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Criteri di ricerca utilizzati per generare l'elenco :

Ordina Mostra per data
Parole chiave "Corea del Sud"

55 Risultati(i)

Data di creazione : 19-04-2024

The political system of the Republic of Korea

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 04-07-2022

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Parole chiave Asia-Oceania | competenza del parlamento | competenza dell'esecutivo | Corea del Sud | democrazia | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | iniziativa legislativa | lavori parlamentari | organizzazione della giustizia | Parlamento | parlamento nazionale | potere esecutivo e amministrazione pubblica | quadro politico | regime politico | separazione dei poteri | sistema giudiziario | uguaglianza di genere | VITA POLITICA

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

Briefing [EN](#)

Security and defence in the Indo-Pacific: What is at stake for the EU and its strategy?

Tipo di pubblicazione Analisi approfondita

Data 08-12-2021

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•Dr Nicola LEVERINGHAUS

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave America | ASEAN | Asia-Oceania | Australia | Cina | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | Giappone | India | Nuova Zelanda | organizzazioni extraeuropee | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | paesi membri dell'ASEAN | politica di sicurezza e di difesa comune | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza europea | sicurezza internazionale | Stati Uniti | strategia UE | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The EU published its 'Joint Communication on the EU strategy for cooperation in the Indo-Pacific' on 16 September 2021. This Indo-Pacific Strategy lays out five crucial security issues in the region that directly affect the EU's own security and prosperity. These are maritime security, nuclear security and non-proliferation, cyber security, trafficking, and terrorism. In order to deal with these security issues, the EU has CSDP missions and the CSDP toolbox at its disposal. In fact, the long-standing Operation Atalanta in the Western Indian Ocean is an example of how CSDP missions can protect EU security interests in the Indo-Pacific. Meanwhile, PESCO, EPF, a more robust cyber policy, or the recently established Coordinated Maritime Presences are CSDP toolbox components that can also promote security interests in the region. In addition, the EU has a set of partnerships in the Indo-Pacific region that can enhance its power projection and, consequently, strengthen its security. Through a combination of all these tools, the EU can have a security and defence presence in a region where core interests are at stake.

Analisi approfondita [EN](#)

Sustainability provisions in EU free trade agreements: Review of the European Commission action plan

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 19-11-2021

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Parole chiave accordo commerciale (UE) | accordo di libero scambio | AMBIENTE | Asia-Oceania | commercio internazionale | composizione delle controversie | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | ECONOMIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | negoziato di accordi (UE) | OCCUPAZIONE E LAVORO | paesi terzi | parti sociali | politica dell'ambiente | politica di cooperazione | politica economica | politica in materia di cambiamenti climatici | politica internazionale | rapporti di lavoro e diritto del lavoro | ratifica di accordo | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | sicurezza internazionale | società civile | sviluppo sostenibile | trasparenza del processo decisionale | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Sustainability-related provisions are a key part of international trade negotiations. Since the free trade agreement (FTA) signed with South Korea in 2009, EU trade deals each include dedicated trade and sustainable development (TSD) chapters encompassing issues such as environment, labour rights, climate change and responsible business conduct. In an effort to step up implementation and enforcement of these chapters, in 2018 the Commission published a non-paper setting out a 15-point action plan. In the new trade strategy, the 2021 Trade Policy Review, the Commission signalled the early launch of a review of the action plan and held an exchange of views with the European Parliament in July 2021. Parliament has long been an advocate for stronger enforcement and implementation of TSD commitments. In the three years since the action plan's launch, the Commission – in cooperation with Member States, EU institutions, stakeholders and international organisations – has advanced on many of the proposed actions. For instance, EU funding was mobilised to support civil society engagement and responsible business conduct. Assertive enforcement of TSD commitments materialised in the form of a concluded dispute with South Korea on labour issues. The establishment of the EU chief trade enforcement officer has strengthened the Commission's enforcement capabilities. Provisions on climate change, including a reference to the Paris Agreement, and widened labour provisions are all part of recent trade negotiations. However, the action suggesting extending the scope of civil society input beyond the TSD chapters to trade agreements as a whole has so far mainly only been reflected in the Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the EU and the United Kingdom. Meanwhile, the objective of early ratification of the fundamental International Labour Organization conventions continues to be challenging with many partner countries.

Briefing [EN](#)

South Korea's pledge to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 28-06-2021

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Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Ambiente | Energia

Parole chiave AMBIENTE | Asia-Oceania | cambiamento climatico | cooperazione internazionale | cooperazione sull'ambiente | Corea del Sud | degrado ambientale | documentazione | ECONOMIA | economia verde | epidemia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | malattia da coronavirus | neutralità carbonica | politica dell'ambiente | politica di cooperazione | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | relazione | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ripresa economica | salute | situazione economica

Riassunto As part of its plan for recovery from the coronavirus pandemic, South Korea has launched its own Green New Deal. Announced in July 2020, this initiative will invest €54.3 billion mostly for enabling a shift to green infrastructure, low-carbon and decentralised energy, for spurring innovation in green industry and for creating 659 000 jobs. The plan will also support the commercial development of technology for large-scale carbon capture utilisation and storage (CCUS). In October 2020, South Korea's President, Moon Jae-in, declared that the country would aim to reach carbon neutrality by 2050. He vowed to end dependence on coal and replace it with renewables as part of the Green New Deal. In December 2020, the government adopted a carbon-neutral strategy to chart a path towards a sustainable and green society. This strategy will support innovative climate technologies that will help South Korea achieve carbon neutrality and set a global example of success in accomplishing this goal. In December 2020, Seoul updated its nationally determined contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement. The target remains unchanged: by 2030, South Korea is to reduce its total greenhouse gas emissions by 24.4 % compared to 2017 levels. Aware of criticism about the country's weak ambition regarding emissions reduction, in May 2021 Moon Jae-in declared that a more ambitious target would be announced at the COP26 conference on climate change in Glasgow in November. Despite the relatively low levels of funding that South Korea has allocated to developing countries, it is taking ambitious action to demonstrate international leadership on climate change: in May 2021, it hosted the P4G summit focused on public-private partnerships, which yielded the Seoul Declaration. Climate change provisions in the EU-South Korea framework agreement highlight largely unused potential for cooperation; so far, these provisions have only been used for channelling EU support to Seoul's emissions trading scheme, for running a three-year EU-Korea climate action project and for holding the meetings of the joint working group on energy, environment and climate change.

Briefing [EN](#)

[G7 summit, June 2021: Asserting democratic values in the post-crisis context](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 10-06-2021

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Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Coronavirus

Parole chiave Africa | Asia-Oceania | Australia | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | documentazione | epidemia | FINANZE | fiscalità | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo dei paesi più industrializzati | imposta sulle società | incontro al vertice | India | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | malattia da coronavirus | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | politica internazionale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | relazione | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | salute | Sud Africa | Unione europea | UNIONE EUROPEA | vaccino

Riassunto The 47th G7 summit is scheduled for 11-13 June 2021, and will be chaired and hosted by the United Kingdom. After a year-long break caused by the pandemic and the former US administration's inability to organise the 2020 summit at a later date than initially scheduled, this year's event is expected to mark a return to strong global cooperation among the world's major democracies. The leaders of four guest states – Australia, India, South Africa and South Korea – will join the leaders of the G7 nations and the European Union, thus reinforcing the group's global democratic representativeness. The G7 has built up a reputation for being an informal framework of cooperation on major global issues, which is driven by a shared commitment to the fundamental values of liberal democracy. This year's summit is expected to reaffirm these values in the face of assertive authoritarian tendencies elsewhere in the world. Ahead of the summit, ministerial meetings in areas selected by the presidency have already taken place, shaping future cooperation among the G7 nations. 'Beat[ing] Covid-19 and building back better' is an obvious priority this year. Achieving it includes ensuring more equitable and rapid access to vaccines and other medical supplies for developing countries. While the group has reaffirmed its general commitment to this priority, the US proposal to waive patent rights for the production of vaccines still needs to find common ground among the G7 members. Another US initiative – setting a minimum global corporate tax rate – has already been endorsed by G7 finance ministers. It is considered a major change in the international taxation system, potentially making history for the G7. Reinforcing cooperation on the regulation of digital developments is another priority, as are ambitions linked to honouring the commitments under the Paris Agreement. As every year, the EU, which is a G7 member in its own right, will be represented by the Presidents of the European Council and of the European Commission. This is an updated version of a Briefing published ahead of the Parliament's debate on 9 June 2021.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Korean peninsula: State of play - Further uncertainty follows period of hope](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 20-07-2020

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Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave analisi delle politiche | Asia-Oceania | Corea del Nord | Corea del Sud | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | politica internazionale | potere esecutivo e amministrazione pubblica | relazioni internazionali | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto North Korea and South Korea have been on different paths since World War II. The North has remained isolated and poor, its regime inspired by Soviet structures, with a centrally planned economy. The South, meanwhile, after alternating periods of autocratic and democratic rule, made a clear choice at the end of the 1980s in favour of democracy and a market economy, a choice that has led the country to success in several sectors. North and South Korea are still technically at war, as the military conflict of 1950-1953 ended with an armistice that was never followed by a peace treaty. There are 28 500 US (United States) soldiers stationed in South Korea, which signed a Mutual Defence Treaty with Washington in 1953. There have been frequent tensions over the past 70 years, and North Korea has become a de facto nuclear power since the 2000s, prompting international sanctions. Early in 2018 a detente raised hopes of peace. North Korean leader Kim Jong-un met with US President Donald Trump and South Korean President Moon Jae-in, but the summits have led neither to the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula, nor to the easing of sanctions against the North. Pyongyang's frustration provoked new tensions in the region in June 2020, when the North, in a symbolic move, destroyed the liaison office in the border area, the de facto embassy of the two Koreas. But Kim's options seem limited at present, and there is little chance of progress until after the US presidential elections. Meanwhile, Moon Jae-in has invested much political capital in the Korean peace process, and is willing to make further moves before the end of his mandate in 2022. The EU has traditionally maintained a policy of critical engagement towards North Korea, upholding the international non-proliferation regime and supporting a lasting reduction in tensions on the peninsula. The EU and South Korea are strategic partners. During the 30 June 2020 EU-South Korea summit, the EU reaffirmed its support for Seoul's efforts to engage with the North to achieve peace and prosperity on the peninsula.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Finding the right balance across EU FTAs: benefits and risks for EU economic sectors](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 17-10-2018

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Settore di intervento Commercio internazionale

Parole chiave accordo commerciale (UE) | accordo di associazione (UE) | accordo di cooperazione (UE) | accordo di libero scambio | America | America centrale | Asia-Oceania | Canada | Colombia | commercio | commercio internazionale | commercio internazionale | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | Giappone | Indonesia | Mercosur | Messico | negoziato di accordi (UE) | organizzazioni extraeuropee | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | Perù | politica commerciale | politica commerciale comune | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | scambio commerciale | UNIONE EUROPEA | Vietnam

Riassunto Globally, anti-trade sentiment is on the rise, meaning it is incumbent upon policymakers to explore and explain the benefits of free and open trade. This study examines the costs and benefits of various free trade agreements (FTAs) that the EU has completed, will complete, or is contemplating. With regard to completed FTAs, the EU has seen benefits in terms of consumer choice but has a much larger and positive impact on its partners (although not as much as ex-ante modelling would suggest). For forthcoming or contemplated FTAs, the issue of non-tariff barriers must be considered for FTAs with developed economies to be a success, while comprehensive liberalisation with emerging markets improves trade and other outcomes for both the EU and its partner. Across all FTAs, trade and economic metrics are improved by an agreement while indirect effects (human rights, environment) are less likely to change. We conclude that the EU must continue its focus on comprehensive liberalisation, incorporating NTBs effectively into new agreements, while tempering expectations of influence on human rights.

Studio [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](#)

[North Korea: No summit for the moment](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 24-05-2018

Autore D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave America | arma nucleare | Asia-Oceania | Corea del Nord | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | difesa | diritti e libertà | diritti umani | DIRITTO | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | incontro al vertice | instaurazione della pace | misura restrittiva dell'UE | non proliferazione di armi nucleari | politica internazionale | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza internazionale | Stati Uniti | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto Following fears in 2017 of an escalation of the North Korean crisis, an unexpected detente has come in early 2018. North Korean athletes took part in the Winter Olympics in South Korea, and Pyongyang undertook a charm offensive followed by a successful historic inter-Korean summit in late April, which may prompt long-awaited peace talks. A summit between US President Trump and North Korean Leader Kim Jong un had been scheduled for 12 June in Singapore, but Trump called it off on 24 May. The main issue is the extent to which Pyongyang's leadership is ready to agree on denuclearisation on the Korean Peninsula.

In sintesi [EN](#)

Research for AGRI Committee - Agricultural trade: assessing reciprocity of standards

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 15-05-2018

Autore esterno A. Zezza, F. De Maria, M. R. Pupo D'Andrea, J. Swinnen, G. Meloni, S. Vandevelde, A. Olper, D. Curzi, V. Raimondi, S. Drogué

Settore di intervento Agricoltura e sviluppo rurale | Commercio internazionale | Diritto contrattuale, diritto commerciale e diritto societario

Parole chiave accordo bilaterale | accordo commerciale (UE) | AGRICOLTURA, SILVICOLTURA E PESCA | AGROALIMENTARE | America | armonizzazione delle norme | Asia-Oceania | Canada | certificato d'origine | commercio | commercio internazionale | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | industria agro-alimentare | politica agricola | politica agricola comune | politica internazionale | produzione alimentare | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | scambio agricolo | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The aim of this study is to provide an assessment of the application of the reciprocity principle in EU agri-food trade at global level. The report provides substantial evidence for progresses occurring at worldwide level in regulatory rapprochement. Scientific cooperation, collaboration between risk assessment bodies, harmonization of control procedures and early warning systems for emerging hazards can facilitate progress in this direction, reducing transaction costs and information asymmetries in agri-food trade.

Studio [EN](#)

Free Trade Agreement between the EU and the Republic of Singapore – Analysis

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 16-03-2018

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Settore di intervento Commercio internazionale

Parole chiave accesso al mercato | accordo commerciale (UE) | accordo di libero scambio | America | analisi economica | Asia-Oceania | beni e servizi | Canada | commercio internazionale | conseguenza economica | consumo | contratto pubblico | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | documentazione | ECONOMIA | FINANZE | garanzia degli investimenti | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | investimenti e finanziamenti | investimento all'estero | investimento estero | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | politica commerciale | politica commerciale comune | politica economica | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | proprietà intellettuale | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | Singapore | studio comparativo | sviluppo sostenibile | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto This study analyses provisions of the EU-Singapore Free Trade Agreement concluded in May 2015 ('EUSFTA'). It compares EUSFTA with other 'new-generation' free trade agreements, such as the EU-Republic of Korea and the EU-Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement. Overall, EUSFTA adopts a WTO+ approach and as a result significantly liberalises trade between the EU and Singapore compared to the current trade relationship. The study finds that a number of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade in goods and services that currently exist between the parties will be reduced or removed on EUSFTA's entry into force. EUSFTA, as with other 'new-generation' FTAs negotiated by the EU, adopts a comprehensive approach, and contains innovative provisions on investment, intellectual property rights, competition and public procurement. It also contains provisions which reflect growing concerns about the impact of global trade, such as those on trade and sustainable development. With regard to EUSFTA's potential impact on trade, the economic modelling estimates an increase of around 10 % in trade volumes and greater volumes of foreign direct investment between the EU and Singapore as a result of the agreement. It also concludes that EUSFTA should lead to small increases of the gross domestic products of the EU and Singapore (0.06 % and 0.35 %, respectively). The responses of a wide-range of EU and Singaporean stakeholder consultation reveal that, in general, EUSFTA is viewed positively and is considered a very ambitious agreement, which will offer new opportunities for trade and investment in the EU and Singapore. However, some concerns have been raised, especially by small and medium-sized enterprises. The implications of the result of the Opinion of the Court of Justice of the EU in case 2/15 of 2017, on whether the EU had exclusive competence to sign and conclude EUSFTA alone, is also analysed in detail. The study recommends, notably, monitoring closely that commitments taken under sustainable development provisions are implemented and used effectively in practice.

Studio [EN](#)

Benefits of EU international trade agreements

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 25-10-2017

Autore SALM Christian

Settore di intervento Commercio internazionale

Parole chiave accordo commerciale (UE) | America | analisi economica | analisi economica | ASEAN | Asia-Oceania | Canada | Colombia | commercio internazionale | commercio internazionale | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | ECONOMIA | Ecuador | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | Mercosur | organizzazioni extraeuropee | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | Perù | politica economica | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | sviluppo sostenibile | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto Trade is the EU's most important link to the world beyond its borders. In force since the 1957 Treaty of Rome, the transition to a common EU trade policy was completed in 1968. It is the EU's oldest instrument influencing the bloc's foreign relations. Today, Article 207 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) establishes the common trade policy as an exclusive EU competence. Following the procedure under that legal basis the EU negotiates, concludes and implements trade agreements. Currently, the EU is negotiating and up-dating Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with 19 countries and 2 sub-regional blocs, namely the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Southern Common Market of South American countries (Mercado Común de Sur: Mercosur). Within the EU's latest trade strategy – the 2015 'Trade for All – Towards a more responsible trade and investment strategy', FTAs are considered instruments that contribute to the EU's objective of generating jobs and growth. About 31 million jobs in Europe depend, directly or indirectly, on the EU and its Member States' ability to trade. In other words, EU external trade concerns almost one in every seven jobs in Europe. In France, for example, over 2.2 million jobs rely on French exports outside the EU. Around 90 % of future global growth is expected to be generated outside Europe's borders. Figures show that the EU share of world GDP has slowly decreased in recent years (see graph below). Against this background, the EU needs to seize trade opportunities beyond its borders in order to gain higher levels of growth in Europe.

Briefing [EN](#)

North Korea [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 22-09-2017

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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](#)

South Korea: Economic indicators and trade with EU

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 18-09-2017

Autore D'AMBROGIO Enrico | SABBATI Giulio

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Commercio internazionale

Parole chiave analisi economica | Asia-Oceania | commercio | commercio internazionale | condizione socioeconomica | contabilità nazionale | Corea del Sud | corruzione | DIRITTO | diritto penale | ECONOMIA | esportazione (UE) | FINANZE | finanze pubbliche | finanze pubbliche e politica di bilancio | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | importazione (UE) | investimenti e finanziamenti | investimento estero | mercato del lavoro | OCCUPAZIONE E LAVORO | prodotto interno lordo | quadro sociale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | scambio per paese | statistica economica | statistica occupazionale

Riassunto South Korea is one of the top countries in terms of doing business and holds a good score within the Human Development Index. Meanwhile its economy has slowed in recent years and female labour market participation remains lower than most OECD countries, with little progress. Trade with the EU has benefitted from 2011 bilateral Free Trade Agreement, namely making a boost in EU's exports to South Korea.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[North Korea: Possible scenarios](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 12-09-2017

Autore D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave arma nucleare | Asia-Oceania | Cina | Corea del Nord | Corea del Sud | difesa | dittatura | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | intervento militare | negoziato internazionale | politica internazionale | quadro politico | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sanzione internazionale | sicurezza internazionale | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto On 3 September 2017, North Korea conducted a sixth nuclear test, its most powerful yet, claiming to have successfully tested a miniaturised hydrogen bomb that would fit in an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM). The North Korean crisis, which has a long history, has now the potential to develop into a large-scale conflict affecting a large variety of actors across the globe. Pyongyang has become a global threat combining increasingly sophisticated nuclear weapons and missiles programmes that could strike the USA and even Europe. This has been made possible by the international community's lack of a common strategy and Chinese support for the North Korean regime. All the while, this 'hermit kingdom', which a 2014 United Nations (UN) report accused of crimes against humanity, has continued to feed its traditional anti-American rhetoric and has succeeded in taking its devastating human rights record off the international agenda. As the international community tries to resolve the current crisis, analysts have identified a number of possible scenarios: reinforcing international sanctions to push Pyongyang to the table to negotiate an agreement to renounce its nuclear programme in exchange for economic support and a guarantee of not being attacked; performing a pre-emptive strike against its nuclear sites, undergoing the risk of retaliation against Seoul; and assenting to North Korea's demand to be recognised as a de facto nuclear power and to conclude the peace treaty that was never signed at the end of the 1950-1953 Korean War — which ultimately is Kim's real goal and the reason for this escalation.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The EU-Latin American Strategic Partnership: state of play and ways forward](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 30-08-2017

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Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Commercio internazionale | Democrazia UE | Sviluppo e aiuti umanitari

Parole chiave America | America latina | Asia-Oceania | Caraibi | Cina | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | diritti e libertà | diritti umani | DIRITTO | ECONOMIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geopolitica | Giappone | India | integrazione economica | organizzazione latinoamericana | organizzazioni extraeuropee | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | Parlamento | politica commerciale | politica commerciale | politica commerciale comune | politica economica | politica estera | quadro sociale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | relazione interparlamentare | relazioni dell'Unione europea | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | SCIENZE | scienze umane | sicurezza internazionale | situazione economica | situazione economica | situazione politica | situazione sociale | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto By looking at the current social, economic and political trends in Latin America and the Caribbean and at recent developments in the EU's relation with the region, this study explores windows of opportunity for advancing the EU-Latin American strategic partnership. It is argued that, although asymmetries between Europe and Latin America might impact and diminish the bi-regional relationship, the EU is well-positioned to play a more active role in Latin America by strengthening existing institutional links, such as the strategic bi-regional partnership between the EU and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) and the Euro-Latin America Parliamentary Assembly (EuroLat). The study concludes with tailor-made recommendations in order to advance the EU's engagement and cooperation with individual Latin American countries and with the region as a whole, both through traditional cooperative channels and through closer parliamentary links within the framework of EuroLat.

Studio [EN](#), [ES](#)

[Asia orientale](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Note tematiche sull'UE

Data 01-07-2017

Autore SAARELA Anna | SOUTULLO SANCHEZ Jorge

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave Asia-Oceania | Cina | commercio | commercio internazionale | Corea del Nord | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | diritti e libertà | diritti umani | DIRITTO | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | Giappone | negoziato di accordi (UE) | politica commerciale | politica commerciale comune | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | relazione commerciale | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | scambio commerciale | Taiwan | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto L'Asia è il continente più esteso e popolato e ha un'enorme importanza geostrategica per l'Unione europea. L'UE ha tre partner strategici nell'Asia orientale: la Cina, il Giappone e la Repubblica di Corea. Affronta problemi di sicurezza nella regione, quali la sfida nucleare della Corea del Nord e le dispute nel Mar cinese meridionale. L'UE è un forte attore economico e un importante donatore di aiuti, anche nell'ambito dello sviluppo, e si adopera per promuovere il rafforzamento delle istituzioni, la democrazia, il buon governo e i diritti umani.

Note tematiche sull'UE [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

[Accordo di libero scambio UE-Corea del Sud](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 10-05-2017

Autore D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave accordo commerciale (UE) | accordo di libero scambio | Asia-Oceania | commercializzazione | commercio | commercio internazionale | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | esportazione (UE) | FINANZE | garanzia degli investimenti | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | importazione (UE) | investimenti e finanziamenti | politica commerciale | politica commerciale comune | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | statistica commerciale | UNIONE EUROPEA | volume degli scambi

Riassunto L'accordo di libero scambio (ALS) tra l'UE e la Corea del Sud, applicato da luglio 2011, è entrato in vigore nel dicembre 2015. L'accordo ha fornito un forte impulso agli scambi commerciali tra l'UE e la Corea. A maggio 2017 il Parlamento europeo approverà una relazione sui cinque anni di attuazione dell'ALS.

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

[South Korea's presidential election: Potential for a new EU role in the Korean Peninsula](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 08-05-2017

Autore D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave Asia-Oceania | candidato | Corea del Nord | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | ECONOMIA | elezioni presidenziali | etica imprenditoriale | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | IMPRESA E CONCORRENZA | moralità della vita politica | organizzazione aziendale | politica estera | procedura elettorale e voto | relazioni dell'Unione europea | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza internazionale | sicurezza regionale | situazione economica | situazione economica | situazione politica | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto South Korea has been shaken by a succession of corruption scandals involving politicians, judges, senior officials, businessmen and even academics. Impeachment of the country's first female president, the conservative Park Guen-hye, was confirmed by the Constitutional Court, and snap Presidential elections take place on 9 May 2017. Moon Jae-in, a liberal politician and a leading Minjoo (Democratic Party) personality, leads the polls and is the prospective next President of South Korea. Whoever will run the country is expected to launch an era of political and constitutional reform, as well as reducing the power of the chaebol, business conglomerates which enjoy outsize influence and impunity. Moon and the Minjoo are critical of deployment of the US-developed anti-missile shield, Terminal High-Altitude Area Defense (THAAD). A new direction to relations with North Korea is also expected, with a shift from military deterrence to an engagement attitude. This new course could favour stability in the region, paving the way for a new role for the European Union, which could offer its experience in dialogue and integration to engage in a possible future denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Nuclear Proliferation in North East Asia](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 23-03-2017

Autore esterno Benjamin HAUTECOUVERTURE (Fondation pour la Recherche Strategique - FRS, Paris, France)

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave America | arma nucleare | Asia-Oceania | Cina | composizione delle controversie | cooperazione militare | Corea del Nord | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | difesa | ENERGIA | esperimento nucleare | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | industria nucleare ed elettrica | missile balistico | non proliferazione di armi nucleari | politica degli armamenti | politica di cooperazione | politica estera | politica internazionale | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ruolo internazionale dell'UE | sanzione internazionale | sicurezza internazionale | sicurezza regionale | Stati Uniti | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The nuclear dimension of the crisis in the Korean peninsula has been compounded since the end of the Cold war, particularly since the North Korean regime announced its withdrawal from the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in January 2003. The nuclear and ballistic programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) have dangerously improved since the beginning of the decade and seem to have accelerated since 2014 in spite of the continuous strengthening of the international sanctions regime against Pyongyang's Weapons of Mass Destruction programmes.

Accordingly, tensions have risen dramatically in the Korean peninsula. In the current context, the resumption of the six-party talks – deadlocked since the spring of 2007 – remains very hypothetical. It is clearly dependent on a change of attitude on Pyongyang's part, something hardly predictable. Even if 'strategic patience' towards North Korea has been challenged for some time, it may be that there is no better alternative to this policy. Comprehensively conceived, it should be understood as a strong policy of containment of the North Korean nuclear crisis in order to make possible the return of Pyongyang to negotiations. As a subsidiary issue, it could be asked whether the EU could play a renewed role as regards to nuclear and ballistic proliferation in North East Asia.

Studio [EN](#)

Republic of Korea: Impact of the Leadership Crisis and Security Threats on the Economy

Tipo di pubblicazione Analisi approfondita

Data 25-11-2016

Autore SAARELA Anna

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Commercio internazionale

Parole chiave accordo commerciale (UE) | accordo di cooperazione (UE) | America | Asia-Oceania | Capo di Stato | Cina | commercio internazionale | cooperazione militare | Corea del Nord | Corea del Sud | corruzione | costruzione europea | diritti e libertà | diritti umani | DIRITTO | diritto penale | ECONOMIA | ENERGIA | FINANZE | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | Giappone | industria nucleare ed elettrica | investimenti e finanziamenti | investimento | monocalamismo | Nazioni Unite | OCSE | ONU | Organizzazione mondiale del commercio | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | Parlamento | partiti politici | partito politico | politica commerciale | politica di cooperazione | politica estera | politica nucleare | quadro politico | relazione commerciale | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | sicurezza internazionale | sicurezza regionale | situazione economica | situazione politica | Stati Uniti | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto After decades of authoritarian military rule, South Korea — an East Asian nation on the southern half of the Korean Peninsula — has opened up politically. The current president, Park Guen-hye, faces a range of domestic problems. Recently, a corruption scandal triggered widespread protests and caused her approval ratings to plummet. The US continues to be an important ally in both economic and political terms, particularly in light of deteriorating relations with North Korea, whose nuclear programme has accelerated in 2016. Economically, South Korea, one of the world's most rapidly aging societies, faces major challenges despite its strong growth and export record. Measures are needed to tackle low employment among women and young people and to support the elderly as well as to promote social inclusion. The large proportion of irregular workers on the labour market accounts for the big wage gap and high relative poverty rate. Economic restructuring in China, South Korea's biggest trading partner, also has a spill-over effect. In July 2016, trade between the EU and South Korea was fully liberalised, apart from certain agricultural products, under the ambitious 'second generation' free trade agreement (FTA) signed in 2011. The FTA has benefited both sides. It does not contain an investment chapter and could be revised to incorporate one. However, public concerns in both South Korea and the EU would first have to be addressed.

Analisi approfondita [EN](#)

New sanctions against North Korea: The challenges of implementation and China

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 05-07-2016

Autore GRIEGER Gisela

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave America | arma nucleare | Asia-Oceania | Cina | commercio internazionale | Corea del Nord | Corea del Sud | difesa | ENERGIA | esperimento nucleare | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | Giappone | industria nucleare ed elettrica | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | manovre militari | politica internazionale | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | restrizione agli scambi | risoluzione ONU | sanzione internazionale | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | servizio europeo per l'azione esterna | Stati Uniti | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto In January 2016, North Korea conducted its fourth nuclear test, exposing the inability of UN sanctions to prevent the reclusive regime from gradually enhancing its ballistic missile capabilities and miniaturising a nuclear warhead. Despite China's past principled reluctance to agree to UN economic sanctions against its military ally, and its selective implementation of the previous sanctions scheme, which has been widely perceived as the major cause of its ineffectiveness, in March 2016 China endorsed UN Security Council resolution 2270(2016). The latter expands significantly the scope of previous sanctions against North Korea. China's frustration at its lack of leverage over North Korea to prevent it from further escalating regional tensions, combined with the response from Japan, South Korea and the United States, has compelled it to endorse tougher sanctions against North Korea as a means of bringing it back to the negotiation table. However, China has emphasised that stiffer sanctions alone will not be a panacea for the Korean Peninsula's denuclearisation. China plays a vital role in ensuring a meaningful impact of the newly adopted sanctions, given its intense economic relations with North Korea. A consensus between China and the USA on a common approach to North Korea which accommodates their conflicting geostrategic interests would be crucial for engaging North Korea. But given the latter's staunch insistence on its status as a nuclear-armed state, prospects are grim for a resumption of the stalled Six Party Talks to replicate – under much more complex circumstances – what was achieved with Iran in 2015.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 21-06-2016

Autore IOANNIDES Isabelle

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

Settore di intervento Commercio internazionale | Governance globale | Mercato interno e Unione doganale | Problemi economici e monetari | Recepimento e attuazione del diritto | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Parole chiave accordo commerciale (UE) | accordo di associazione (UE) | accordo di libero scambio | Africa | America | analisi economica | Asia-Oceania | Colombia | commercio internazionale | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | DIRITTO | diritto penale | ECONOMIA | Europa | evasione fiscale | FINANZE | fiscalità | frode fiscale | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | istituti finanziari e di credito | libera circolazione dei capitali | Messico | Perù | politica commerciale | politica commerciale comune | riciclaggio di denaro | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | Serbia | servizi finanziari | studio d'impatto | Sud Africa | trasferimento di capitali | UNIONE EUROPEA

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

Studio [EN](#)

[North Korea: Seventh Party Congress Enshrines Nuclear Ambitions but Says Little about Economic Reform](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Analisi approfondita

Data 02-06-2016

Autore BENDINI Roberto

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Diritti dell'uomo | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave America | arma nucleare | Asia-Oceania | Capo di Stato | Cina | congresso di partito | Corea del Nord | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | difesa | ECONOMIA | ENERGIA | esercito | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | industria nucleare ed elettrica | partito comunista | partito politico | politica di difesa | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | politica internazionale | politica nucleare | quadro politico | regime autoritario | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | riforma economica | sanzione internazionale | situazione economica | situazione economica | Stati Uniti | struttura economica | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto The Korean Workers' Party (KWP) held its Seventh Congress, the first since 1980, from 6 to 9 May 2016. In theory, the Congress is the highest deliberative body of the only governing party of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). The Congress yielded relatively modest results, with no real breakthrough, apart from establishing the 'defensive' nuclear deterrence concept. Kim Jong-un's position as North Korea's supreme leader was fully formalised and now seems to be stronger than ever. The Party is likely to gain further power at the expense of the military. Nuclear deterrence is now firmly enshrined in the Party's statutes as well as the country's constitution. Pyongyang has made clear that no nuclear deal is possible unless the US and its allies accept North Korea as a 'nuclear state'. Despite its propaganda announcements, North Korea is not ready to modernise its sclerotic economy. While some cautious developments cannot be ruled out, the regime's open criticism of the Chinese economic model suggest that any reforms would be limited and very probably inconclusive.

Analisi approfondita [EN](#)

South Korea ahead of legislative elections

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 07-04-2016

Autore D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave arma nucleare | Asia-Oceania | Corea del Nord | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | difesa | ECONOMIA | elezioni politiche | ENERGIA | esperimento nucleare | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | industria nucleare ed elettrica | monocameralismo | Parlamento | politica estera | politica internazionale | procedura elettorale e voto | relazioni dell'Unione europea | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sanzione economica | sicurezza internazionale | sicurezza internazionale | situazione economica | situazione economica | situazione politica | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto On 13 April 2016 the 300-member National Assembly will be renewed. Following January's nuclear test by North Korea, South Korea is experiencing high tension with its neighbour, which adds to political instability, a slowing economy, rising social inequality and concerns about freedoms.

In sintesi [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "Trade and Economic Relations with Asia"

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 07-03-2016

Autore esterno Alessia AMIGHINI, Elisa BORGHI, Rodolfo HELG and Lucia TAJOLI

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Commercio internazionale | Industria | Mercato interno e Unione doganale

Parole chiave accordo commerciale (UE) | analisi economica | ASEAN | Asia-Oceania | attività economica | Australia | Cina | commercio | commercio estero | commercio internazionale | commercio internazionale | conseguenza economica | cooperazione economica Asia-Pacifico | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | ECONOMIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | Giappone | India | Nuova Zelanda | Organizzazione mondiale del commercio | organizzazioni extraeuropee | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | politica commerciale | politica commerciale comune | politica internazionale | relazione commerciale | relazioni bilaterali | relazioni economiche | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | scambio commerciale | Singapore | situazione economica | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto This publication consists of the proceedings and of three studies which were presented during the workshop on trade and economic relations with Asia:

- Asia as a new global engine: foreign trade and regional cooperation ;
- EU external trade strategy vis-à-vis Asia ;
- Implementation of the EU-Republic of Korea FTA.

Studio [EN](#)

International Agreements - Review and Monitoring Clauses: A Rolling Check-List

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 11-12-2015

Autore HUBER Stephan | REMAC Milan

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Commercio internazionale | Diritto internazionale privato e cooperazione giudiziaria in materia civile | Diritto internazionale pubblico | Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici | Recepimento e attuazione del diritto | Valutazione del diritto e delle politiche nella pratica

Parole chiave accordo (UE) | accordo multilaterale | Africa | America | Asia-Oceania | Australia | Brasile | Canada | Cile | Cina | competenza del PE | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | Giappone | India | Israele | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | Messico | Nuova Zelanda | paesi membri dell'EFTA | politica internazionale | relazione interistituzionale (UE) | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ruolo internazionale dell'UE | Russia | Stati Uniti | Sud Africa | Turchia | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto This study provides an implementation monitoring tool which allows for a systematic overview of review and monitoring clauses, sunset clauses as well as management and implementation clauses that are included in international agreements concluded between the EU and third countries. As an implementation monitoring tool, this study intends to provide a systematic overview of review and monitoring clauses, sunset clauses as well as management and implementation clauses present in international agreements which are concluded between the EU and third countries. While the review and monitoring clauses refer to the process of assessing the implementation of international agreements, the sunset clauses refer to the duration of international agreements. The management and implementation clauses describe the composition of the body in charge of supervising the management of the agreement and eventually define special procedures for the management or implementation of the agreements.

Studio [EN](#)

TTIP: Motor Vehicles - Study in Focus

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 16-11-2015

Autore MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Commercio internazionale | Diritto contrattuale, diritto commerciale e diritto societario | Diritto di proprietà intellettuale | Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici | Governance globale | Mercato interno e Unione doganale | Pianificazione preventiva | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave accordo commerciale (UE) | AMBIENTE | America | Asia-Oceania | automobile | Canada | commercio internazionale | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | INDUSTRIA | industria automobilistica | industria meccanica | liberalizzazione degli scambi | negoziato di accordi (UE) | norma ambientale | norma di sicurezza | omologazione | ostacolo non tariffario | politica dell'ambiente | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | Stati Uniti | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | trasporti terrestri | TRASPORTO | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The study TTIP: Motor Vehicles analyses the main challenges and opportunities concerning trade with motor vehicles and parts which should be considered during the negotiation between the EU and the US. The first part offers an overview of the effects of two recently concluded free trade agreements (FTA), the EU-Korea FTA and the FTA with Canada. In the second part the focus turns to the EU-US trade barriers and the potential for regulatory cooperation in the automotive industry. This is a short overview of this study.
Link to the original document:
[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2015/542234/IPOL_STU\(2015\)542234_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2015/542234/IPOL_STU(2015)542234_EN.pdf)

In sintesi [EN](#)

International Climate Negotiations – On the Road to Paris – Issues at Stake in View of COP 21

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 16-11-2015

Autore esterno Lorenz Moosmann, Katja Pazdernik, Andrea Prutsch and Klaus Radunsky

Settore di intervento Ambiente | Pianificazione preventiva

Parole chiave AMBIENTE | America | Asia-Oceania | Brasile | Canada | Cina | Convenzione quadro delle Nazioni Unite sui cambiamenti climatici | Corea del Sud | ECONOMIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | Giappone | Gruppo dei 77 | India | Indonesia | negoziato internazionale | organizzazione non governativa | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | organizzazioni non governative | paese meno sviluppato | politica dell'ambiente | politica in materia di cambiamenti climatici | politica internazionale | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | riunione internazionale | Russia | situazione economica | Stati Uniti

Riassunto This study presents a brief history of the climate negotiations, with a focus on the preparations for a legally binding agreement, to be finalised at the climate change conference in Paris in December 2015. The positions of the main Parties, negotiating groups and other stakeholders are highlighted, as well as the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) submitted during 2015.
The study was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI).

Studio [EN](#)

Sintesi [DE](#)

TTIP Services - Study in Focus

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 16-11-2015

Autore MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Commercio internazionale | Diritto contrattuale, diritto commerciale e diritto societario | Diritto di proprietà intellettuale | Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici | Governance globale | Mercato interno e Unione doganale | Pianificazione preventiva | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave accordo commerciale (UE) | America | Asia-Oceania | Canada | commercializzazione | commercio elettronico | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | ECONOMIA | FINANZE | garanzia degli investimenti | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | informatica e trattamento dei dati | informazione ed elaborazione dell'informazione | investimenti e finanziamenti | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | libera prestazione di servizi | negoziato di accordi (UE) | occupazione | OCCUPAZIONE E LAVORO | potere esecutivo e amministrazione pubblica | protezione dei dati | riconoscimento delle qualifiche professionali | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | servizio pubblico | settore terziario | Stati Uniti | struttura economica | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

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

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

In sintesi [EN](#)

TTIP Textiles and Labelling - Study in Focus

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 16-11-2015

Autore MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Commercio internazionale | Diritto contrattuale, diritto commerciale e diritto societario | Diritto di proprietà intellettuale | Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici | Governance globale | Mercato interno e Unione doganale | Pianificazione preventiva | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave accordo commerciale (UE) | accordo di libero scambio | America | Asia-Oceania | Canada | commercializzazione | commercio internazionale | consumo | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | etichettatura | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | INDUSTRIA | industria del cuoio e dei prodotti tessili | industria tessile | negoziato di accordi (UE) | ostacolo non tariffario | prodotto originario | protezione del consumatore | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | Stati Uniti | UNIONE EUROPEA

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

Link to the original document:

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

In sintesi [EN](#)

TTIP: Engineering, Including Machinery - Study in Focus

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 16-11-2015

Autore MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Commercio internazionale | Diritto contrattuale, diritto commerciale e diritto societario | Diritto di proprietà intellettuale | Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici | Governance globale | Mercato interno e Unione doganale | Pianificazione preventiva | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave accesso al mercato | accordo commerciale (UE) | America | Asia-Oceania | Canada | commercio internazionale | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | diritto dell'Unione europea | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | INDUSTRIA | industria meccanica | industria meccanica | liberalizzazione degli scambi | macchina | negoziato di accordi (UE) | normalizzazione | ostacolo tecnico | politica commerciale | principio di reciproco riconoscimento | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | Singapore | Stati Uniti | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | UNIONE EUROPEA

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

Link to the original document:

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

In sintesi [EN](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 16-11-2015

Autore MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Commercio internazionale | Diritto contrattuale, diritto commerciale e diritto societario | Diritto di proprietà intellettuale | Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici | Governance globale | Mercato interno e Unione doganale | Pianificazione preventiva | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave accordo commerciale (UE) | accordo di libero scambio | America | Asia-Oceania | Canada | commercio internazionale | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | diritto dell'Unione europea | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | negoziato di accordi (UE) | normalizzazione | ostacolo tecnico | principio di reciproco riconoscimento | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | Singapore | Stati Uniti | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | UNIONE EUROPEA

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

Link to the original document:

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

In sintesi [EN](#)

South Korea as a global actor: The emergence of a middle-ranking power?

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 18-09-2015

Autore D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave aiuto allo sviluppo | AMBIENTE | Asia-Oceania | Banca mondiale | cooperazione internazionale | Corea del Sud | difesa | ECONOMIA | ENERGIA | esercito | Fondo monetario internazionale | forza multinazionale | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | Nazioni Unite | OCSE | ONU | organizzazione internazionale | Organizzazione mondiale del commercio | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | politica dell'ambiente | politica di cooperazione | politica economica | politica energetica | politica energetica | politica estera | politica in materia di cambiamenti climatici | politica internazionale | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza internazionale | situazione economica | situazione economica | sviluppo sostenibile

Riassunto Although relatively recent, South Korea's engagement in the activities of the main international political and economic governance institutions has helped to forge and enhance the country's profile as a more influential player in global affairs.

In sintesi [EN](#)

TTIP: Challenges and Opportunities in the Area of Customs and Trade Facilities

Tipo di pubblicazione Analisi approfondita

Data 31-08-2015

Autore BENDINI Roberto | MACIEJEWSKI Mariusz

Settore di intervento Mercato interno e Unione doganale | Protezione dei consumatori

Parole chiave accordo di libero scambio | America | Asia-Oceania | Canada | commercio | commercio internazionale | competenza del PE | consumo | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | impatto delle tecnologie dell'informazione | informatica e trattamento dei dati | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | negoziato di accordi (UE) | ostacolo tariffario | ostacolo tecnico | politica commerciale | politica tariffaria | promozione degli scambi | protezione del consumatore | regime doganale dell'UE | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | sicurezza d'approvvigionamento | Stati Uniti | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The trade costs associated with customs and other border controls become more important as tariff barriers are reduced. The EU is in the process of further modernisation of its customs code. It also needs to work with the EU's trading partners to facilitate trade while protecting consumer interests and the security of the international supply chain. The negotiations on TTIP offer a means of building on existing agreements to further this aim. This paper is about how to make customs more efficient. Others in this series of eight, prepared by Policy Department A for the IMCO Committee, cover the substantive issues in technical barriers to trade, services, procurement and the sectors of textiles and clothing, motor vehicles and machinery sectors. A further paper covers the horizontal issues in regulatory cooperation.

Analisi approfondita [EN](#)

Japan: Foreign and Security Policy at a Crossroads

Tipo di pubblicazione Analisi approfondita

Data 26-08-2015

Autore BENDINI Roberto

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Governance globale | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave America | Asia-Oceania | capo di governo | Cina | contenzioso territoriale | cooperazione militare | Corea del Nord | Corea del Sud | difesa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | Giappone | politica del governo | politica di cooperazione | politica di difesa | politica estera | potere esecutivo e amministrazione pubblica | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | riforma politica | sicurezza internazionale | sicurezza regionale | Stati Uniti | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

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

Analisi approfondita [EN](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione **Analisi approfondita**

Data **09-07-2015**

Autore **VII LUP Elina**

Settore di intervento **Affari esteri | Commercio internazionale | Democrazia UE | Diritti dell'uomo | Governance globale | Sviluppo e aiuti umanitari**

Parole chiave **accordo commerciale (UE) | Africa | Africa del Nord | America | America latina | amministrazione e remunerazione del personale | analisi economica | Armenia | Asia-Oceania | Canada | Cina | commercio internazionale | condizione della donna | conseguenza economica | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | diritti e libertà | diritti umani | DIRITTO | diritto internazionale | diritto internazionale del lavoro | ECONOMIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | Georgia | Giordania | globalizzazione | impatto sociale | India | lavoro femminile | liberalizzazione degli scambi | Moldova | occupazione | OCCUPAZIONE E LAVORO | Organizzazione mondiale del commercio | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | paese in via di sviluppo | paesi membri del CCG | paesi membri dell'ASEAN | parità retributiva | partecipazione delle donne | politica commerciale | politica commerciale comune | politica economica | quadro sociale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | situazione economica | sviluppo sostenibile | Ucraina | uguaglianza di genere | UNIONE EUROPEA | vita sociale**

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

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

The Transatlantic Trade and investment Partnership (TTIP): Challenges and Opportunities for the Internal Market and Consumer Protection in the Area of Motor Vehicles

Tipo di pubblicazione **Studio**

Data **07-07-2015**

Autore esterno **IW Köln**

Settore di intervento **Ambiente | Industria | Mercato interno e Unione doganale**

Parole chiave **accesso al mercato | accordo di libero scambio | America | Asia-Oceania | Canada | commercio internazionale | competitività | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | diritto dell'Unione europea | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | IMPRESA E CONCORRENZA | INDUSTRIA | industria automobilistica | industria meccanica | liberalizzazione degli scambi | negoziato di accordi (UE) | normalizzazione | organizzazione aziendale | ostacolo non tariffario | politica commerciale | politica commerciale comune | politica tariffaria | politica tariffaria | principio di reciproco riconoscimento | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | proprietà intellettuale | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | Stati Uniti | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | UNIONE EUROPEA**

Riassunto **The expected effects of TTIP on the European automotive industry will be significant, but depend strongly on the scope of trade liberalisation. In the field of motor vehicles TTIP should go far beyond the degree of trade liberalization reached in previous trade agreements between the EU and other countries. Tariffs should be eliminated and also non-tariff barriers (NTBs) reduced. Regulatory cooperation to reduce NTBs is promising particularly in the automotive industry. Beside harmonisation, international standards and cooperation on new technologies, another promising approach is mutually recognition of aspects of regulation based on sound evidence of the equivalence of outcomes. However, the challenge is twofold: identifying unnecessarily trade distorting NTBs while at the same time respecting EU regulatory sovereignty, democratic legitimacy, and the high level of EU standards in passenger and environmental safety.**

Studio [EN](#)

[Cyber diplomacy: EU dialogue with third countries](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 29-06-2015

Autore PAWLAK Patryk

Settore di intervento Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave America | Asia-Oceania | Cina | comunicazione | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | criminalità informatica | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | Giappone | India | informatica e trattamento dei dati | informazione ed elaborazione dell'informazione | Internet | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | lotta contro la criminalità | protezione dei dati | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ruolo internazionale dell'UE | sicurezza internazionale | sicurezza internazionale | Stati Uniti | UNIONE EUROPEA | vita sociale

Riassunto The current global debates about the role of governments in internet governance and the application of international law in cyberspace will have significant impact on the future of the internet. With a view to shaping their outcome, the EU is focusing on a number of priority areas: protecting the digital economy, reducing cybercrime, enhancing international stability, protecting the free and open internet, and capacity-building in third countries.

The need for closer engagement with key international partners, as a way towards promoting the EU's political, economic and strategic interests was recognised in the EU Cybersecurity Strategy of 2013, and the Council Conclusions on Cyber Diplomacy adopted in February 2015. The EU is pursuing this objective through cyber dialogues with China, India, Japan, South Korea and the United States, as well as other consultation venues where cyber issues are among the agenda items.

With internet and new communications technologies becoming an integral component of everyday life, the European Parliament plays a crucial role in ensuring that internet and digital technologies strengthen, rather than undermine, human development. It can do so through legislation and agenda-setting, parliamentary diplomacy and capacity building, awareness raising and its budgetary powers.

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

[The Increasing Role of the EU's Culture, Education and Science Diplomacy in Asia](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Analisi approfondita

Data 24-06-2015

Autore VANDEWALLE Laurence

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Cultura | Istruzione | Politica di ricerca | Valore aggiunto europeo

Parole chiave accordo di cooperazione (UE) | Asia-Oceania | Cina | cooperazione culturale | cooperazione educativa | cooperazione scientifica | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | delegazione dell'Unione | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | Giappone | India | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | istruzione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | politica di cooperazione | politica internazionale | programma dell'UE | promozione dell'idea europea | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | relazione culturale | relazioni diplomatiche | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | scambio scolastico | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto During the last decades, technological changes and globalisation have altered international relations. Just as the growth of telecommunications and transport technologies has facilitated the rapid dissemination of information and the global movement of people, traditional diplomacy has gradually grown to incorporate new methods, in which people-to-people contacts, networks and non-state actors play an influential role. The EU engages in cultural, education and scientific cooperation activities with most Asian countries, and particularly with China, India, Japan and South Korea. Yet despite the diverse outreach efforts of the EU Delegations across Asia, and despite the increasing number of Asian students coming to study and research in Europe, knowledge of the EU remains scant in Asia.

[Analisi approfondita](#) [EN](#)

[TTIP: Opportunities and Challenges in the Area of Technical Barriers to Trade, Including Standards](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 15-06-2015

Autore esterno Jacques PELKMANS

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Commercio internazionale | Democrazia UE, diritto istituzionale e parlamentare | Diritto contrattuale, diritto commerciale e diritto societario | Diritto di proprietà intellettuale | Diritto UE: sistema e atti giuridici | Governance globale | Industria | Mercato interno e Unione doganale | Politica di ricerca | Protezione dei consumatori | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia | Trasporti

Parole chiave accordo di libero scambio | America | Asia-Oceania | commercio internazionale | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | diritto dell'Unione europea | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | negoziato di accordi (UE) | normalizzazione | ostacolo tecnico | principio di reciproco riconoscimento | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | Singapore | Stati Uniti | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The study explores the possibilities for reducing the costs of technical barriers to trade (TBTs) between the US and the EU, found in standardisation, technical regulations and/or conformity assessment procedures and acceptance of their results. This is important for many industrial sectors but also horizontally as TBTs generally. The EU proposal is ambitious, but without a US text, feasibility is hard to assess, given that the two systems differ considerably. A preliminary attempt to construct the US demands and some partial solutions for TTIP are discussed. The 'living agreement' is critical for an effective TBT chapter and needs to be given time, as long as it is driven by an agreed ambitious objective of reducing TBTs as much as possible.

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

[Protectionism in the G20 \(2015\)](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 09-03-2015

Autore BARONE Barbara | BENDINI Roberto

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Commercio internazionale | Mercato interno e Unione doganale

Parole chiave Africa | America | Arabia Saudita | Argentina | Asia-Oceania | Australia | Brasile | Canada | Cina | commercio internazionale | Corea del Sud | ECONOMIA | Europa | Francia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | Germania | Giappone | India | Indonesia | Italia | liberalizzazione degli scambi | Messico | organizzazione mondiale | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | politica commerciale | politica commerciale comune | politica economica | protezionismo | Regno Unito | Russia | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | Stati Uniti | Sud Africa | Turchia

Studio [EN](#)

[Workshop on Building Blocks of the Ubiquitous Digital Single Market](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 03-02-2015

Autore esterno Nick Sohnemann (FutureCandy, Germany), Christoph Pennings (iDate, France), Edwin Maaskant (Gartner Consulting, USA), Robert D. Atkinson (Information Technology & Innovation Foundation - ITIF, USA), Kim Soung Hie (KAIST Graduate School of IT & Media Management, South Korea), Silver Tammik (Economic Affairs at the Permanent Representation of Estonia to the EU, Belgium), Anne Fleur van Veenstra (TNO Strategy & Policy, Netherlands), J. Scott Marcus (Wissenschaftliches Institut für Infrastruktur und Kommunikationsdienste, Germany) and Andreas Mitrikas (European Union Agency for Network and Information Security - ENISA, Belgium)

Settore di intervento Mercato interno e Unione doganale | Protezione dei consumatori | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave amministrazione elettronica | Asia-Oceania | commercializzazione | commercio elettronico | comunicazione | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | crescita economica | criminalità informatica | ECONOMIA | Estonia | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | impatto delle tecnologie dell'informazione | informatica e trattamento dei dati | Internet | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | mercato unico | politica delle telecomunicazioni | potere esecutivo e amministrazione pubblica | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | rete di trasmissione | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | situazione economica | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | trasformazione tecnologica | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto Digital technologies enable new disruptive business models and fundamentally improved e-government solutions. They can transform the Digital Single Market into the main engine of growth and job creation. The workshop aims at giving an overview of most advanced market and technological trends built on mobile connectivity and cloud computing. It points at Estonia and South Korea as leading jurisdictions that made the most of digital technologies both in private and public sectors. It examines net neutrality and cybersecurity as upcoming political and regulatory challenges.

Studio [EN](#)

[Overview of South Korea's political landscape](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 16-01-2015

Autore COSTANTINI Lorenzo

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave accordo commerciale (UE) | Asia-Oceania | Capo di Stato | condizione della donna | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | democrazia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | monocalamismo | Parlamento | partiti politici | partito politico | quadro politico | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | regime presidenziale | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita sociale

Riassunto Since the full democratisation of the country, with the launch of free and fair elections and the reinstatement of a functioning parliament at the end of the 1980s, South Korea's political scene has been dominated largely by two main parties, although their names and composition have repeatedly changed. At the end of 2012, Park Geun-hye, a popular figure from the ruling conservative party, was elected the first woman president in the history of the country.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[South Korea's international integration](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 16-01-2015

Autore COSTANTINI Lorenzo

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave ASEAN | Asia-Oceania | Banca asiatica di sviluppo | commercio internazionale | Corea del Sud | crescita economica | ECONOMIA | FINANZE | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | incontro al vertice | industria dell'informatica | informatica e trattamento dei dati | infrastruttura dei trasporti | investimenti e finanziamenti | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | mantenimento della pace | organizzazioni extraeuropee | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | paesi membri dell'APEC | politica dei trasporti | politica internazionale | progetto d'investimento | relazione commerciale | relazioni economiche | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | sicurezza internazionale | sicurezza internazionale | situazione economica | TRASPORTO

Riassunto South Korea is a dynamic participant in the activities of well-established regional organisations and fora in the Asia-Pacific region. The most relevant of these is the ASEAN Plus Three, with a project for a comprehensive economic partnership which could lead to the creation of a trading bloc encompassing half of the global market. The country's economic success is also fuelled by its popular culture spreading widely across Asia – a phenomenon known as the 'Korean wave'.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[Democratic People's Republic of Korea \(North Korea\): Kim Jong-un Softens his Punch](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione **Analisi approfondita**

Data **06-11-2014**

Autore **BANDONE Anete | BENDINI Roberto**

Settore di intervento **Diritti dell'uomo | Sicurezza e difesa | Sviluppo e aiuti umanitari**

Parole chiave **aiuti umanitari | aiuto all'estero | America | Asia-Oceania | Cina | Corea del Nord | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | diritti e libertà | diritti umani | DIRITTO | ECONOMIA | ENERGIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | industria nucleare ed elettrica | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | politica di cooperazione | politica estera | politica nucleare | relazioni dell'Unione europea | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza internazionale | situazione economica | situazione economica | situazione politica | Stati Uniti | struttura istituzionale | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica**

Riassunto Kim Jong-un became the third leader in North Korea's history, after succeeding his father Kim Jong-il, who died in December 2011. The succession took place smoothly and the new leader follows his predecessor's repressive political line and insists on the development of a nuclear and space programme in an effort to reinforce the country's international position and secure external aid. Pyongyang succeeded in both launching an intercontinental rocket in December 2012 and testing its third nuclear bomb in February 2013. This caused an international outcry and resulted in more UN sanctions against the DPRK regime. The situation was normalised after China imposed severe limitations to bilateral trade and financial transactions. Since last year North Korea has softened its tone, even launching a 'charm offensive' to appease its opponents. Two decades after the great famine that killed more than one million people, agricultural production hardly covers the population's nutritional needs. North Korea depends mainly on aid granted by China and some other donors for its survival. The country is also one of the most repressive in the world and holds a very poor human rights record.

[Analisi approfondita](#) [EN](#)

[Cyber defence in the EU: Preparing for cyber warfare?](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione **Briefing**

Data **29-10-2014**

Autore **CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina**

Settore di intervento **Sicurezza e difesa | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia**

Parole chiave **America | Asia-Oceania | attentato contro la sicurezza dello Stato | Cina | Corea del Nord | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | criminalità informatica | difesa | difesa strategica | DIRITTO | diritto penale | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | informatica e trattamento dei dati | informazione ed elaborazione dell'informazione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | malware | NATO | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | politica di sicurezza e di difesa comune | protezione dei dati | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | Russia | Stati Uniti | Stato membro UE | UNIONE EUROPEA | Vicino e Medio Oriente**

Riassunto In recent years, cyber attacks on a serious scale have become a matter of concern to states, due to the threat they can pose to national security, but also a potential foreign policy and military tool to be added to existing options in their arsenals.

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

[North Korea: Kim Jong-un's Great Purge](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione **Briefing**

Data **14-01-2014**

Autore **BENDINI Roberto**

Settore di intervento **Affari esteri | Democrazia UE**

Parole chiave **accentramento dei poteri | Asia-Oceania | Cina | comunicazione | controllo della comunicazione | Corea del Nord | Corea del Sud | DIRITTO | diritto penale | ECONOMIA | ENERGIA | esperimento nucleare | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | industria nucleare ed elettrica | isolazionismo | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | militarismo | pena di morte | quadro politico | regime autoritario | regime di partito unico | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | riforma economica | sicurezza internazionale | struttura economica | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica**

Riassunto While the news of the execution of Jang Song-taek, the second-most highly ranked leader in North Korea's regime, surprised many outside the country, the event is unlikely to presage dramatic changes within the country. Jang Song-taek was sentenced to death on 12 December 2013 after being arrested during a public debate of the North Korean Politburo. His purge follows a major reshuffling of the army, the reorganisation of the ruling party and the execution of Kim Jong-un's former fiancée and a group of popular artists.

Jang Song-taek was known to be very close to Beijing and an advocate of economic reforms inspired by Chinese models. With Jang's execution, Kim Jong-un has reasserted his leadership and sent a clear signal to his country's closest – perhaps only – ally, China.

It does not seem that the purge was intended to suppress internal opponents. The country is quiet, the armed forces have been weakened, and the execution of the only credible alternative to Kim Jong-un makes the perspective of a putsch extremely unlikely in the near future.

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

Proceedings of the Workshop on "Ubiquitous Digital Single Market"

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 14-06-2013

Autore esterno Giovanni Sartor (European University Institute of Florence), Yong Woo Lee (University of Seoul), Koji Ouchi (Mission of Japan to the European Union), Catherine Dickson (Mission of Canada to the European Union), Silver Tammik (Permanent Representation of Estonia to the EU), Nicola Westmore (G-Cloud), Henri Rauch (Kwaliteits Instituut Nederlandse Gemeenten), Mark Lange (Microsoft), Sameer Verma (SAP), Jakob Kucharczyk (CCIA Europa) and Jürgen Gren (DG CONNECT, European Commission)

Settore di intervento Mercato interno e Unione doganale | Politica di ricerca

Parole chiave America | amministrazione elettronica | Asia-Oceania | Canada | Corea del Sud | Estonia | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | Giappone | informatica e trattamento dei dati | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | memorizzazione dei dati | Paesi Bassi | partenariato pubblico-privato | potere esecutivo e amministrazione pubblica | Regno Unito | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto The last decade marked a move from electronic, through mobile to ubiquitous services, defined as intelligent services providing users with real-time access to collaboratively generated information, everywhere, at any time and on any device. The workshop presents leading examples of ubiquitous government services applied in South Korea, Japan, Canada, Estonia, the UK and the Netherlands, as well as ubiquitous market services, with the objective of considering how Europeans could benefit from ubiquitous government and market solutions.

Studio [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "The EU - Republic of Korea Free Trade Agreement: One Year After Its Entry Into Force"

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 11-01-2013

Autore esterno Stephen WOOLCOCK (London School of Economics, the UK) and Giulio SABATTI (European Parliament - for Part IV, Library Statistical Spotlight)

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Commercio internazionale

Parole chiave accordo bilaterale | accordo commerciale (UE) | accordo di libero scambio | armonizzazione delle norme | Asia-Oceania | commercio internazionale | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | FINANZE | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | investimenti e finanziamenti | investimento estero | liberalizzazione del mercato | ostacolo non tariffario | politica commerciale | politica commerciale comune | politica internazionale | politica tariffaria | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | riduzione tariffaria | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto Proceedings of the workshop on "The EU - Republic of Korea free trade agreement: One year after its entry into force", held on 16 October 2012, in Brussel.

Studio [EN](#)

The 2012 South Korean Presidential Election

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 07-01-2013

Autore BENDINI Roberto

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Democrazia UE

Parole chiave Asia-Oceania | campagna elettorale | composizione delle controversie | Corea del Nord | Corea del Sud | democratizzazione | disuguaglianza sociale | ECONOMIA | elezioni presidenziali | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | politica internazionale | potere esecutivo e amministrazione pubblica | procedura elettorale e voto | quadro sociale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | relazioni economiche | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza internazionale | sicurezza regionale | situazione economica | sviluppo economico | VITA POLITICA

Riassunto The two main candidates hailed from the two dominant political parties. 'Economic democratisation' and North Korea policy emerged as key issues. To what extent will Park curb the power of chaebols remains unclear. North Korea will present both a challenge and an opportunity to Park's presidency. Reconciliation, cooperation and peace in Northeast Asia are among Park's top priorities. Balancing between the US and China might pose a particular challenge. Voting patterns suggest that South Korea's familiar policies might be shaken up in the future.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Reproaches Follow North Korea's 'Successful' Launch of a Dysfunctional Satellite](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 07-01-2013

Autore BENDINI Roberto

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Democrazia UE | Politica di ricerca

Parole chiave Asia-Oceania | Cina | Consiglio di sicurezza dell'ONU | Corea del Nord | Corea del Sud | difesa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | Giappone | missile balistico | Nazioni Unite | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | politica internazionale | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | risoluzione ONU | satellite | tecnica spaziale | trasporti aerei e spaziali | TRASPORTO

Riassunto The launch followed an unsuccessful attempt to propel the same sort of satellite into orbit in April. Many foreign governments consider the exercise a test of the country's ability to launch long-range missiles. The country has gradually increased the range of its missiles. The UN has called on North Korea to suspend its ballistic missile system. North Korea's technology is mostly borrowed and largely outdated. The satellite launched into orbit appears to outside observers not to be functional... at least for now. Pyongyang may have felt political and social pressures - in addition to military ones - to launch the rocket. The UN Security Council and various countries condemned the move. Even China expressed 'regret'. This does not mean, however, that Pyongyang will be harshly punished by Beijing, its principal ally and trading partner. But the deeper worry abroad may be the possibility of a burgeoning Asian arms race.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU-Asia trade relations beyond China](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 09-10-2012

Autore SABBATI Giulio

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Commercio internazionale

Parole chiave analisi economica | Asia del Sud-Est | Asia-Oceania | commercio | commercio internazionale | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | ECONOMIA | FINANZE | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | Giappone | India | investimenti e finanziamenti | investimento all'estero | investimento estero | relazione commerciale | relazioni dell'Unione europea | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | scambio commerciale | scambio per gruppo di paesi | settore terziario | statistica economica | struttura economica | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto While the focus is often on China, the EU is also deepening trade relations with other Asian countries. This paper aims to show levels of trade between the EU and nine Asian countries – India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand and Vietnam. Taking EU, US and China in comparison, it looks at trade in both goods and services, to measure the importance of EU trade for those countries, and how important they are for the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU-South Korea: analysis of trade](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 09-10-2012

Autore SABBATI Giulio

Settore di intervento Commercio internazionale

Parole chiave analisi economica | appalto di servizi | Asia-Oceania | commercio | commercio internazionale | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | ECONOMIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | grande impresa | IMPRESA E CONCORRENZA | politica commerciale | relazione commerciale | relazioni dell'Unione europea | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | scambio commerciale | settore terziario | statistica economica | struttura economica | tipo d'impresa | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The EU-South Korea Free Trade Agreement (FTA) has been in force since 1 July 2011. One year on, it is timely to look at trade between the EU – the world's largest economy in terms of GDP – and South Korea – the world's 13th largest economy. This spotlight shows trade in goods between the EU and South Korea. It also looks at trade in services, which is much smaller. Finally, the data are tied into real enterprises, in terms of the largest Korean and EU companies.

Briefing [EN](#)

[An assessment of the EU-Korea free trade agreement](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 14-07-2010

Autore esterno LSE Enterprise Limited on behalf of the London School of Economics and Political Science and Consortium Partners

Settore di intervento Ambiente | Commercio internazionale | Diritto di proprietà intellettuale

Parole chiave accordo commerciale (UE) | accordo di libero scambio | AMBIENTE | Asia-Oceania | commercio internazionale | Corea del Sud | costruzione europea | ECONOMIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | impatto ambientale | impatto sociale | Organizzazione mondiale del commercio | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | politica dell'ambiente | politica economica | politica tariffaria | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | proprietà intellettuale | quadro sociale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | sviluppo sostenibile | tariffa doganale | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The free trade agreement negotiated between the EU and the Republic of Korea (EU-Korea FTA or the Agreement) is far-reaching. In terms of the scope of tariff liberalisation it goes beyond anything the EU has agreed in previous agreements. The coverage of services is also ambitious. In a range of other measures, such as the treatment of technical barriers to trade, protection of intellectual property rights including geographic indicators, as well as provisions on dispute settlement and sustainable development the Agreement breaks new ground. It therefore represents forward movement on trade at a time when multilateral negotiations in the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) continue to stagnate and international trade needs of promoting in the wake of the financial crises induced slow down.

Studio [EN](#)