks, on prospects of increased defence cooperation in the EU and on the general security situation on the continent. More papers on threats to security in Europe from Russia's policies can be found in an October edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking'. Some more studies on the EU Global Strategy are available on another item from the series.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[EU energy policy \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 05-12-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Energia

Riassunto On 30 November, the European Commission unveiled its 'Clean Energy for All Europeans' legislative package, which it hopes will mark a major step towards creating an Energy Union that ensures a functioning internal market in gas and electricity, addresses security of supply issues, promotes renewable energy sources, encourages energy efficiency and sharply reduces greenhouse gas emissions. The Commission expects these various measures to mobilise up to 177 billion euro of public and private investment per year from 2021, generate up to one percent increase in economic output over the next decade and create 900,000 new jobs. This note offers links to a selection of recent commentaries, studies and reports, from some of the major international think tanks and research institutes, which discuss EU energy policies. More papers on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think tanks are Thinking.'

Briefing [EN](#)

[The role of constitutional courts in multi-level governance - United States of America: The Supreme Court](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 30-11-2016

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Parole chiave accordo internazionale | America | DIRITTO | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | giurisdizione costituzionale | organizzazione della giustizia | politica internazionale | quadro politico | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | Stati Uniti | Stato federale | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto This report looks at the Supreme Court of the United States, how it is organized and functions, the mechanisms by which cases reach the Court and how it treats treaties that have not been ratified by the United States government. The United States is a federated country. As such it has national governmental structures, which are outlined in its constitution, and state structures, which are outlined in the individual constitutions of each state. The United States Constitution is the second such document for the country, the first being the Articles of Confederation, which were in effect for the years 1781 to 1789. The Articles of Confederation had weak national structures and did not provide for a national executive or for any real national judiciary. These problems were addressed in the Constitution, which was drafted by the Constitutional Convention in 1787 and ratified by the states. The Constitution does not specify the structure of the federal judiciary that was to be adopted except for calling for the establishment of a Supreme Court and other inferior courts that Congress may establish. The Constitution does set out the areas of federal jurisdiction, and it also lists certain areas where the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction. The first federal congress established a system of lower federal courts that since 1789 have evolved into the current structure of district courts (trial-level courts), circuit courts of appeal (intermediate courts of appeal), and the Supreme Court (the court of final review). Over the past two centuries the procedures for these courts have also evolved, and Congress has whittled away at certain areas where the Supreme Court had exclusive original jurisdiction, and given that Court more control over the selection of cases that it may review on appeal. Because of the freedom that the Supreme Court has over its docket, it now renders full opinions on many fewer cases each year than it did forty years ago. The United States is also a common law jurisdiction. Many of the doctrines that govern federal jurisdiction and the practices of the Supreme Court have their origin in 'judge-made law'. In particular, the doctrine of judicial review is not mentioned in the text of the Constitution or the early judiciary acts, although history shows that it was not unfamiliar to the drafters of the Constitution. It is however, one of the most formable doctrines of the courts since it allows for the review of statutes to determine if they are compatible with the Constitution. The Supreme Court's role in interpreting the United States Constitution and laws is paramount; however, due to the freedom granted to the Court to control most of its docket it only provides opinions in a selected few cases each year. This report was prepared by one of the speakers at a forum on 'The role of constitutional courts in multi-level governance', organised by the Comparative Law Library Unit of the European Parliamentary Research Service on 18 November 2016.

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

[Il ruolo delle Corti costituzionali in un sistema di governo multilivello - Italia: La Corte costituzionale](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 30-11-2016

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Riassunto La Corte costituzionale è una delle maggiori novità della Costituzione repubblicana, entrata in vigore il 1° gennaio 1948. Le ragioni della scelta in favore di una Corte costituzionale furono essenzialmente tre: il passaggio da una Costituzione flessibile a una Costituzione rigida; la ricchezza e la complessità di contenuto delle norme costituzionali; l'introduzione delle autonomie regionali. La soluzione del controllo accentrato fu preferita a quella del controllo diffuso per ragioni politiche contingenti, ma anche perché sembrava quella che metteva meno in discussione il tradizionale primato della legge. Questa relazione è stata redatta da uno dei relatori al Convegno su "Il Ruolo delle Corti Costituzionali nella governance multilivello", organizzato dall' Unità Biblioteca di diritto comparato del Servizio Ricerca del Parlamento europeo il 18 novembre 2016.

Studio [DE](#), [IT](#)

[Le rôle des cours constitutionnelles dans la gouvernance à plusieurs niveaux - Allemagne : la Cour constitutionnelle fédérale](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 30-11-2016

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Riassunto La place de la Cour constitutionnelle fédérale allemande (Bundesverfassungsgericht), qui est unique dans l'histoire comme en droit comparé, se comprend et s'explique dès lors que l'on examine les conditions de sa composition et son organisation, ses compétences et ses pouvoirs décisionnels. La base juridique de son activité est, d'une part, la Loi fondamentale (Grundgesetz), qui définit les grandes caractéristiques institutionnelles et procédurales de la juridiction constitutionnelle allemande, et, d'autre part, la loi sur la Cour constitutionnelle fédérale (Bundesverfassungsgerichtsgesetz), dans laquelle le législateur fixe certaines règles de procédure générales ainsi que les conditions essentielles des nombreuses procédures relevant de la compétence de la Cour. La présente étude a été rédigée par Prof. Dr. Bettina Schöndorf-Haubold, professeur à l'Université de Giessen (Allemagne), à la demande de l'unité Bibliothèque de droit comparé de la direction générale des services de recherche parlementaire (DG EPRS) du Secrétariat général du Parlement européen.

Studio [DE](#), [ES](#), [FR](#)

[Il ruolo delle Corti costituzionali nella governance multilivello - Svizzera: Il Tribunale federale](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 30-11-2016

Autore esterno DG, EPRS;

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Democrazia UE | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Riassunto La Svizzera non ha una Corte costituzionale. La sua giurisdizione costituzionale è esercitata dal Tribunale federale, l'autorità giudiziaria suprema, secondo modalità piuttosto complesse caratterizzate, inoltre, da un lato dalla struttura federalista del paese e, dall'altro, da un concetto di separazione dei poteri che riconosce al Parlamento una supremazia sul potere giudiziario fondata sulla sua maggiore legittimità democratica. Il presente documento è stato redatto dalla Prof.ssa Dr.ssa Federica De Rossa Gisimundo dell'Istituto di Diritto dell'Università della Svizzera italiana (IDUSI), Lugano, Svizzera, su richiesta dell'Unità Biblioteca di diritto comparato della Direzione generale dei Servizi di ricerca parlamentare (DG EPRS) del Segretariato generale del Parlamento europeo.

Studio [DE](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[Il ruolo delle Corti costituzionali nella governance multilivello - Belgio: La Corte costituzionale](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 30-11-2016

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Riassunto La Corte costituzionale belga ha una storia abbastanza recente. In seguito alla federalizzazione del Regno, fino ad allora unito, agli inizi degli anni 1980 fu deciso di creare una "Corte di arbitrato", destinata a garantire l'equilibrio e l'armonia tra le entità federali e federate del paese. Questa giurisdizione appariva allora come indispensabile per compensare le conseguenze potenzialmente negative della caratteristica principale del federalismo belga: l'assenza di una gerarchia tra le entità federali e quelle federate e l'equipollenza delle diverse norme di rango legislativo. La ragione principale che ha portato alla creazione della Corte costituzionale belga non è, dunque, quella di assicurare la tutela dei diritti umani, bensì di far funzionare il sistema (all'epoca di recente instaurazione) di coesistenza tra una pluralità di norme di natura legislativa. Il presente documento è stato redatto dal Prof. Christian Behrendt dell'università di Liegi su richiesta dell'unità Biblioteca di diritto comparato, Direzione generale dei Servizi di ricerca parlamentare (DG EPRS) del Segretariato generale del Parlamento europeo.

Studio [DE](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

[Die Rolle der Verfassungsgerichte in der „Multi-Level-Governance“ - Spanien: Das Verfassungsgericht](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 30-11-2016

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Riassunto Das Verfassungsgericht (Tribunal Constitucional) ist die höchste Instanz zur Auslegung der spanischen Verfassung von 1978 und stellt ein Verfassungsorgan mit Rechtsprechungscharakter dar. Ihm gehören zwölf Richter (Magistrados) an, die als Voraussetzung für die Ernennung anerkannte juristische Kompetenz und mehr als 15 Jahre Berufserfahrung vorweisen müssen und deren Amtszeit in der Regel neun Jahre beträgt. Die Richter sind unabhängig und müssen ihre Tätigkeit nach dem Grundsatz der Unparteilichkeit ausüben, wobei verschiedene Garantien vorgesehen sind, damit diese Anforderungen erfüllt werden. Diese Studie wurde von Prof. Dr. Francisco de Asís Pérez de los Cobos Orihuel von der Universidad Complutense de Madrid im Auftrag des Referats Bibliothek der Rechtsvergleichung in der Generaldirektion des wissenschaftlichen Dienstes (DG EPRS) des Generalsekretariats des Europäischen Parlaments verfasst.

Studio [DE](#), [ES](#)

[Il ruolo delle Corti Costituzionali in un sistema di governo multilivello - Unione Europea: La Corte di Giustizia dell'UE](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 30-11-2016

Autore esterno DG, EPRS; EPRS, DG

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare | Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici

Parole chiave Corte di giustizia dell'Unione europea | DIRITTO | diritto comparato | diritto di agire in giudizio | fonti e branche del diritto | funzionamento istituzionale | giustizia | interpretazione del diritto | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | procedura giudiziaria | regolamento interno | ricorso contenzioso (UE) | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Lo studio si propone di analizzare il ruolo e le competenze attribuite alla Corte di giustizia dell'Unione europea dai trattati istitutivi, dallo Statuto e dai regolamenti di procedura. Particolare attenzione sarà rivolta alle funzioni svolte dalla Corte nel dirimere le controversie fra istituzioni, fra Stati membri o fra questi ultimi e le istituzioni dell'Unione europea in un sistema di governo multilivello, nell'intento di agevolare la comparazione rispetto alle competenze attribuite alle Corti costituzionali degli Stati membri. Questa relazione è stata redatta da uno dei relatori al Convegno su "Il Ruolo delle Corti Costituzionali nella governance multilivello", organizzato dall' Unità Biblioteca di diritto comparato del Servizio Ricerca del Parlamento europeo il 18 novembre 2016.

Studio [DE](#), [EN](#), [IT](#)

[The EU's Eastern Partnership \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 25-11-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave accordo di associazione (UE) | accordo di libero scambio | commercio internazionale | costruzione europea | gruppo di riflessione | paesi terzi | Partenariato orientale | politica di cooperazione | politica europea di vicinato | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The Eastern Partnership was launched in 2009 as a regional programme of the European Neighbourhood Policy to promote integration and cooperation between the European Union, its Member States and Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. It has achieved limited progress, partly due to conflicts and political instability in the region. Nevertheless, it has sent a signal of the EU's willingness to strengthen ties with the region, offering incentives to governments and civil society to push ahead with democratic and economic reforms. Three of the six former Soviet republics involved – Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine – have concluded Association Agreements and Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area agreements with the EU. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports by major international think tanks on the Eastern Partnership. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking'.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 04-11-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE | Governance globale

Riassunto 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](#)

[Luoghi dal valore simbolico per l'Europa a Bruxelles](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 31-10-2016

Autore PERCHOC Philippe

Settore di intervento Cultura | Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave costruzione europea | cultura e religione | Europa dei cittadini | GEOGRAFIA | guerra fredda | patrimonio culturale | personalità storica | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | Regione di Bruxelles capitale | regioni degli Stati membri dell'Unione europea | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | SCIENZE | scienze umane | sicurezza internazionale | simbolo europeo | storia dell'Europa | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto Sebbene Bruxelles sia spesso definita come la "capitale dell'Europa" de facto, secondo l'architetto olandese Rem Koolhaas la città soffre di un "deficit iconografico", perché il modo in cui lo spazio è organizzato, unitamente all'architettura degli edifici dell'Unione europea, non ha il carattere distintivo necessario da renderla indimenticabile. In realtà, a Bruxelles si possono trovare diversi luoghi dal valore simbolico per l'Europa, che sono espressione di tre temi principali: la cultura pre-UE che comprende i miti europei e l'immaginario medievale di Carlo Magno; i padri fondatori dell'Unione europea, in particolare Robert Schuman, Altiero Spinelli e Paul-Henri Spaak; la guerra fredda e la dissidenza contro i regimi autoritari. Negli ultimi dieci anni sono stati avviati diversi progetti urbani ambiziosi per elevare il profilo europeo di Bruxelles e conferire all'architettura del quartiere europeo quel carattere distintivo che le manca. Ad esempio, nel 2009 le autorità belghe e la Commissione europea hanno bandito un concorso per una totale trasformazione di Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat.

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

[Brexit: Implications and outlook \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 21-10-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare | Pianificazione preventiva

Riassunto Uncertainty about the future relations between the European Union and the United Kingdom has contributed to turbulence on financial markets and in European politics, following the country's vote by referendum on 23 June to leave the EU. The new British Prime Minister, Theresa May, detailed some of her plans in a speech at the Conservative Party conference in October 2016, indicating that the UK would invoke the Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union by March 2017, a move needed for a member state to leave the Union. There is still lack of clarity on crucial aspects of the UK's departure, such as whether it wishes to remain part of the EU's single market or customs union, what the impact may be on EU's and the UK's economies and how the country's Parliament may be involved in process of leaving the EU. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports published by major international think tanks and other research centres in response to the UK referendum. More studies on issues raised by the vote can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' in July 2016.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The history of European electoral reform and the Electoral Act 1976: Issues of democratisation and political legitimacy](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 21-10-2016

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave costruzione europea | democrazia | elezioni europee | Europa dei cittadini | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | integrazione europea | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | Parlamento europeo | procedura elettorale e voto | quadro politico | riforma elettorale | Stato membro UE | suffragio universale | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto This new study, which forms part of the European Parliament History Series, looks at the long process that led to the first direct European elections, and shows that the 1976 Act was a disputed issue in the national public spheres of the Member States. After a first assessment of the 1979 elections, it analyses the strategy developed by the newly elected MEPs to establish a uniform electoral procedure. It finally examines the impact of the direct European elections on the EU political system itself as well as on its legitimation. The studies in the European Parliament History Series are based on documents held and made available to the public by the Historical Archives of the European Parliament.

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

[Russia and security in Europe \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 14-10-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave Asia-Oceania | difesa | diritto dell'Unione europea | esercito | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | politica internazionale | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | relazioni bilaterali | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Russia | sanzione (UE) | sanzione economica | sicurezza europea | sicurezza internazionale | Siria | territorio occupato | Ucraina | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto Russia's assertive foreign policy, its annexation of Crimea and conflict with Ukraine have challenged the post-Cold War security order in Europe, highlighting the need for NATO and the European Union to bolster defence strategies, according to many analysts and politicians. The EU, along with the United States, has imposed sanctions against Moscow, which look unlikely to be lifted any time soon, especially as Russia's recent support for bombardment of civilians in the war-torn Syria has outraged many countries, and progress on implementing the Minsk Agreements on Eastern Ukraine has stalled. This note offers links to commentaries, studies and reports by major international think tanks, which discuss Russia's policies and how to respond to them. More papers on security in Europe can be found in a July 2016 edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking'. More links to papers on Russia's policies are available in an October 2015 edition of the series.

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

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

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 07-10-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Governance globale | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave Africa | Africa del Nord | alto rappresentante dell'Unione per gli affari esteri e la politica di sicurezza | Asia-Oceania | comitato militare dell'UE | costruzione europea | democratizzazione | ECONOMIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | interdipendenza economica | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | politica di sicurezza e di difesa comune | potere esecutivo e amministrazione pubblica | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | recesso dall'UE | Regno Unito | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | ruolo internazionale dell'UE | sicurezza europea | sicurezza internazionale | situazione economica | Stato membro UE | UNIONE EUROPEA | Vicino e Medio Oriente | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto 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 tanks 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.

[In sintesi](#) [EN](#)

[Altiero Spinelli e il suo ruolo nel cammino verso l'Unione europea](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 21-09-2016

Autore LUGARINI Renato

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE

Parole chiave costruzione europea | cultura e religione | diritto dell'Unione europea | elaborazione del diritto dell'UE | federalismo | identità europea | integrazione europea | istituzione dell'Unione europea | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | personalità storica | quadro politico | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | riforma istituzionale | SCIENZE | scienze umane | storia dell'Europa | Unione europea | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Il 14 febbraio del 1984 venne discusso e approvato dal Parlamento europeo il 'Progetto di trattato che istituisce l'Unione europea', conosciuto anche come 'Progetto Spinelli' dal nome del relatore-coordinatore della Commissione istituzionale che ne elaborò il testo. Dopo 30 anni, Altiero Spinelli e il progetto di trattato da lui fortemente voluto sono considerati elementi fondamentali del processo di costruzione dell'Unione europea. Tuttavia il progetto di trattato rappresenta solo il punto di arrivo del percorso politico di Spinelli, un uomo capace di immaginare un'Europa unita ancora prima della nascita della Comunità europea. Partendo dalle tesi contenute nel 'Manifesto di Ventotene', passando per l'attività nel movimento federalista europeo, fino ad arrivare al suo ingresso nelle istituzioni europee come commissario e parlamentare, è possibile capire meglio l'evoluzione del pensiero e dell'azione di Spinelli. La carriera del politico italiano non solo attraversa ma spesso anticipa i passaggi che porteranno all'integrazione europea. L'obiettivo della creazione di un'unione politica tra gli stati del Vecchio continente sarà perseguito con determinazione e fiducia fino all'ultimo. Il passaggio finale si realizzerà all'interno dell'istituzione che Spinelli aveva sempre considerato come più adatta e rappresentativa per svolgere un ruolo di guida nel processo integrativo: il Parlamento europeo.

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

[EU environmental policies \[What Think Tanks are Thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 20-09-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Ambiente

Parole chiave AMBIENTE | ECONOMIA | gruppo di riflessione | politica ambientale dell'UE | politica dell'ambiente | politica economica | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | protezione dell'ambiente | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | sviluppo sostenibile

Riassunto Environmental protection is a comprehensive and well-established policy in the European Union. The environmental standards set by the Union are among the strictest in the world and the development of a sustainable economy is treated as a priority. Despite efforts to water down standards or renationalise policy, EU legislation has established more than 130 environmental targets and objectives to be met between 2010 and 2050. The EU is the world leader in efforts to reduce carbon dioxide emissions responsible for climate change. This note offers links to commentaries, studies and reports on the topic from major international think tanks on EU environmental policies. More publications on the EU role in securing an agreement in Paris last year on handling climate change can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking.'

In sintesi [EN](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 08-09-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare | Diritti dell'uomo | Governance globale

Parole chiave costruzione europea | ECONOMIA | elezioni europee | estremismo | Europa | Europa dei cittadini | federalismo | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | integrazione europea | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | politica economica | politica economica | presidente della Commissione | procedura elettorale e voto | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | quadro politico | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | recesso dall'UE | referendum | Regno Unito | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita sociale

Riassunto 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.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[Euro area reforms \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 02-09-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Problemi economici e monetari

Parole chiave analisi economica | criterio di convergenza | ECONOMIA | euro | FINANZE | Fondo monetario internazionale | gruppo di riflessione | macroeconomia | Nazioni Unite | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | politica economica | politica economica | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | relazioni monetarie | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | riforma economica | struttura economica | zona euro

Riassunto The euro area and the European Union have been overhauling their economic governance systems since the 2008-09 financial crisis and the subsequent economic slump. Reforms have included the creation of authorities to better supervise the financial markets, improved mechanisms to coordinate fiscal policies, and new procedures to correct economic imbalances. Important steps have been taken to create a Banking Union. But as immediate threats to the stability of the euro area have subsided, the pace of reform has slowed according to many analysts. One of the last significant policy contributions to the debate on how to run the euro zone was the 'Five Presidents' report', entitled 'Completing Europe's Economic and Monetary Union', published more than a year ago. This notes offers links to commentaries, studies and reports on the topic from major international think tanks and research institutes on euro areas reform. Earlier publications on the subject can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking.'

In sintesi [EN](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 28-07-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Governance globale

Riassunto 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](#)

[Brexit and the future of the European Union \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 22-07-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave accordo internazionale | AMBIENTE | Asia-Oceania | Cina | costruzione europea | democrazia | ENERGIA | Europa | Europa dei cittadini | euroscetticismo | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | politica dell'ambiente | politica energetica | politica in materia di cambiamenti climatici | politica internazionale | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | quadro politico | recesso dall'UE | regioni degli Stati membri dell'Unione europea | Regno Unito | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | Scozia | spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto The United Kingdom's vote on 23 June to leave the European Union has stirred lively debate on the implications of Brexit for the institutions, policies and global role of the European Union. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports by major international think tanks on the future of the EU without Britain. More studies on issues raised by the vote can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' from July 7, 2016.

[In sintesi](#) [EN](#)

[The EU and innovation \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 15-07-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Industria | Politica di ricerca

Parole chiave AMBIENTE | comunicazione | costruzione europea | diffusione delle innovazioni | ENERGIA | gruppo di riflessione | INDUSTRIA | innovazione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | mercato unico digitale | politica ambientale | politica dei trasporti | politica dell'ambiente | politica energetica | politica europea di vicinato | politica industriale dell'UE | politiche e strutture industriali | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | relazioni transatlantiche | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | ricerca e sviluppo | tecnologia dell'informazione | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | TRASPORTO | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The European Union has long sought ways to foster innovation, starting with support for research and industrial policies in the 1970s, through action plans in the 1990s and the Lisbon Strategy of 2000, to the Europe 2020 strategy of 2010, now updated by the 10 priorities of European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker. According to a recent study, innovation policy has evolved to be understood as an umbrella notion, which encompasses research, industrial and education policies, as well as policies key for the innovation process, such as funding, taxation, regulation, standards and intellectual property rights. Efforts to boost innovation are also part of many EU programmes, such as the Digital Single Market. This note offers links to recent studies and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes on problems faced by Europe in supporting innovation.

[In sintesi](#) [EN](#)

[Brexit: What next for Britain and Europe? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 07-07-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Pianificazione preventiva

Parole chiave analisi economica | appartenenza all'Unione europea | bibliografia | conseguenza economica | costruzione europea | documentazione | ECONOMIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | NATO | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | Regno Unito | situazione dell'Unione europea | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The United Kingdom's vote on 23 June to leave the European Union has sent shockwaves through political institutions and financial markets worldwide, prompting intense debate among analysts, politicians and citizens about the long-term implications of an event already dubbed as the most important in the recent history of the EU. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports published by major international think tanks in reaction to the UK referendum. More studies on issues raised by the vote can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' from June 2016.

[In sintesi](#) [EN](#)

[European security and the NATO summit \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 01-07-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave [bibliografia](#) | [costruzione europea](#) | [documentazione](#) | [incontro al vertice](#) | [ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE](#) | [NATO](#) | [ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI](#) | [organizzazioni mondiali](#) | [politica di sicurezza e di difesa comune](#) | [politica internazionale](#) | [RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI](#) | [sicurezza europea](#) | [sicurezza internazionale](#) | [UNIONE EUROPEA](#)

Riassunto Challenges to security in Europe will take centre stage at the NATO summit in Warsaw on 8-9 July when its heads of state and government will discuss issues ranging from Russia's conflict with Ukraine and its growing military assertiveness to turmoil across the Middle East and North Africa, and the future of the military alliance. This note highlights a selection of commentaries, studies and reports by some of the major international think tanks and research institutes on European security and defence published in the run-up to the NATO summit. More reports on the subject can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' from in November 2015. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

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

[The UK referendum \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 27-06-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave [appartenenza all'Unione europea](#) | [bibliografia](#) | [costruzione europea](#) | [documentazione](#) | [Europa](#) | [GEOGRAFIA](#) | [geografia economica](#) | [geografia politica](#) | [ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE](#) | [procedura elettorale e voto](#) | [referendum](#) | [Regno Unito](#) | [situazione dell'Unione europea](#) | [UNIONE EUROPEA](#) | [VITA POLITICA](#)

Riassunto On Thursday 23 June, the United Kingdom voted to leave the European Union in a referendum, leaving citizens, politicians and investors uncertain about the future of EU-UK relations and about the move's long-term implications for the country concerned, the European Union as a whole and the wider world. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks on issues raised by the British referendum. More studies on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What think tanks are thinking' from February 2016.

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

[Employment policies in the EU \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 17-06-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Politica sociale

Parole chiave [contabilità nazionale](#) | [diffusione delle informazioni](#) | [documentazione](#) | [ECONOMIA](#) | [ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE](#) | [lotta alla disoccupazione](#) | [mercato del lavoro](#) | [mercato del lavoro](#) | [occupazione](#) | [OCCUPAZIONE E LAVORO](#) | [politica dell'occupazione dell'UE](#) | [politica sociale europea](#) | [povertà](#) | [protezione sociale](#) | [QUESTIONI SOCIALI](#) | [repertorio](#) | [sicurezza sociale](#) | [vita sociale](#)

Riassunto Policies to boost employment and support the poorest in society have come centre stage of the political debate after the great recession raised unemployment and poverty rates, exacerbated inequalities, and put pressure on social security and pension systems. As labour markets are being reformed, they are also being transformed by technological change, with automation and digitalisation creating new business models. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks on employment and social welfare policies in the EU. More studies on the subject are available in an earlier edition of 'What think tanks are thinking'.

[In sintesi](#) [EN](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 10-06-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Governance globale | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave [costruzione europea](#) | [diffusione delle informazioni](#) | [documentazione](#) | [GEOGRAFIA](#) | [geografia economica](#) | [ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE](#) | [politica di sicurezza e di difesa comune](#) | [RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI](#) | [repertorio](#) | [sicurezza europea](#) | [sicurezza internazionale](#) | [spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia](#) | [Stato membro UE](#) | [terrorismo](#) | [UNIONE EUROPEA](#) | [VITA POLITICA](#) | [vita politica e sicurezza pubblica](#)

Riassunto 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'.

[In sintesi](#) [EN](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 17-05-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Diritti dell'uomo | Governance globale | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia | Sviluppo e aiuti umanitari

Parole chiave accordo (UE) | Asia-Oceania | controllo delle migrazioni | costruzione europea | diffusione delle informazioni | documentazione | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | migrazione | politica migratoria dell'UE | profugo | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | repertorio | sicurezza internazionale | Turchia | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto 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'.

[In sintesi](#) [EN](#)

[The Visegrád group \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 29-04-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave cooperazione europea | costruzione europea | diffusione delle informazioni | documentazione | GEOGRAFIA | geografia politica | gruppo di Visegrad | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | politica di cooperazione | relazione intra UE | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | repertorio | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The Visegrád Group, also called the Visegrád Four (or V4) brings together the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia. The informal alliance was created in the early 1990s to discuss their approach to European integration and to hasten the process. After joining the EU in 2004, the group has been focusing on advancing cultural, economic, energy and military cooperation. The V4 leaders and ministers meet regularly, often seeking to forge a common position on issues debated in the EU fora, most recently for example on migration or terrorism. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the Visegrad group, its internal relations and its role within the EU.

[In sintesi](#) [EN](#)

[EU-Turkey relations \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 19-04-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Democrazia UE | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave accordo (UE) | Asia-Oceania | costruzione europea | diffusione delle informazioni | diritti e libertà | diritti politici | DIRITTO | documentazione | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | migrazione | politica migratoria dell'UE | profugo | questione curda | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | repertorio | sicurezza internazionale | situazione politica | Turchia | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Relations between the European Union and Turkey gained new momentum last month with an agreement aimed at addressing the migration crisis. One element of the deal is that Turkey shall take back migrants who cross to Greece illegally. The EU would accept Syrian refugees directly from Turkey and compensate it with financial aid, early visa-free travel and further progress in accession talks. The intention of the agreement is to ease pressure on the borderless Schengen area. Yet some critics say the EU should not be forging closer ties with Turkey at a time when its regime seems to be becoming increasingly authoritarian in the areas of freedom of expression and assembly. The European Commission's recent report on Turkey, discussed by the European Parliament on 13 April, calls on Turkey to lift restrictions on media freedom and to stop political interference with the judiciary. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks on relations between the EU and Turkey, as well as on political developments in that country. More studies on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking'.

[In sintesi](#) [EN](#)

[Japan and the EU \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 04-04-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave accordo commerciale (UE) | Asia-Oceania | costruzione europea | diffusione delle informazioni | documentazione | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | Giappone | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | negoziato di accordi (UE) | politica del governo | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | potere esecutivo e amministrazione pubblica | repertorio | situazione politica | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto After more than two decades of economic stagnation, Japan is pushing ahead with a 'three arrow' reform package aimed at reviving growth through fiscal stimulus, monetary easing and structural changes, a strategy known as 'Abenomics', after the name of Liberal Democrat Prime Minister Shinzō Abe. The reforms are being pursued against a challenging background of high government debt, an ageing population and a fragile external security environment, with, for example, North Korea pushing ahead with its nuclear arms programme. As advanced industrialised democracies, the EU and Japan have many common interests and values. The scope of the overall relationship has broadened in recent years, along the lines foreseen in the 2001 Action Plan. The EU and Japan are currently working towards a new Framework Agreement and a Free Trade Agreement. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on relations between Japan and the EU, as well as on economic and political developments in that country.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[European banks \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 17-03-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Problemi economici e monetari | Questioni finanziarie e bancarie

Parole chiave bibliografia | controllo bancario | DIRITTO | diritto bancario | diritto civile | documentazione | fabbisogno finanziario | FINANZE | gestione amministrativa | gestione del rischio | IMPRESA E CONCORRENZA | istituti finanziari e di credito | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | relazioni monetarie | sistema bancario | solvibilità finanziaria | zona euro

Riassunto European banks have come under the spotlight once again, as the unusual volatility of their share prices has raised question-marks about their health in a changing regulatory environment and about the sustainability of the euro area's economic recovery more generally. Euro-area banks have had to adapt to new resolution rules, which fully took effect this year as part of EU efforts to create a Banking Union, having previously had to meet stricter capital requirements. Apart from having to operate in the context of a global economic slowdown, banks have also been affected by the European Central Bank's negative interest rates policy. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on problems faced by European banks and recent efforts to reform the sector.

In sintesi [EN](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 11-03-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Governance globale

Parole chiave Asia-Oceania | bibliografia | Cina | costruzione europea | documentazione | ECONOMIA | economia internazionale | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | politica estera | relazioni dell'Unione europea | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza internazionale | struttura economica | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto 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'.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[The first hemicycle of the European Parliament: Schuman Building, Luxembourg](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 08-03-2016

Settore di intervento Cultura | Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave costruzione europea | cultura e religione | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | Lussemburgo | Parlamento europeo | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | scultura | sede dell'istituzione | storia dell'Europa | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto In its early years, the European Parliament held its plenary sittings in different locations, made available by other institutions or by the host countries. It was only in 1973, with the construction of the Schuman Building in Luxembourg, that the Parliament finally had its own premises with a hemicycle (debating chamber) for its plenary meetings. Planned in the 1960s, with construction starting in 1970, the initial plans had to be adjusted to accommodate the expected enlargement of the Communities. In the 1970s, the hemicycle was used regularly for plenary sessions, but with the increase in the number of Members following the 1979 direct elections, the chamber was no longer large enough to hold all Members. The Luxembourg hemicycle is noted for the artistic value of its decor, in particular the zinc bas-relief created by the Turin-based NP2 Group. Thanks to interviews with the artists, this briefing provides details of the artwork, including the story of how the Italian company came to be commissioned by the Belgian contractor fitting out the chamber.

Briefing [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [GA](#), [ET](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 04-03-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Governance globale | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave accordo di Schengen | Asia-Oceania | corrente migratoria | diffusione delle informazioni | DIRITTO | diritto internazionale | documentazione | Europa | frontiere esterne dell'UE | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | migrazione | politica migratoria dell'UE | profugo | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | repertorio | sicurezza internazionale | Turchia

Riassunto 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'.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[Paris Agreement on Climate Change \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 26-02-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Ambiente

Parole chiave accordo internazionale | AMBIENTE | conferenza dell'ONU | Convenzione quadro delle Nazioni Unite sui cambiamenti climatici | diffusione delle informazioni | documentazione | Europa | Francia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | Ile-de-France | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | politica dell'ambiente | politica in materia di cambiamenti climatici | politica internazionale | regioni degli Stati membri dell'Unione europea | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | repertorio

Riassunto After more than 20 years of negotiations, nearly 200 countries reached a landmark agreement in December 2015 on tackling climate change and its impacts. The European Union, with its ambitious climate policy, had been a strong advocate on a deal to cut emissions of greenhouse gases that cause global warming. The Paris agreement, conducted under the auspices of the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference, envisages a long-term goal of keeping the increase in global average temperature to "well below" 2°C above pre-industrial levels, pursuing efforts to limit the rise to 1.5°C. This would significantly reduce risks and the impacts of climate change. Many analysts have hailed the agreement as historic, but critics say it came too late and is too limited in scope. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes published in reaction to the Paris agreement.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[The United Kingdom and the European Union \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 18-02-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave appartenenza all'Unione europea | costruzione europea | diffusione delle informazioni | documentazione | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | procedura elettorale e voto | referendum | Regno Unito | repertorio | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto European Union leaders meet on 18-19 February to discuss Prime Minister David Cameron's renegotiation of the United Kingdom's EU membership, ahead of an in-or-out referendum on the outcome. This note provides links to recent commentaries, studies, reports and books from major think tanks on Britain's relations with the EU and renegotiation of the terms of the country's membership.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The Schengen Area \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 15-02-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave bibliografia | controllo alla frontiera | DIRITTO | diritto internazionale | documentazione | frontiera interna dell'UE | frontiere esterne dell'UE | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | libera circolazione delle persone | migrazione | politica migratoria dell'UE | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto The unprecedented migration crisis has put severe pressure on the Schengen area of 26 European countries which have abolished passport and any other type of control at their common borders. As member states reinstate border checks, some politicians predict that the Schengen area may break apart unless a solution is quickly found to manage the flow of migrants fleeing war and poverty in the Middle East, Asia and Africa. Of 28 EU member states, 22 participate in the Schengen area. Of the six members that do not, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus and Romania are legally obliged and wish to join the area, while Ireland and Britain maintain opt-outs. This note offers links to recent studies and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes on the state of future of the Schengen area. More papers on the migration crisis can be found in a previous edition of 'What think tanks are thinking'.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[The EU and the digital economy \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 22-01-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Mercato interno e Unione doganale | Pianificazione preventiva | Problemi economici e monetari

Parole chiave amministrazione elettronica | bibliografia | commercializzazione | commercio elettronico | comunicazione | costruzione europea | diritto d'autore | documentazione | impatto delle tecnologie dell'informazione | informatica e trattamento dei dati | Internet | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | mercato unico | potere esecutivo e amministrazione pubblica | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | trasformazione tecnologica | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto The European Union is presented with many opportunities and challenges from the rapid development of the digital economy, with its fast growth of data flows, domination of U.S. firms, concern of privacy and new business models in many sectors. The creation of the Digital Single Market is a central policy plank for the European Commission, which wants to use it to foster innovation and economic growth. It wants to improve access to digital goods and services and create the conditions for digital networks and services to prosper. The European Parliament adopted its resolution on the Digital Single Market on 19 January. The EU's immediate task is concluding a new data transfer agreement with the United States. Other challenges include upgrading the copyright law, deciding on net neutrality and addressing competition concerns. This note offers links to recent studies and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes on the digital economy. More papers on the subject can be found in a previous edition of 'What think tanks are thinking' devoted to the Digital Single Market. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

In sintesi [EN](#)

[EU enlargement \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 15-01-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare | Pianificazione preventiva

Parole chiave Albania | allargamento dell'UE | Asia-Oceania | bibliografia | Bosnia-Erzegovina | costruzione europea | documentazione | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | Kosovo | Macedonia del Nord | Montenegro | Serbia | Turchia | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The pace of the European Union's enlargement has slowed following its historic expansion in 2004-07 to take in 10 countries from Central and Eastern Europe, as well as Cyprus and Malta. From among EU hopefuls which have been given membership prospects - Turkey and Western Balkan countries - only Croatia joined the EU in 2013. Accession negotiations continue with Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey. Iceland has dropped its membership bid. European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker has said he does not expect any new country to join the EU during his term in office, which ends in 2019, a statement confirmed in the European Commission's most recent enlargement strategy. The EU hails enlargement as one of its most successful policies as it enforces reforms in candidate countries and expands the zone of democracy and stability in Europe. But many analysts and politicians say that before expanding further, the EU must overcome its numerous, internal problems as well as give time to potential entrants to prepare themselves for membership, notably in areas such as respect for fundamental rights and anti-corruption policies. This note offers links to a series of recent studies from major international think tanks and research institutes on the enlargement process and the challenges faced by countries aspiring to EU membership.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[The EU and Africa \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 08-01-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sviluppo e aiuti umanitari

Parole chiave accordo di Cotonou | Africa | Africa | aiuto allo sviluppo | costruzione europea | diffusione delle informazioni | documentazione | GEOGRAFIA | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | politica di cooperazione | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | relazione ACP-UE | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | repertorio | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto Relations between Africa and the European Union are governed by partially overlapping policy frameworks. The most important ones are the EU-ACP Cotonou Agreement from 2000 and the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES) agreed in 2007. These agreements include political, economic and development dimensions. Relations with Northern African countries are governed by the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EUROMED) launched in 2008. The EU aims to promote peace and security in Africa and engages with the African Union (AU) in various policy dialogues, including on democracy and human rights. The EU is the biggest aid donor to Africa. Its development cooperation with Africa is channelled through different financial instruments, of which the European Development Fund is the most important. The EU has also concluded negotiations for Economic Partnership Agreements with several African regions. The EU has also been engaged in peace-keeping operations on the continent. This note offers links to a series of recent studies on Africa-EU relations and related issues from major international think tanks and research institutes. It focuses mostly on sub-Saharan Africa, as EU relations with Northern Africa and EU development policy were covered in previous editions 'What think tanks are thinking', published in July and September respectively.

In sintesi [EN](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 11-12-2015

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Governance globale | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave controllo delle migrazioni | corrente migratoria | diffusione delle informazioni | DIRITTO | diritto internazionale | documentazione | frontiere esterne dell'UE | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | migrazione | politica migratoria dell'UE | profugo | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | repertorio | sicurezza internazionale

Riassunto 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.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[EU response to the Paris terrorist attacks \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 04-12-2015

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Sicurezza e difesa | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave costruzione europea | diffusione delle informazioni | documentazione | Europa | Francia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | lotta contro la criminalità | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | repertorio | sicurezza europea | sicurezza internazionale | spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia | terrorismo | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica | vita sociale

Riassunto European Union member states are enhancing security arrangements in the wake of the Islamic State attacks that killed 130 people in Paris on 13 November. The carnage has deeply shocked Europeans and their governments, reinforcing calls to strengthen the EU's counter-terrorism strategy, prevent radicalisation of the young generation, and find solutions to conflicts in Syria and elsewhere. On 20 November, EU interior ministers agreed to increase checks on its citizens travelling abroad, tighten the circulation of illicit arms, and collect more data on airline passengers, according to their Council conclusions. They also agreed to revise the Schengen border code to make systematic checks of people's identity possible at internal borders. On 2 December, the European Commission adopted a package of measures to step up the fight against terrorism and the illegal trafficking of firearms and explosives, including a proposal for a Directive on Terrorism. This note offers links to a selection of recent commentaries and analyses by major international think tanks and research institutes which analyse the implications of the Paris attacks and ways to prevent similar atrocities in the future.

In sintesi [EN](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 26-11-2015

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Ambiente | Governance globale

Parole chiave accordo internazionale | AMBIENTE | conferenza dell'ONU | cooperazione sull'ambiente | costruzione europea | diffusione delle informazioni | documentazione | Europa | Francia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | impatto ambientale | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | politica dell'ambiente | politica dell'UE | politica di cooperazione | politica in materia di cambiamenti climatici | politica internazionale | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | repertorio | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto 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.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[A History of Budgetary Powers and Politics in the EU: The Role of the European Parliament - Part II: The non-elected Parliament 1957-1978](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 09-11-2015

Autore DE FEO Alfredo

Settore di intervento Bilanci | Controllo dei bilanci | Democrazia UE

Parole chiave bilancio | costruzione europea | diritto dell'Unione europea | economia monetaria | elezioni indirette | FINANZE | governance economica (UE) | integrazione europea | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | Parlamento | Parlamento europeo | parlamento nazionale | potere di bilancio | procedura elettorale e voto | relazione interistituzionale (UE) | relazioni interistituzionali | scarico del bilancio | trattati europei | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto This study provides a history of budgetary powers and politics in the EU during the period 1957-1978, focusing on the role of what was then still a non-(or indirectly) elected European Parliament. It follows a timeline divided into three periods: (i) beginnings (1957-1964), (ii) preparations for modification of the Treaty (1965-1969), and (iii) the first phase of democratic control (1970-1978). The modifications to the Treaty of Rome, with the two budgetary treaties of 1970 and 1975, were the results of conflicts, diplomacy and compromises. After more than 20 years the balance of power between the institutions had changed; full democratic control had not been achieved, but important progress had been made, and Parliament, though still not directly elected, had gained in influence and respect. This study gives a detailed description of various elements of the budgetary powers shaped by the two treaties, in particular those which would enable the elected Parliament to continue its fight for more influence and greater powers, not only in the budgetary domain but also in legislative and institutional matters too. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Studio [EN](#)

[NATO, EU and security in Europe \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 09-11-2015

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave cooperazione UE-NATO | costruzione europea | difesa | diffusione delle informazioni | documentazione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | NATO | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | politica europea di difesa | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | repertorio | sicurezza europea | sicurezza internazionale | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto Russia's conflict with Ukraine and turbulence in the Middle East have reawakened concern about Europe's security, fuelling a debate about its defence capabilities, the role of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and its relations with the European Union. NATO and the EU, sharing values, strategic interests, and a majority of members, cooperate on issues of common interest and work together in crisis management. The principles of the cooperation were set out in the December 2002 NATO-EU Declaration and the Berlin plus agreements, which allow the EU to use some of NATO's military assets in its peacekeeping operations. This note highlights a selection of recent studies and reports by some of the major international think tanks and research institutes on EU-NATO relations and, more generally on the role of NATO.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[Banking Union \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 30-10-2015

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Problemi economici e monetari

Parole chiave controllo bancario | coordinamento delle politiche UEM | diffusione delle informazioni | documentazione | economia monetaria | FINANZE | istituti finanziari e di credito | istituto finanziario | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | politica bancaria | repertorio | sistema bancario

Riassunto On 11 November, the European Commission will hold an orientation debate on next steps to complete the EU's Banking Union -- the European Union's single rulebook on the functioning of banks, their supervision, restructuring and liquidation, and the protection of their customers and stakeholders. The Banking Union was created in response to euro zone debt crisis, to shore up the often fragile banks, boost confidence in the financial system, and break the vicious circle between bank and sovereign debt. Some critics say it does not go far enough as, for example, there is no pan-EU deposit guarantee fund. This note highlights a selection of recent studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on the banking union, with hyperlinks to the texts concerned. It also includes some recent papers on euro zone governance reform and the European banking system in general.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[40th Anniversary of the 1976 Act on Direct Elections to the European Parliament](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 19-10-2015

Autore WHITFIELD EDWARD

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave costruzione europea | diritto dell'Unione europea | elezioni europee | procedura elettorale e voto | sistema elettorale europeo | storia dell'Europa | suffragio universale | trattati europei | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto Between 7 and 10 of June, 1979, the first direct elections to the European Parliament by universal suffrage were held, thus signalling the end of a long and arduous attempt to institute this new degree of democracy in the European Community. Indeed, the effort spanned two decades, with the first draft Convention for direct elections having been submitted by Fernand Dehousse in 1960. Direct elections to the European Parliament had been mandated in the Treaty of Rome. Despite this, Mr Dehousse's draft Convention had little effect, until in 1972, with a push for European Union, it was felt that the time had come to act on it. However, such a long period had lapsed that the draft needed updating. This task was entrusted to Schelto Patijn in 1973, and by January of 1975 a new draft Convention on direct elections to the European Parliament was submitted. Fearing that these efforts might again fall by the wayside, the Parliament sought to do what it could to push toward the implementation of the draft Convention. In the lead-up to, and following several Council meetings during 1975 and 1976, the European Parliament was disillusioned at the lack of Council action. After a concerted effort on the part of a majority of Parliament, the Council signed the draft Convention into an Act on 20 September 1976. While this was seen as a great achievement, considering the extent to which the European Parliament had to lobby, MEPs recognised that this was merely the beginning, for there were many outstanding issues regarding the organisation of direct elections still to be addressed.

This briefing is accompanied by a compendium of archival material on the subject.

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

Allegato [EN](#)

[Syria \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 16-10-2015

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave Asia-Oceania | conflitto internazionale | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | diffusione delle informazioni | documentazione | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | guerra civile | integralismo religioso | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | profugo | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | repertorio | sicurezza internazionale | Siria | terrorismo | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto The civil war in Syria has developed into the world's worst ongoing humanitarian and security disaster. An estimated 250,000 people have been killed during four and a half years of hostilities, and over 11 million people have been forced out of their homes. The war has contributed to the expansion of the self-proclaimed Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) controlled by a jihadi, extremist militant group. With an estimated 4 million Syrians having left the country, the conflict has also fuelled a refugee crisis in neighbouring countries including Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey and Egypt, as well as Europe. The ongoing fighting has exposed the inability of the international community to resolve the conflict. According to many analysts, the civil war has now turned into a full-blown proxy war involving regional and global powers, as highlighted most recently by Russia's open military intervention. The European Union is a staunch supporter of a political solution to the conflict. This note provides links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the Syrian conflict. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

In sintesi [EN](#)

[Putin's Russia \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 09-10-2015

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave bibliografia | costruzione europea | documentazione | ECONOMIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | occupazione militare | politica estera | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | politica internazionale | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | Russia | sanzione economica | sicurezza internazionale | sicurezza internazionale | situazione economica | situazione economica | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto Russia's assertive foreign policy, annexation of Crimea, conflict with Ukraine and, recently, military operation in Syria are further challenging the assumptions of the post-Cold War world order. Meanwhile, on the domestic front, President Vladimir Putin's government is seen to be increasingly repressive. The sanctions against Moscow imposed by the United States and the European Union have hit the Russian economy hard, but do not appear to have weakened President Putin's resolve to pursue policies which are highly criticised in the West. The EU, US and other countries are looking for the best options of dealing with Russia while trying to determine what drives President Putin's actions. This note offers links to commentaries, studies and reports by major international think tanks, which discuss Russia's policies and how to respond to them.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The European Parliament and the establishment of a European Ombudsman](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 29-09-2015

Autore JARRY Jean-Pierre

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave costruzione europea | diritto dell'Unione europea | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | Mediatore europeo | Parlamento europeo | relazione interistituzionale (UE) | storia dell'Europa | trattato sull'Unione europea | UNIONE EUROPEA | vita istituzionale | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto This new study, which forms part of the European Parliament History Series, looks at the stances taken by the Parliament and by some of its committees, political groups and Members on the issue of the establishment of a European Ombudsman. Between the time when the idea of an ombudsman for the European Communities was first mooted in the mid-1970s, and the appointment of Jacob Söderman as the first European Ombudsman in July 1995, the Parliament changed its stance several times, first supporting the idea and then opposing it, before ultimately playing an active part in setting the office up. These changes of approval, and the reasons behind them, are examined in detail in this study. The studies in the European Parliament History Series are based on documents held and made available to the public by the Historical Archives of the European Parliament.

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

Welfare systems and labour markets [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 21-09-2015

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Occupazione | Politica sociale

Parole chiave aiuto sociale | contabilità nazionale | diffusione di informazioni sull'UE | documentazione | ECONOMIA | integrazione sociale | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | lotta alla disoccupazione | mercato del lavoro | mercato del lavoro | occupazione | OCCUPAZIONE E LAVORO | povertà | protezione sociale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | repertorio | sicurezza sociale | UNIONE EUROPEA | vita sociale

Riassunto The welfare systems and labour markets of EU member states have been under severe stress during the recent recession which has seen high unemployment and increased poverty rates. In response, many countries have launched structural reforms in these areas in an attempt to promote economic growth and reduce the persistently high unemployment as well as to lower the pressure on public finances from ageing populations. Social protection and inclusion is a priority for the European Union. In its Europe 2020 strategy, the European Commission sets targets to lift at least 20 million people out of poverty and social exclusion and to increase employment of the population aged 20-64 to 75%. This note offers a selection of recent studies by some of the major think tanks and research institutes analysing the state of welfare system and labour markets in the EU as well as reforms needed to overhaul them.

In sintesi [EN](#)

The EU's Southern Neighbourhood [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 31-07-2015

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Commercio internazionale

Parole chiave cooperazione regionale | costruzione europea | diffusione di informazioni sull'UE | documentazione | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | migrazione | paesi terzi mediterranei | politica di cooperazione | politica europea di vicinato | politica migratoria dell'UE | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | repertorio | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The European Union's relations with Mediterranean countries form part of a broader European Neighbourhood Policy. This creates a framework for bilateral and regional cooperation with Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria and Tunisia. A key element, agreed in 2011 following the 'Arab Spring' uprisings in the region, is the 'more for more' approach, which envisages closer relations in terms of financial assistance, travel and trade for those countries that pursue democratic and economic reforms. According to many analysts, the effectiveness of the policy has been challenged by political instability in many countries of the region and the growth of illegal migration to Europe. This 'At a glance' note highlights a selection of recent studies by major international think tanks on the EU's Southern Neighbourhood Policy, with papers on migration grouped as a separate category.

In sintesi [EN](#)

European Union trade policy [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 13-07-2015

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Commercio internazionale

Parole chiave accordo commerciale (UE) | America | commercio estero | commercio internazionale | costruzione europea | diffusione di informazioni sull'UE | documentazione | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | negoziato di accordi (UE) | Organizzazione mondiale del commercio | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | politica commerciale | politica commerciale comune | relazione commerciale | repertorio | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | Stati Uniti | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto International trade is an area where the European Union has an unquestionable global clout. It is the world's biggest trading bloc while trade policy is an exclusive power of the EU. The EU faces numerous challenges in the trade area, notably talks on the Transatlantic Trade Investment Partnership (TTIP), an agreement with the United States, the Trade in Services Agreement (TISA), an accord currently being negotiated by 24 members of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and, in general reviving the Doha Round of world trade negotiations. On 8 July, the European Parliament approved its recommendations on TTIP to EU trade negotiators. This note offers links to recent studies and reports from major international think tanks on EU trade policies, divided into a section devoted to TTIP, the most pending current trade issue and other trade matters.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[The ECB's 'unorthodox' monetary policy \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 19-06-2015

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Questioni finanziarie e bancarie

Parole chiave Banca centrale europea | coordinamento delle politiche UEM | diffusione di informazioni sull'UE | documentazione | economia monetaria | FINANZE | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | libera circolazione dei capitali | obbligazione | politica monetaria unica | relazioni monetarie | repertorio | UNIONE EUROPEA | zona euro

Riassunto In March 2015, the European Central Bank (ECB) launched its quantitative easing (QE) programme, the so-called Public Sector Purchase Programme, under which the ECB buys financial assets from euro-area banks, corporations or governments. This 60 billion euro per month scheme is aimed at putting downward pressure on bond yields, warding off deflationary risks, and generally, stimulating the economy by lowering the interest rate carried by various financial instruments. According to many analysts, the ECB's action has helped to contain deflation and lowered the borrowing costs of euro zone countries previously encountering sovereign debt problems. The ECB's critics say its unorthodox actions, which followed similar operations by the US Federal Reserve, the Bank of England and the Bank of Japan, could still stoke inflation over the mid-term. The European Court of Justice ruled on 17 July that the crisis-fighting plan of the ECB to buy government bonds in potentially unlimited quantities was legal. This note offers a selection of recent studies, reports and commentaries by some of the major think tanks and research institutes analysing the question of QE and other ECB policies.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[Eastern Partnership after five years \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 26-05-2015

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave Bielorussia | costruzione europea | diffusione di informazioni sull'UE | DIRITTO | diritto internazionale | diritto territoriale | documentazione | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | incontro al vertice | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | Lettonia | Moldova | paesi del Caucaso | politica europea di vicinato | politica internazionale | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | repertorio | Russia | Ucraina | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The European Union reaffirmed on 22 May its commitment to developing closer political and economic relations with Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine under its Eastern Partnership programme. At a summit in Riga, Latvia, participants said in a declaration they would work together to strengthen democracy, rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms. Facing continued confrontation between Russia and Ukraine, the EU confirmed its support to the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of all its partners. A selection of commentaries and analyses by major international think tanks on Eastern Partnership and its future are listed below, with hyperlinks to the texts concerned:

In sintesi [EN](#)

[The EU's prominent antitrust cases \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 08-05-2015

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Mercato interno e Unione doganale | Problemi economici e monetari | Protezione dei consumatori

Parole chiave concorrenza | diffusione di informazioni sull'UE | documentazione | IMPRESA E CONCORRENZA | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | politica della concorrenza dell'UE | posizione dominante | regolamentazione delle intese | repertorio | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The European Commission is pursuing a number of high-profile investigations in the competition area, highlighting the determination of the new team at the European Union's executive to be a tough enforcer of antitrust laws. Last month, the Commission sent a Statement of Objections to Google, alleging the company has abused its dominant position in the markets for general internet search services. In another Statement of Objections sent out in April, it alleges that some of Gazprom's business practices in Central and Eastern European gas markets constitute an abuse of the Russian company's dominant market position. This note offers links to commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the Google and Gazprom cases, as well as on general challenges facing EU competition policies.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[The EU's migration challenge \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 24-04-2015

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave ammissione di stranieri | bibliografia | DIRITTO | diritto internazionale | documentazione | frontiere esterne dell'UE | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | migrazione | migrazione illegale | politica migratoria dell'UE | QUESTIONI SOCIALI

Riassunto At a special European Council meeting convened on 23 April after up to 900 migrants drowned in the Mediterranean trying to reach Europe from Africa, EU heads of state and government agreed to increase funding for immigration and asylum policies and strengthen EU presence at sea to prevent further loss of life. The leaders said in a statement that the EU member states would fight trafficking of immigrants and reinforce internal solidarity in tackling the problem. Think tanks have long urged the bloc to be bolder in tackling the problem. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports on the topic from major international think tanks and research institutes. Some background material from the European Parliamentary Research Service is available here.

In sintesi [EN](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 20-03-2015

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave Consiglio europeo | costruzione europea | difesa | diffusione di informazioni sull'UE | documentazione | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | politica di sicurezza e di difesa comune | politica europea di difesa | presidente della Commissione | pubblicazione | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | repertorio | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The recent interview by Jean-Claude Juncker, President of the European Commission, in which he advocated 'a joint EU army' as a means to strengthen European foreign policy and 'allow Europe to take on responsibility in the world' has revived an on-going debate in think-tank and academic circles about how to maximise the effectiveness of existing national and Europe-wide efforts in the field of Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). The European Council adopted an extensive set of conclusions on the subject in December 2013. This note highlights a selection of recent studies, reports and commentaries by some of the major international think tanks and research institutes that analyse issues surrounding the development of CSDP.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[Juncker's investment plan \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 13-03-2015

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Problemi economici e monetari | Questioni finanziarie e bancarie

Parole chiave creazione di posti di lavoro | crescita economica | documentazione | ECONOMIA | FINANZE | finanze dell'Unione europea | fondo (UE) | investimenti e finanziamenti | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | occupazione | OCCUPAZIONE E LAVORO | presidente della Commissione | promozione degli investimenti | relazione interistituzionale (UE) | repertorio | situazione economica | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The European Union is moving closer to creating a new investment fund, a flagship idea of European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker aimed at bolstering economic growth and creating jobs. On 10 March, EU finance ministers gave an initial go-ahead for the planned financial facility, called the European Fund for Strategic Investment (EFSI), by agreeing their position for negotiations on the proposal with the European Parliament (EP). The Parliament discussed the EFSI plan on 12 March in Strasbourg, and is expected to ask for a bigger role in supervising the fund, it said in a statement. The EP is to vote on its report on the fund on 24 June or at the July plenary session at the latest, allowing for negotiations with EU governments to move full steam ahead. According to the Commission's proposal, the fund is to use 21 billion euros of EU seed money to mobilise 315-billion-euros investment in co-operation with private investors for infrastructural and other projects. This note offers links to a selection of commentaries, studies and reports by some of the major international think tanks and research institutes, which analyse the merits of the proposal.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[Energy Union \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 05-03-2015

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Energia

Parole chiave approfondimento dell'Unione europea | approvvigionamento d'energia | bibliografia | commercio | costruzione europea | documentazione | ENERGIA | Europa | gasdotto | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | organizzazione dei trasporti | politica energetica | rete energetica | rete transeuropea | Russia | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | sicurezza d'approvvigionamento | TRASPORTO | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The European Commission launched a blueprint on 25 February for an Energy Union that would ensure the free flow of gas and electricity across the European Union, diversify energy supply and move the bloc towards a low carbon economy in what is hoped to be a major shake-up aimed to create growth, job and enhance security. Presenting its Energy Union Strategy, one of ten priority projects of President Jean-Claude Juncker, the Commission said it wanted to improve energy infrastructure to better share supplies and integrate renewables, end regulated pricing, increase the number of liquefied natural gas terminals and enforce existing law on competition. Energy efficiency in buildings and transport, as well as smart grids, should help keep energy demand from outpacing supplies. Research and innovation should make Europe a world leader in clean energy technologies. EU heads of state and government are due to discuss the energy union at their meeting on 19-20 March. This note offers links to a selection of recent commentaries, studies and reports, authored by some of the major international think tanks and research institutes, which discuss the prospects for, and ways to create, a single energy market within the European Union.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[Capital Markets Union \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 27-02-2015

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Questioni finanziarie e bancarie

Parole chiave bibliografia | documentazione | FINANZE | finanziamento dell'impresa | investimenti e finanziamenti | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | libera circolazione dei capitali | mercato dei capitali | mercato finanziario | promozione degli investimenti | relazioni monetarie | zona euro

Riassunto PDF version On 18 February, the European Commission unveiled further details of its proposed Capital Markets Union (CMU), its flagship plan to strengthen the economy of the euro area and the European Union by making it easier for companies to raise money on stock and bond markets. Publishing a Green Paper, the Commission launched a public consultation on its project to forge a truly single market for capital. It aims, among other things, at standardising prospectuses that companies publish to issue stocks and bonds, making it easier for investors to get credit information on small companies asking for cash, and facilitating securitisation, that is, pooling together various types of debt to create a new class of high-quality asset-backed financial instruments. This note highlights a selection of recent studies, reports and commentaries by some of the major international think tanks and research institutes that analyse the question of the CMU.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[EU Counter-terrorism strategy \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 19-02-2015

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave bibliografia | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | documentazione | integralismo religioso | islam | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza europea | sicurezza internazionale | terrorismo | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto The attack in Paris on the satirical newspaper Charlie Hebdo in January 2015, and the ensuing wave of violence in which 17 people were killed, together with subsequent events in Belgium and Denmark, has prompted a debate in the European Union on strengthening its counter-terrorism strategy. On 12 February, EU heads of state and government discussed new initiatives that would aim, among other goals, at preventing Europeans from going to fight alongside jihadist militants in Syria and Iraq, and their returning to carry out attacks in Europe. At their informal meeting, the EU leaders called for stricter checks on people entering the Schengen area, better information-sharing and the rapid adoption of the Passenger Name Records (PNR) system. This note offers links to a selection of recent commentaries and analyses by major international think-tanks and research institutes which analyse the internal security threat posed by terrorism and ways to contain it.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[Economic growth in the euro area \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 06-02-2015

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Problemi economici e monetari

Parole chiave analisi economica | analisi economica | bibliografia | centro di ricerca | crescita economica | documentazione | ECONOMIA | FINANZE | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | previsione economica | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | relazioni monetarie | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | situazione economica | situazione economica | zona euro

Riassunto The European Commission upgraded its growth forecast for the euro area on 5 February, saying that cheaper oil, a weaker euro and more expansionary policy of the European Central Bank should stimulate economic expansion. Presenting its winter forecast, the Commission said it expected the euro area's gross domestic product (GDP) to grow by 1.3 per cent and 1.9 per cent in 2015 and 2016 respectively, up from its previous forecasts of 1.1 per cent and 1.7 per cent. In the whole European Union, growth is expected at 1.7 per cent and 2.1 per cent in this and next year respectively. Researchers and analysts in outside think tanks paint many different pictures when they assess the economic situation and prospects for future of the euro area. Their various diagnoses of the currency area's economic sluggishness include overregulation, insufficient investment in innovation, ageing populations, excessive austerity, inadequate action by the European Central Bank, flaws in the euro area's governance and fiscal irresponsibility of certain governments. This 'At a glance' note offers links to a selection of commentaries, studies and reports by some of the major international think tanks and research institutes that analyse prospects for growth in Europe and related issues.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[Greece and the euro area: what next after the Greek election? \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 30-01-2015

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave aiuto finanziario | analisi economica | analisi economica | bibliografia | centro di ricerca | coordinamento delle politiche UEM | debito estero | debito pubblico | documentazione | ECONOMIA | economia monetaria | Europa | FINANZE | finanze pubbliche e politica di bilancio | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | Grecia | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | politica del governo | politica di cooperazione | politica economica | politica economica | potere esecutivo e amministrazione pubblica | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | relazioni monetarie | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | VITA POLITICA | zona euro

Riassunto Greece's new government, led by the election-winning, anti-austerity Syriza party is trying to convince euro area partners to offer the country more debt relief that would allow it to ease austerity and bolster economic growth. The charm offensive in European capitals of Greek Prime Minister Alexis Tsipras and his Finance Minister Yanis Varoufakis has so far produced mixed results, leading to fresh turmoil on financial markets. This note, part of the 'What Think Tanks are thinking' series, presents links to a selection of recent comments, reports and studies on Greece and the euro area from major international think tanks and other research institutes.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[Democratic Change in Central and Eastern Europe 1989-90](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 27-01-2015

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Democrazia UE | Diritti dell'uomo

Parole chiave Albania | allargamento dell'UE | Bulgaria | cambiamento di regime politico | Cecoslovacchia | costruzione europea | diritti e libertà | diritti umani | DIRITTO | ECONOMIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | Germania orientale | guerra fredda | integrazione europea | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | iugoslavia | paesi baltici | Parlamento europeo | politica internazionale | Polonia | postcomunismo | quadro politico | relazioni Est-Ovest | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | Romania | SCIENZE | scienze umane | sicurezza internazionale | storia contemporanea | struttura economica | Ungheria | unificazione della Germania | UNIONE EUROPEA | URSS | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto Part of the new European Parliament History series, this study analyses the events that led to democratic change in Central and Eastern Europe in the years 1989-90, from the perspective of the Parliament, as detailed in materials to be found in its Historical Archives. It traces Parliament's discussions and positions during this crucial period, including its debates on Post-Communism and on Eastern enlargement. The studies in the European Parliament History Series are primarily based on documents preserved in, and made available to the public by, the Historical Archives of the European Parliament.

Studio [EN](#)

[Les relations entre le Saint-Siège et les institutions européennes: un dialogue ouvert](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 20-11-2014

Autore LUGARINI Renato

Settore di intervento Governance globale | Politica sociale

Riassunto 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](#)

[Appointment of the Commission: Parliament's role before 1995](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 18-09-2014

Autore DEVANTIER Alexandra

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE | Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare

Parole chiave Commissione europea | competenza del PE | costruzione europea | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | lavori parlamentari | nomina dei membri | Parlamento europeo | regolamento interno | relazione interistituzionale (UE) | storia dell'Europa | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica | voto del parlamento

Riassunto In September 2014, the Commissioners-designate for the Juncker Commission will be required to appear before the European Parliament's committees as part of the procedure for the approval of the European Commission. This will be the fifth set of hearings to be held since 1995. But what about the Commissions prior to 1995? Did Parliament already have a role to play in the new Commission's appointment in those days?

With this briefing we provide a short account of the procedure used before 1995 and the long road which Parliament had to take to have its say in the appointment of the Commission. It has always been the tradition for each President of the Commission, when taking office, to deliver a general policy statement before Parliament. Until 1981, when Parliament approved the appointment of the Thorn Commission with its resolution of 12 February, the newly nominated President of the Commission gave a speech to Parliament in plenary. However, no vote of approval or of confidence was taken until 15 January 1985, when the first vote of confidence was passed in the first Delors Commission. Formal hearings of commissioners-designate were introduced as a result of the Maastricht Treaty. The first Commission to be subject to this new procedure was the Santer Commission in 1995.

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