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Ordina Mostra per data
Parole chiave "integralismo religioso"

71 Risultati(i)

Data di creazione : 19-04-2024

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

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 10-07-2023

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

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

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

Briefing [EN](#)

[The situation in Afghanistan: Essential benchmarks for EU engagement](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 17-09-2021

Autore IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave Afghanistan | aiuti umanitari | aiuto allo sviluppo | America | Asia-Oceania | cultura e religione | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | instaurazione della pace | integralismo religioso | mantenimento della pace | migrazione | migrazione | NATO | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | politica di cooperazione | profugo | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza internazionale | sicurezza regionale | Stati Uniti

Riassunto The departure of United States (US) and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) troops from Afghanistan marks the end of a 20-year military campaign that was launched in 2001 to eliminate the Taliban's ability to provide sanctuary for international terrorists, especially al-Qaeda, and stabilise the country with the help of a democratically elected government. However, as the last US soldier boarded a US military aeroplane on 31 August 2021, terrorists were firing rockets at Kabul airport, members of the democratically elected government, including the president, had either fled abroad or were in hiding, and the Taliban had taken back control of most of Afghanistan. On 7 September 2021, the Taliban announced an all-male caretaker government drawn entirely from the Taliban movement, contrary to earlier promises that the new government would be 'inclusive'. So far, no country has recognised the interim government. There have been reports of reprisals against security personnel, individuals with links to the previous administration and foreign forces, journalists and minorities, in particular. The rights to education and employment that women have enjoyed for the past 20 years are meanwhile being curtailed. In the meantime, the humanitarian situation in the country is increasingly desperate. The country relies extensively on foreign aid, most of which is currently suspended, while foreign assets have been frozen. Many Afghans have fled to neighbouring countries, joining the estimated 3-4 million Afghan refugees already living there, mainly in Iran and Pakistan. The EU has expressed concerns over the composition of the interim government, noting that an inclusive and representative government – which the interim government is not – is an essential benchmark for EU engagement. The EU has made available large amounts of humanitarian and development aid and is hoping to establish a diplomatic presence on the ground in Kabul. The EU is also planning to set up a regional platform for cooperation with Afghanistan's neighbours on issues including population flows from Afghanistan, terrorism, organised crime and drugs. This Briefing expands and updates an 'At a glance' note published on 2 September 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU efforts on counter-terrorism - Capacity-building in third countries](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 19-12-2017

Autore IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sicurezza e difesa | Sviluppo e aiuti umanitari

Parole chiave Africa | Africa del Nord | Asia-Oceania | assistenza preadesione | Balcani occidentali | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | difesa | esercito | finanze dell'Unione europea | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | integralismo religioso | paesi terzi | politica commerciale | politica di cooperazione | propaganda politica | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ripartizione del finanziamento dell'UE | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | sicurezza europea | sicurezza internazionale | terrorismo | traffico illecito | UNIONE EUROPEA | Vicino e Medio Oriente | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto In the European Union (EU), responsibility for counter-terrorism lies primarily with Member States. However, the role of the EU itself in counter-terrorism has grown significantly in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks that have hit Europe in the post-'9/11' era. The cross-border aspects of the terrorist threat call for a coordinated EU approach. Moreover, the assumption that there is a connection between development and stability, as well as internal and external security, has come to shape the EU's actions beyond its own borders. In the context of terrorism, the EU has an extensive toolkit of human and financial resources that support third countries in managing or mitigating terrorist threats. A key element of EU action is capacity-building in partner countries, to ensure local ownership, a sustainable assistance model and the full use of local expertise for challenges that are geographically distinct. The EU's external capacity-building efforts in counter-terrorism include security sector reform (SSR)-associated measures, such as strengthening the rule of law, improving the governance of security providers, improving border management, reforming the armed forces, and training law enforcement actors. As part of the EU's multifaceted assistance, efforts to curb terrorist funding and improve strategic communications to counter radicalisation and violent extremism complement SSR-related activities. Soft-power projects funded through the Commission's different funding instruments, coupled with both military and civilian common security and defence policy missions provide the framework through which the EU tries to address both the root causes and the symptoms of terrorism and radicalisation.

[Briefing EN](#)

Multimedia [EU efforts on counter-terrorism - Capacity-building in third countries](#)

[Saudi Arabia in the Western Balkans](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 17-11-2017

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Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave aiuto ai meno abbienti | Arabia Saudita | Asia-Oceania | Balcani occidentali | Bosnia-Erzegovina | commercio di armi | cultura e religione | difesa | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | insegnamento | integralismo religioso | islam | istituzione religiosa | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | politica commerciale | politica commerciale | politica estera | protezione sociale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | scuola confessionale | Serbia | sicurezza internazionale | terrorismo | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto The Gulf States, along with other external players, have raised their profile in the Western Balkans in recent years. While most have set out on an economic quest, Saudi Arabia is considered to have a more ideological approach, seeking a strong role among the region's Muslims. In the 1990s Bosnian war, it provided significant aid for the Muslim cause and has stayed in the region to expand its influence, introducing stricter interpretations of Islam that are gradually taking root there.

[In sintesi EN](#)

[Countering Terrorist Narratives](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 15-11-2017

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Settore di intervento Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave campagna di sensibilizzazione | comunicazione | cooperazione di polizia | cooperazione UE-NATO | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | IMPRESA E CONCORRENZA | impresa multinazionale | integralismo religioso | Internet | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | NATO | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | paesi terzi | politica di cooperazione | propaganda politica | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | terrorismo | tipo d'impresa | trasmissione dei dati | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, provides an overview of current approaches to countering terrorist narratives. The first and second sections outline the different responses developed at the global and European Union levels. The third section presents an analysis of four different approaches to responding to terrorist narratives: disruption of propaganda distribution, redirect method, campaign and message design, and government communications and synchronisation of message and action. The final section offers a number of policy recommendations, highlighting five interrelated 'lines of effort' essential to maximising the efficiency and effectiveness of counter-terrorism and countering violent extremism strategic communication.

[Studio EN](#)

The financing of the 'Islamic State' in Iraq and Syria (ISIS)

Tipo di pubblicazione Analisi approfondita

Data 11-09-2017

Autore esterno Agnès LEVALLOIS, Associate researcher, FRS, France; Jean-Claude COUSSERAN, Associate researcher, FRS, France; Cartographical support: Lionel KERRELLO, Owner, Geo4I, France

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

Parole chiave approvvigionamento di armi | Asia-Oceania | cooperazione internazionale | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | difesa | ENERGIA | FINANZE | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | industria petrolifera | integralismo religioso | investimenti e finanziamenti | Iraq | libera circolazione dei capitali | misura restrittiva dell'UE | politica commerciale | politica di cooperazione | produzione di petrolio | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | riciclaggio di denaro | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | sicurezza internazionale | sicurezza internazionale | Siria | sistema di finanziamento | terrorismo | traffico illecito | trasferimento di capitali | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Threatening both its caliphate project and its sources of funding, the series of military setbacks that the so-called Islamic State group (IS) as suffered for several months have called into question the group's very existence. That is not to say that its offensive capabilities will be neutered – the organisation will remain able to employ 'low-cost' terrorist attacks to target civilians throughout the Middle East, Africa, Europe, America or Asia. In mobilising Member States to fight against terrorism, the European Parliament's role is crucial. Individually, Member States have an important part to play in effectively implementing common decisions. Their varying levels of engagement, as well as the progress they have made in confronting the financing of terrorism and especially IS, should be considered. An annual reporting framework should be put into place to better evaluate the measures taken by both Member States and the Commission in this area.

Analisi approfondita [EN](#)

ISIL/Da'esh: From Mosul to Mosul

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 13-07-2017

Autore PICHON Eric

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

Parole chiave armamento | Asia-Oceania | conflitto religioso | costruzione europea | crimine di guerra | cultura e religione | difesa | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | FINANZE | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | guerra civile | integralismo religioso | investimenti e finanziamenti | Iraq | islam | Islam politico | politica commerciale | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | propaganda politica | quadro politico | questione curda | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | sicurezza internazionale | Siria | sistema di finanziamento | terrorismo | traffico illecito | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto In June 2014, ISIL/Da'esh took over the city of Mosul in Iraq, and from there declared the advent of an Islamic State. Three years later, in July 2017, after nine months of battle involving Iraqi security forces, popular militias and Kurdish troops, ISIL/Da'esh has been expelled from its Iraqi stronghold, adding to the past two years' severe territorial losses. This is an important victory; however, it does not yet represent the eradication of a terrorist group that still has many supporters.

In sintesi [EN](#)

Qatar: Rising tension in the Gulf

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 09-06-2017

Autore IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave Arabia Saudita | Asia-Oceania | Consiglio di cooperazione del Golfo | cultura e religione | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | geopolitica | integralismo religioso | islam | organizzazioni extraeuropee | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | politica estera | politica internazionale | Qatar | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | relazioni diplomatiche | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sanzione internazionale | SCIENZE | scienze umane | sicurezza internazionale | sicurezza regionale | situazione politica | terrorismo | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto On 5 June 2017, several Arab nations, including Bahrain, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), simultaneously announced that they were severing ties with Qatar, a fellow member of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). Accusing Qatar of supporting and financing 'terrorism and extremism' in the region, the above countries announced that they would halt all land, air and sea traffic with Qatar, expel its diplomats and ask Qatari citizens to leave their territory within 14 days. Oil prices rose initially as markets responded nervously to the worst crisis to involve the GCC since its creation in 1981, but then dropped again. Any escalation in the crisis would likely lead to more sustained increases in oil and gas prices.

In sintesi [EN](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 02-06-2017

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave Asia-Oceania | comunicazione | crittografia | cultura e religione | estremismo | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | gruppo di riflessione | informatica e trattamento dei dati | integralismo religioso | Internet | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | migrazione | migrazione di ritorno | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | propaganda politica | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | sicurezza europea | sicurezza internazionale | Stato membro UE | terrorismo | trasmissione dei dati | turismo | Vicino e Medio Oriente | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica | vita sociale

Riassunto Terrorist attacks in major cities – notably in Paris, Nice, Brussels, Berlin and, most recently, Manchester – have shocked Europeans, highlighting the security challenges for open democracies that result, inter alia, from conflicts in the Middle East and Africa and religious radicalisation at home. In response, the European Union is pushing ahead with its Security Union concept to boost cooperation among Member States and use synergies in combatting terrorism. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks on terrorism in Europe and the EU's response to it.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Syrian crisis: Impact on Turkey - From mediation to crisis management](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 03-04-2017

Autore PERCHOC Philippe

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave Asia-Oceania | conflitto internazionale | cultura e religione | DIRITTO | diritto internazionale | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | guerra civile | integralismo religioso | migrante | migrazione | politica dell'UE in materia di visti | politica internazionale | profugo | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | relazioni bilaterali | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | Siria | terrorismo | Turchia | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto After decades of mistrust between Ankara and Damascus, a solid partnership emerged in the 2000s. Turkey considered Syria to be the key to its influence in the Middle East. However, when protests started in 2011, the Turkish authorities launched repeated attempts at mediation, without success, leading to clear hostility on the part of the Turkish leadership towards the Syrian president. The Turkish objectives for Syria are several: settling the conflict, ensuring that the future arrangement excludes President Assad, creating a safe zone along the Turkish border and avoiding autonomy for Kurds in Syria. This led to military intervention to secure the borders in 2015, and a recent partnership with Russia and Iran in order to find a peace settlement, even if the three patrons of the recent Astana talks have diverging views about the future. For Turkey, Syria is an international problem but also an internal one, as it has been hit by deadly terrorist attacks by the Kurdish PKK and ISIL/Da'esh in the past two years. Another dimension of the Syrian issue for Ankara is the number of Syrian refugees in Turkey: with more than 3 million people making Turkey the country with the largest refugee population in the world. In December 2015, the EU signed a deal with Turkey to stem the flow of refugees heading to Europe, and the EU began to deliver a major €6 billion package to help Turkey cope with the crisis.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Syrian crisis: Impact on Iraq](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 03-04-2017

Autore IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave aiuti umanitari | aiuto dell'UE | Asia-Oceania | conflitto internazionale | cultura e religione | ECONOMIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | guerra civile | instaurazione della pace | integralismo religioso | Iraq | islam | migrante | migrazione | politica di cooperazione | politica economica | profugo | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza internazionale | Siria | terrorismo | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto The Syrian crisis, which began with anti-government protests before escalating into full-scale civil war, has had a huge impact on neighbouring Iraq. From its stronghold in the Syrian town of Raqqa, the 'Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant' (ISIL/Da'esh), which originated in Iraq, was able to over-run a third of Iraq's territory in 2014, sowing death and destruction in its path and leading to the internal displacement of over 3 million Iraqis today. It is estimated that as many as 11 million Iraqis – almost a third of the population – may need humanitarian assistance this year to deal with the effects of continuous conflict and economic stagnation. Moreover, a quarter of a million Syrians have sought refuge in Iraq from the war raging in their country. Most have settled in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), increasing the population of this autonomous region by nearly 30 % over the past few years. The – mostly Kurdish – Syrian refugees were well received by the government of the Kurdistan Region, which gave Syrians the right to work in the region and to enrol in public schools and universities. Nevertheless, the large influx of refugees has placed strains on the local economy and host communities, and on public services. Prices and unemployment have increased while wages have tumbled. Economic growth in the KRI has slowed, while the poverty rate has more than doubled. The international community has stepped in to assist Iraq in its fight against ISIL/Da'esh and to help the country deal with the humanitarian crisis caused by the unprecedented displacement of Iraqis, and Syrian refugees. As a result of concerted military efforts, ISIL/Da'esh now occupies less than 10 % of Iraqi territory. At the same time, funds and substantial amounts of humanitarian aid have been poured into the country, to support the displaced and facilitate their return to areas over which the Iraqi State has re-established control. The EU is a leading partner in the effort to mitigate the impact of the Syrian crisis on its Iraqi neighbours.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Communicating Europe in third countries](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 15-03-2017

Autore PAWLAK Patryk

Settore di intervento Democrazia UE | Diritti dell'uomo | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave aiuto dell'UE | comunicazione politica | cultura e religione | diffusione delle informazioni | documentazione | ECONOMIA | finanze dell'Unione europea | integralismo religioso | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | istruzione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | paesi terzi | politica culturale | politica di cooperazione | politica economica | potere esecutivo e amministrazione pubblica | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ripartizione del finanziamento dell'UE | scambio scolastico | Strumento europeo di vicinato e partenariato | trasparenza amministrativa | trasparenza del processo decisionale | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Work on implementing the EU's global strategy for 2016-2017 includes stepping up public diplomacy efforts as one of the priority areas. A number of factors motivated this move. Firstly, the substantial resources committed for relief and recovery assistance to Syrian refugees and their host communities in neighbouring Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Turkey and Egypt have had little impact on public awareness of the existing European cooperation programmes. The visibility of EU funds has also been limited in the 10 EU strategic partner countries, where the profile of EU programmes is still low. Secondly, the need for a strategic EU approach to communication also results from intensified propaganda and disinformation campaigns seeking to discredit the EU and eventually undermine its position. Thirdly, effective EU communication in third countries plays a key role in countering jihadist propaganda in the EU's neighbourhood and its spilling over into EU territory.

This briefing has been adapted from an earlier one prepared for the annual meeting of EU Ambassadors and Members of the European Parliament on 'Support to democracy in third countries: the EU's added value', held in September 2016.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Regional efforts to fight Boko Haram](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 13-02-2017

Autore ZAMFIR Ionel

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave Africa | Africa occidentale | aiuti umanitari | cooperazione militare | cooperazione transfrontaliera | cultura e religione | estremismo | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | integralismo religioso | Nigeria | organizzazioni extraeuropee | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | politica di cooperazione | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza internazionale | terrorismo | Unione africana | violenza | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica | vita sociale | vittima civile

Riassunto The cross-border dimension of the Boko Haram insurgency – one of the world's deadliest terrorist groups – has compelled the countries in the Lake Chad basin to coordinate their fight against it. Launched in 2014, the Multinational Joint Task Force has weakened the group, without fully defeating it. The acute humanitarian situation calls for an approach that goes beyond military intervention. This 'at a glance' note updates a previous edition from March 2015.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[The EU and the fight against terrorism \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 16-12-2016

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave Asia-Oceania | cultura e religione | difesa | esercito | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo di riflessione | integralismo religioso | lotta contro la criminalità | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | sicurezza europea | sicurezza internazionale | Siria | Stato membro UE | terrorismo | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica | vita sociale | vittima civile

Riassunto Following the deadly terrorist attacks in Paris in 2015 and in Brussels and Nice this year, the European Union is moving ahead with its Security Union concept to help strengthen internal security cooperation, combat terrorism and prevent youth radicalisation. As part of anti-terrorist efforts, the European Parliament and the Council are finalising work on Directives on Combatting Terrorism and on Firearms. The European Commission is to make final proposals under the terrorist financing Action Plan, including on the criminalisation of money laundering. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks on terrorism in Europe and the EU's response to it. More studies on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What think tanks are thinking'.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[The Yazidis: An ongoing genocide](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 09-12-2016

Autore PICHON Eric

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Diritti dell'uomo | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia | Sviluppo e aiuti umanitari

Parole chiave aiuti umanitari | Asia-Oceania | conflitto internazionale | cultura e religione | difesa | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | esercito | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | Germania | gruppo etnico | integralismo religioso | Iraq | islam | libertà di religione | paesi terzi | politica di cooperazione | protezione delle minoranze | quadro sociale | questione curda | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | schiavitù | sicurezza internazionale | terrorismo | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto The award of the 2016 Sakharov Prize to Nadia Murad Basee Taha and Lamiya Aji Bashar highlights the fate of their people, the Yazidis, one of the communities most affected, in proportion to their total population, by the violence committed by ISIL/Da'esh (or 'Islamic State').

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

[Regional implications of Iraqi Kurdistan's quest for independence](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 06-12-2016

Autore PICHON Eric

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Democrazia UE

Parole chiave AMBIENTE | ambiente naturale | Asia-Oceania | contenzioso territoriale | cultura e religione | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | integralismo religioso | Iraq | politica internazionale | questione curda | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | relazioni internazionali | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | risorse energetiche | sicurezza internazionale | terrorismo | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Strengthened by its victories over ISIL/Da'esh, the government of the autonomous region of Kurdistan in Iraq has announced that it plans to organise a referendum on independence. The deadline is still unclear, as political divisions have led the region to an institutional stalemate. Negotiations with the federal Iraqi government will focus on the territorial scope of the referendum. The Kurdish leaders want to include the 'disputed areas', in particular Kirkuk, in the poll. However, Iraq is not keen to be cut off from this oil-rich region, which is already at the heart of a dispute on the sharing of oil revenues. The status of Mosul after it is recaptured from ISIL/Da'esh is also under discussion. Even if the referendum were to take place and the 'yes' side won, it is not certain that a Kurdish state would emerge. Such a state would be weakened by internal divisions and poor economic conditions. In addition, Syria, Turkey and Iran, neighbouring countries that have complex relations with Iraqi Kurdistan, are worried that an independent Kurdish state would encourage their own Kurdish populations to seek greater autonomy. Yet, the perspective of a Greater Kurdistan is remote, since the regional Kurdish landscape is dominated by the PKK (Kurdistan Workers' Party) and its affiliates, which do not share Iraqi Kurdish leaders' ideology or strategic alliances. As for the EU and the great world powers, although they consider Iraqi Kurdistan to be a reliable ally in the fight against ISIL/Da'esh (again recently in the battle for Mosul), they do not want to openly back the fragmentation of the Middle-East.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 24-11-2016

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Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Governance globale | Sviluppo e aiuti umanitari

Parole chiave aiuti umanitari | Asia-Oceania | composizione delle controversie | Consiglio di sicurezza dell'ONU | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | danni di guerra | difesa | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | diritto internazionale dei diritti umani | esercito | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | guerra civile | integralismo religioso | islam | Nazioni Unite | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | politica di cooperazione | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ruolo internazionale dell'UE | sicurezza internazionale | Siria | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica | vittima di guerra

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

Briefing [EN](#)

[Counter-terrorist sanctions regimes: Legal framework and challenges at UN and EU levels](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 20-10-2016

Autore CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

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

Parole chiave aiuti umanitari | condizione dell'aiuto | coordinamento dei finanziamenti | cultura e religione | diritto dell'Unione europea | ECONOMIA | FES | finanze dell'Unione europea | fondo (UE) | integralismo religioso | migrazione | migrazione illegale | Nazioni Unite | ONU | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | paesi terzi | politica commerciale | politica di cooperazione | politica internazionale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sanzione (UE) | sanzione internazionale | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | situazione economica | sviluppo economico | terrorismo | traffico illecito | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Targeted sanctions against individuals and entities suspected of supporting terrorism are an important part of the United Nations Security Council's counter-terrorism programme. Under the main counter-terrorist sanctions regimes created under Chapter VII of the United Nations (UN) Charter, UN member states are obliged to impose an asset freeze, travel ban and arms embargo on persons and entities designated by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), and also to take all necessary domestic measures to criminalise support of terrorism and to establish their own sanctions systems. The European Union (EU) implements all UN Security Council-imposed sanctions and has also instituted its own autonomous counter-terrorist restrictive measures regime. However, both the UN and EU sanctions regimes have been severely criticised for infringing key fundamental rights, including due process rights. Legal challenges before national and regional courts prompted a series of procedural reforms, but critics still consider the regimes to fall short of accepted standards. The EU Court of Justice (CJEU) has been the leading jurisdiction to perform reviews of counter-terrorist sanctions, but the secrecy surrounding listings has impeded review of cases on the merits. Nevertheless, the CJEU has repeatedly annulled restrictive measures on procedural grounds, and in the process, affirmed the autonomy of the EU legal order. It is argued that, until the UNSC allows for judicial review, counter-terrorist sanctions will continue to be contested both in court and in the political arena.

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

[Russia's information war: Propaganda or counter-propaganda?](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 03-10-2016

Autore RUSSELL Martin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave comunicazione | cultura e religione | difesa | diffusione delle informazioni | documentazione | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | integralismo religioso | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | media sociali | mezzo di comunicazione di massa | organizzazione non governativa | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni non governative | politica di difesa | propaganda politica | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | repressione | Russia | terrorismo | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto In the West, Russia is more often seen as an instigator than a target of propaganda. However, Kremlin documents and Russian media argue that Russia itself faces serious threats from external information activity. Allegedly, such threats could undermine political stability in the country, curtail its international influence, and jeopardise traditional values. Moscow therefore argues that it needs to take defensive measures. The Kremlin claims that the USA and its allies are waging an information war against Russia. ISIL/Da'esh, which produces an increasing amount of Russian-language material, is another major adversary. At home, the Kremlin has clamped down on media and civil society to exclude external influences. Internationally, it has launched media weapons such as news channel RT to compete with Western media, and bankrolled pro-Russian NGOs. Critics of the Kremlin dispute its claims of a Western-led information war against Russia, and accuse it of conducting disinformation campaigns to justify aggression in neighbouring countries such as Ukraine. In terms of meeting their declared goal of protecting Russia from information threats, Russian measures have succeeded in excluding most foreign influences from the country. The international impact is more questionable; Russia's image is still very poor, but that does not mean that the Kremlin cannot defend what it sees as the country's external interests.

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

[Jewish communities in the European Union](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

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Autore PASIKOWSKA-SCHNASS Magdalena

Settore di intervento Questioni di genere, uguaglianza e diversità | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave Agenzia dell'Unione europea per i diritti fondamentali | antisemitismo | Asia-Oceania | Carta dei diritti fondamentali dell'Unione europea | comunicazione | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | discriminazione religiosa | ebreo | Europa | Francia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | integralismo religioso | Israele | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | protezione delle minoranze | quadro sociale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | radiotrasmissioni | terrorismo | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Europe's Jewish population has been diminishing in recent decades, and a growing number of anti-Semitic acts and anti-Jewish violence have been occurring in recent years in the EU. In defence of its values, including respect for minorities, the EU undertakes and funds actions to counter anti-Semitism.

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

[NATO strategic communications - An evolving battle of narratives](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 04-07-2016

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Settore di intervento Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave comunicazione | cooperazione UE-NATO | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | disinformazione | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | guerra dell'informazione | integralismo religioso | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | media sociali | NATO | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | propaganda politica | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | struttura istituzionale | Ucraina | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto NATO had for decades focused mainly on hard power while information aspects played a complementary but less visible role in its activity. However, the failure of the NATO forces to generate public support in Afghanistan highlighted the limitations of traditional military operations and set the Alliance on the road to developing a strategic communications (StratCom) concept. Russia's hybrid warfare against Ukraine and its illegal annexation of Crimea forced NATO to respond to a new reality and sparked a number of questions about its current approach, not least regarding StratCom's allegedly weak position within the Alliance. Meanwhile, the NATO-accredited Strategic Communications Centre of Excellence, established in 2014, contributes to the Alliance's communication efforts and works as a 'hub for debate' across various StratCom disciplines. In the face of increasingly aggressive propaganda campaigns from adversaries in the east (Russia) and the south (primarily ISIL/Da'esh), cooperation between NATO and the EU is set to increase.

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

[Libya after Gaddafi: A challenging transition](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 13-06-2016

Autore APAP Joanna

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Democrazia UE

Parole chiave Africa | aiuto dell'UE | cultura e religione | ECONOMIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | guerra civile | ingerenza | integralismo religioso | intervento militare | Libia | politica economica | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza internazionale | situazione politica | terrorismo | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Five years after the uprising against Muammar Gaddafi, Libya has finally made a breakthrough towards ending the two-year conflict that has seen the country divided between two rival governments and parliaments, each allied with loose coalitions of armed militias fighting each other. The resulting power vacuum has led, not least, to the rise of ISIL/Da'esh in Libya and, to the country's increasing role as a departure point for migrants hoping to reach Europe. A political solution to reduce the instability in Libya is critical, both for Libya and for its neighbours.

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

[Syria: Turning commitments into action](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 13-06-2016

Autore PAWLAK Patryk

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

Parole chiave aiuto ai rifugiati | Asia-Oceania | composizione delle controversie | costruzione europea | crimine di guerra | cultura e religione | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | guerra civile | integralismo religioso | intervento militare | migrazione | migrazione forzata | politica di cooperazione | politica internazionale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | risoluzione ONU | ruolo internazionale dell'UE | sicurezza internazionale | Siria | terrorismo | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica | vittima civile

Riassunto What started as local anti-government protests in the city of Daraa in 2011 quickly evolved into a popular uprising. The conflict has since cost the lives of 470 000 people and resulted in the displacement of almost 11 million. This is no longer a revolution but an internationalised conflict hijacked by big-power politics, and Syrians and their neighbouring countries are paying the price.

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

EU Strategic Communications with a View to Counteracting Propaganda

Tipo di pubblicazione Analisi approfondita

Data 26-05-2016

Autore esterno European Union Institute for Security Studies - EUISS, France

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave accesso all'informazione | Asia-Oceania | comunicazione | comunità virtuale | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | informazione ed elaborazione dell'informazione | integralismo religioso | Iraq | islam | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | NATO | opinione pubblica | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | politica della comunicazione | politica estera | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | propaganda politica | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | Siria | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Emanating from Russia in the east and the so-called Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in the south, the EU has been increasingly hit by destabilising messages amounting – in different forms and to different degrees – to coherent hostile 'strategic communications' campaigns, or the processes of infusing communications activities with an agenda or plan to impact the behaviour of a target audience. Both Russia and ISIL have engaged in aggressive messaging and deceptive media campaigns, albeit with distinct narratives, targets and audiences. This paper analyses the 'what' and the 'how': the respective narratives of each actor, their specificities, their similarities and their differences. The analysis also draws attention to strategic communications efforts undertaken by the EU, which are vectored into defensive (react and respond) and offensive (probe and push) dimensions. This understanding of the present context finally allows for an evaluation of what actions can be taken to enhance the effectiveness of the EU's own strategic communications.

Analisi approfondita [EN](#)

Religious pluralism in Indonesia: Harmonious traditions face challenges

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 19-05-2016

Autore RUSSELL Martin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Diritti dell'uomo

Parole chiave Asia-Oceania | costituzione | cultura e religione | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | diritto nazionale | discriminazione religiosa | fonti e branche del diritto | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | gruppo religioso | Indonesia | integralismo religioso | islam | libertà di religione | protezione delle minoranze | quadro sociale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | situazione politica | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto A mosaic of cultures, languages and religions, Indonesia shares not only the EU's motto (Bhinneka Tunggal Ika, Unity in Diversity), but also many of its values, such as tolerance, pluralism and, since the 1998 downfall of former dictator Suharto, also democracy. With many other Muslim-majority states torn by conflicts and persecution of religious minorities, Indonesia stands out as an example of a country where different faiths are able to co-exist harmoniously. Despite this globally positive picture, there are some concerns about religious freedoms in the country. It is true that the rights of the largest minorities, such as the Christians and Hindus, are enshrined in primary and secondary legislation. On the other hand, blasphemy laws have been used to repress smaller minorities, and some recently adopted legislation reflects Islamic values. The wave of intercommunal violence which broke out after Suharto's downfall has since subsided, but occasional attacks continue against certain minorities such as Shia and Ahmadi Muslims. While the number of such incidents is very low for a country of Indonesia's size, they point to wider underlying intolerance. Over the years, the Indonesian authorities have not done enough to promote religious pluralism, sometimes showing bias against minorities. New president Joko Widodo made tolerance one of his priorities, and since he took office in 2014 his government has made some encouraging gestures. However, there are as yet no signs of real change on the ground.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU strategic communication with the Arab world

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 02-05-2016

Autore PAWLAK Patryk

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave comunicazione | controllo della comunicazione | cooperazione euro-araba | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | GEOGRAFIA | geografia politica | integralismo religioso | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | media sociali | mondo arabo | politica di cooperazione | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | politica europea di vicinato | propaganda politica | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza europea | sicurezza internazionale | terrorismo | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Good relations with the Arab world have been one of the EU's main objectives ever since the Barcelona Process was launched in 1995. Driven initially by security concerns and the need for stability, the dynamics between the two sides of the Mediterranean have increasingly shifted towards support for democracy, human rights, and promotion of economic and social development. However, this relationship has never been an easy one, and the European Union has struggled to communicate its vision for the region effectively. At the same time, instability in the Middle East and North Africa has become a source of insecurity in the EU and has challenged some of the basic assumptions of EU policies – both internal and external. As recent terrorist attacks in France, Belgium, Tunisia and Egypt have shown, the rise of violent extremism and the threat of radicalisation know no borders. Therefore, countering terrorist propaganda and the jihadi narrative plays a key role. Against this background, the European Union has taken several steps aimed at designing a more strategic vision for engaging with stakeholders in the Arab world – including governments and civil society – and countering radicalisation propaganda. Concrete initiatives to this effect are the establishment of the Task Force for Outreach and Communication in the Arab world and the Syria Strategic Communications Advisory Team, among others.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Strategic Communication](#)

Radicalisation and counter-radicalisation: A gender perspective

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 21-04-2016

Autore ORAV Anita | RADJENOVIC Anja | SHREEVES Rosamund

Settore di intervento Questioni di genere, uguaglianza e diversità | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave condizione della donna | cultura e religione | estremismo | integralismo religioso | integrazione sociale | movimento femminista | partecipazione delle donne | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | terrorismo | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica | vita sociale

Riassunto Terrorism resulting from radicalisation and violent extremism is a serious threat to European security. Part of the complexity of these phenomena lies in the fact that there is neither a single pathway to radicalisation nor a single terrorist profile. From a gender perspective, women's radicalisation and involvement in violent extremist groups remains relatively under-estimated as there is still a general view that terrorism almost exclusively concerns men. However, recent studies indicate that around 550 Western women have travelled to ISIL/Da'esh-occupied territory, whilst a new report on European foreign fighters suggests that 17% of them are women. The role of women in counter-radicalisation is more widely acknowledged, although the focus tends to be confined to women as concerned family members. While the influence of mothers is highlighted by many practitioners, women's role in prevention goes beyond close family circles, extending to other capacities such as policy shapers, educators, community members and activists. Women's empowerment, be it through legal, financial or cultural means, thus becomes essential for tackling the root causes of extremism and defeating radicalisation. Although a gender aspect has not been systematically applied in security strategies, several experts advise the adoption of a gendered approach to counter-radicalisation policies.

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

Understanding conspiracy theory

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

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Settore di intervento Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave America | antisemitismo | comunicazione | cultura e religione | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | disinformazione | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | guerra dell'informazione | impatto delle tecnologie dell'informazione | informatica e trattamento dei dati | integralismo religioso | islam | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | media sociali | mondo arabo | opinione pubblica | propaganda politica | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | Stati Uniti | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Conspiracy theory – the belief that a covert, influential agent has plotted an unexplained event – is by nature a social phenomenon. However, conspiracy theories can be used as a tool for spreading disinformation and propaganda with destabilising effects, as they have the potential to incite hatred and violence against a perceived enemy.

In sintesi [EN](#)

Multimedia [Understanding conspiracy theory](#)

Human rights in Nigeria

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 09-03-2016

Autore ZAMFIR Ionel

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Diritti dell'uomo

Parole chiave Africa | conflitto religioso | cultura e religione | diritti e libertà | diritti politici | diritti umani | DIRITTO | diritto alla giustizia | discriminazione basata sulle tendenze sessuali | discriminazione sessuale | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | indipendenza della giustizia | integralismo religioso | Nigeria | organizzazione della giustizia | politica internazionale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | repressione | strumento internazionale | terrorismo | uguaglianza di genere | violenza di Stato | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Despite its democratic progress, Nigeria's human rights situation remains problematic. The most egregious violations occur in the context of the internal fight against the Boko Haram insurgency. Other widespread patterns of human rights violations relate mainly to weak rule of law and an intricate legal system, impunity of security forces, and discriminatory social practices.

In sintesi [EN](#)

Foreign fighters – Member State responses and EU action

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 09-03-2016

Autore BAKOWSKI Piotr | PUCCIO Laura

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave America | competenza extraterritoriale | comunicazione dei dati | controllo alla frontiera | controsospionaggio | cooperazione di polizia | cooperazione giudiziaria in materia penale (UE) | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | difesa | DIRITTO | diritto internazionale | diritto penale | diritto penale | estremismo | frontiere esterne dell'UE | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | informatica e trattamento dei dati | informazione ed elaborazione dell'informazione | integralismo religioso | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | nazionalità | organizzazione della giustizia | politica di cooperazione | politica internazionale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | reinserimento sociale | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | risoluzione ONU | Stati Uniti | Stato membro UE | terrorismo | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica | vita sociale

Riassunto As the hostilities in Syria and Iraq continue, and terrorist activities worldwide appear to be on the rise, EU Member States are increasingly confronted with the problem of aspiring and returning 'foreign fighters'. Whereas the phenomenon is not new, its scale certainly is, explaining the wide perception that these individuals are a serious threat to the security of both individual Member States and the EU as a whole.

International fora, including the United Nations, have addressed the problem, with the UN adopting a binding resolution in 2014 specifically addressing the issue of foreign fighters. The EU is actively engaged in international initiatives to counter the threat.

Within the EU, security in general, and counter-terrorism in particular, have traditionally remained within the Member States' remit. The EU has, however, coordinated Member State activities regarding the prevention of radicalisation, the detection of travel for suspicious purposes, the criminal justice response, and cooperation with third countries. The EU is seeking to strengthen its role, given the public feeling of insecurity in the wake of recent terrorist attacks. The EU's role as a forum to discuss security issues has consequently grown during 2015.

Individual Member States have stepped up their efforts to address the problem, using various tools including criminal law, administrative measures and 'soft tools', such as counter-radicalisation campaigns. The Member States most affected have also cooperated with each other outside the EU framework.

The United States has a particularly developed counter-terrorism framework, now used to deal with foreign fighters. Since 9/11, the EU and the USA cooperate on counter-terrorism, despite differing philosophies on issues such as data protection.

This briefing substantially updates an earlier one, PE 548.980, from February 2015.

Briefing [EN](#)

Tajikistan: New challenges to security

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

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Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave America | Asia-Oceania | colpo di Stato | cultura e religione | elezioni politiche | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | guerra civile | integralismo religioso | intervento militare | islam | procedura elettorale e voto | quadro politico | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | regime autoritario | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | sicurezza regionale | situazione politica | Stati Uniti | Tagikistan | terrorismo | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Tajikistan is facing both internal and external security challenges mostly related to the rise of religious extremism and terrorist groups, in particular the Taliban. Terrorist attacks in September 2015, followed by a military response and closure of the Islamic Renaissance Party raised concerns about instability. The Taliban seizure of Kunduz on Tajikistan's borders further alarmed the country. Russia, the country's main security provider, is likely to increase its military presence and influence

In sintesi [EN](#)

Nigeria: Security situation

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 28-01-2016

Autore ZAMFIR Ionel

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Parole chiave Africa | conflitto interetnico | conflitto religioso | cultura e religione | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | diritto penale | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | integralismo religioso | islam | mantenimento della pace | movimento autonomo | Nigeria | pirateria | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza internazionale | situazione politica | terrorismo | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto As a security actor, Nigeria provides a contrasting picture. While the country has asserted its role as a major security player in western Africa and on the African continent, where it has taken part in numerous peace operations; at home, its security forces have had difficulty tackling multiple internal security threats, including terrorism, sectarian conflicts and local insurgencies.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[Turkey and Syria: A struggle on two fronts](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 15-01-2016

Autore PERCHOC Philippe

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Parole chiave accordo (UE) | America | Asia-Oceania | conflitto interetnico | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | DIRITTO | diritto internazionale | dittatura | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | immigrazione | integralismo religioso | migrazione | politica dell'UE in materia di visti | politica internazionale | profugo | quadro politico | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | relazioni diplomatiche | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ruolo internazionale dell'UE | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | Siria | Stati Uniti | Stato islamico | terrorismo | Turchia | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto After an ill-received attempt to mediate between the parties, Ankara took sides against Assad's regime. The Turkish government is increasingly involved in the fight against the self-proclaimed 'Islamic State' – ISIL/Da'esh, but remains firmly opposed to a role for Syrian President Bashar al-Assad in the post-war arrangement. The conflict has serious implications for Turkey, home to more than 2.5 million Syrian refugees. Against this backdrop, the EU and Turkey are trying to forge a new partnership in response to the migrant crisis.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[Conflict in Syria: Trigger factors and the EU response](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 15-01-2016

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Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave aiuti umanitari | aiuto ai rifugiati | Asia-Oceania | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | dittatura | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | guerra civile | instaurazione della pace | integralismo religioso | politica di cooperazione | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | profugo | quadro politico | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ruolo internazionale dell'UE | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | sicurezza regionale | Siria | Stato islamico | terrorismo | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica | vittima di guerra

Riassunto Since its beginnings in 2011, the conflict in Syria has cost more than 250 000 lives, and over 4 million Syrians have been forced to seek security in neighbouring countries – primarily in Turkey, Egypt, Jordan, Iraq and Lebanon – and Europe. A further 7.6 million people are displaced within Syria. The rise of ISIL/Da'esh and other jihadist groups has aggravated the situation. However, despite the humanitarian and security crisis, progress towards a United Nations (UN) negotiated political settlement of the conflict has been slow, mostly due to disagreement over President Bashar al-Assad's future. The adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 2254 on 18 December 2015 – setting out a roadmap for a peace process in Syria with a clear transition timeline – offers new hope, but the real test will be in the implementation.

The European Union laid down its approach to the crisis in Syria, as well as responding to the ISIL/Da'esh threat, in its Regional Strategy for Syria and Iraq, which is based on three main pillars: humanitarian assistance, prevention of regional spill-overs and fighting terrorism. While certain Member States have decided to join the US-led military operations in Syria, the EU has abstained from direct military involvement. Instead, it has proven to be a valued partner in the delivery of humanitarian assistance and support for the activities of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). For its part, the European Parliament has focused on addressing the implications of the refugee crisis inside the European Union, strengthening EU humanitarian assistance in Iraq and Syria and aid to vulnerable communities, and improving the EU response to the terrorist threat posed by ISIL/Da'esh.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [The situation in Syria](#)

[Russia in Syria: Playing for high stakes](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 15-01-2016

Autore RUSSELL Martin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave aiuto ai rifugiati | America | armamento | Asia-Oceania | base militare | composizione delle controversie | contingente militare all'estero | cultura e religione | difesa | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | guerra | immigrazione | integralismo religioso | intervento militare | migrazione | personale militare | politica di cooperazione | quadro politico | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | Siria | Stati Uniti | Stato islamico | terrorismo | violenza di Stato | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Russia, a staunch ally of Syrian President, Bashar al-Assad, has launched a wave of airstrikes in defence of its significant economic, military and geopolitical interests in the country. While the Syria campaign has helped Russia to project itself as a global player, it also presents significant risks.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[United States and Syria: Strained credibility](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 15-01-2016

Autore CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave addestramento militare | aiuti umanitari | aiuto ai rifugiati | America | armamento | Asia-Oceania | composizione delle controversie | cultura e religione | difesa | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | guerra | immigrazione | ingerenza | integralismo religioso | intervento militare | Iraq | migrazione | personale militare | politica di cooperazione | quadro politico | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | Siria | Stati Uniti | Stato islamico | terrorismo | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto The United States' strategy in Syria has evolved over the five years of the conflict. Currently, the US aim is for a political solution to the civil war, seen as a precondition for the defeat of the ISIL/Da'esh terrorist group. Despite significant US military and diplomatic action, the effectiveness of the US strategy towards Syria and its implementation is widely criticised.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[EU action against anti-Semitism and Islamophobia](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 07-01-2016

Autore RADJENOVIC Anja

Settore di intervento Questioni di genere, uguaglianza e diversità | Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave antisemitismo | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | diritti e libertà | diritti umani | DIRITTO | discriminazione religiosa | integralismo religioso | islam | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | razzismo | spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia | terrorismo | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica | xenofobia

Riassunto Recent years have witnessed growing trends of anti-Semitism as well as a sharp increase in incidents and attacks directed towards members of the Muslim community. Attacks against Jewish communities in Toulouse, Brussels, Paris and Copenhagen, and verbal and physical violence against Muslim communities have shown the need for additional measures. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

In sintesi [EN](#)

[ISIL/Da'esh and 'non-conventional' weapons of terror](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 03-12-2015

Autore IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave AMBIENTE | approvvigionamento di armi | arma di distruzione di massa | bene a doppio uso | chimica | competenza degli Stati membri | cultura e religione | degrado ambientale | difesa | diritto dell'Unione europea | esplosivo | INDUSTRIA | integralismo religioso | politica dell'ambiente | prevenzione dei rischi ambientali | PRODUZIONE, TECNOLOGIA E RICERCA | progetto di ricerca | programma quadro di ricerca e sviluppo | protezione civile | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ricerca e proprietà intellettuale | sicurezza europea | sicurezza internazionale | sostanza pericolosa | tecnologia e regolamentazione tecnica | terrorismo | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto The European Union and its Member States must prepare for the possibility of a chemical or biological attack on their territory by the self-styled 'Islamic State' in Iraq and the Levant (known variously as IS, ISIS or ISIL, and by the Arabic acronym 'Da'esh'). Since the beginning of October 2015, terrorist attacks in Ankara, the Sinai Peninsula, Beirut, Paris and Tunis, for which ISIL/Da'esh has claimed responsibility, have cost the lives of 500 people. Immediately following the latest attack in Paris, the jihadist terrorist group threatened further attacks in European cities. ISIL/Da'esh has vowed that future strikes will be more lethal and even more shocking. This has prompted experts to warn that the group may be planning to try to use internationally banned weapons of mass destruction in future attacks. On 19 November 2015, the French Prime Minister, Manuel Valls, raised the spectre of ISIL/Da'esh planning a chemical or biological attack. At present, European citizens are not seriously contemplating the possibility that extremist groups might use chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear (CBRN) materials during attacks in Europe. Under these circumstances, the impact of such an attack, should it occur, would be even more destabilising. European governments and EU institutions need to be on alert, and should consider publicly addressing the possibility of a terrorist attack using chemical, biological, radiological or even nuclear materials. The EU institutions have devoted considerable efforts to preventing a CBRN attack on European soil and preparing worst-case scenarios. However, some gaps remain, in particular with regard to information-sharing among Member States.

Briefing [EN](#)

Violence and persecution levelled at Christians around the world

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 30-11-2015

Autore PERCHOC Philippe

Settore di intervento Diritti dell'uomo

Parole chiave Africa | Asia-Oceania | Carta dei diritti dell'uomo | Carta dei diritti fondamentali dell'Unione europea | Cina | Convenzione europea dei diritti dell'uomo | costituzione | costruzione europea | cristianesimo | cristiano | cultura e religione | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | discriminazione religiosa | fonti e branche del diritto | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | integralismo religioso | Iraq | libertà di religione | Nigeria | Pakistan | politica internazionale | potere esecutivo e amministrazione pubblica | protezione delle minoranze | quadro sociale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | rapporti Stato-Chiesa | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | terrorismo | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto In 2050, Christianity will still be the religion with the most adherents worldwide, with a following outnumbering that of Islam, although the latter will not be far behind it numerically. However, this forecast should not be allowed to obscure the fact that Christianity remains very diverse, being divided into Catholic, Orthodox and Protestant branches, and that demographic trends are different for each of them. Despite the fact that Christianity remains the most widely practised religion, Christians are in the minority in many regions of the world, where various communities suffer discrimination and even serious human rights violations. Those responsible may be the state, other social groups or a combination of the two. In this context, the United Nations has recently taken up the cudgels to defend these oppressed minority communities, and the European Parliament has adopted a growing number of resolutions on the subject. This briefing has been published further to a request in connection with a conference organised by Parliament in the framework of Article 17 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

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

Prevenire la radicalizzazione nell'UE

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 18-11-2015

Autore ORAV Anita

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

Parole chiave comunicazione | convenzione europea | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | estremismo | Europol | FINANZE | integralismo religioso | Internet | investimenti e finanziamenti | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | libera circolazione dei capitali | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | politica internazionale | propaganda politica | protezione delle comunicazioni | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sistema di finanziamento | terrorismo | trasferimento di capitali | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica | vita sociale

Riassunto I tragici attentati del 13 novembre a Parigi ancora una volta hanno dolorosamente messo in luce la minaccia immediata alla sicurezza derivante dalla radicalizzazione, dal reclutamento di cittadini dell'Unione da parte di organizzazioni terroristiche e dai cosiddetti "combattenti stranieri". La sicurezza nazionale è di competenza degli Stati membri, tuttavia la natura transnazionale di tali complesse minacce richiede una risposta coordinata a livello dell'UE.

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

Multimedia [Combating radicalisation](#)

Education and Intercultural Dialogue as tools against radicalisation

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 09-11-2015

Autore CHIRCOP Denise

Settore di intervento Istruzione

Parole chiave campagna di sensibilizzazione | cittadinanza europea | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | diritti e libertà | diritti umani | DIRITTO | estremismo | integralismo religioso | integrazione sociale | istruzione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | pluralismo culturale | politica dell'istruzione | politica della gioventù | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | scambio di giovani | terrorismo | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica | vita sociale

Riassunto At a time of rising concerns in Europe over radicalisation and violent extremism, the role that education and intercultural dialogue can play in promoting respect for diversity, pluralism and human rights is increasingly under the spotlight.

In sintesi [EN](#)

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

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 16-10-2015

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave Asia-Oceania | conflitto internazionale | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | diffusione delle informazioni | documentazione | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | guerra civile | integralismo religioso | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | profugo | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | repertorio | sicurezza internazionale | Siria | terrorismo | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto The civil war in Syria has developed into the world's worst ongoing humanitarian and security disaster. An estimated 250,000 people have been killed during four and a half years of hostilities, and over 11 million people have been forced out of their homes. The war has contributed to the expansion of the self-proclaimed Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) controlled by a jihadi, extremist militant group. With an estimated 4 million Syrians having left the country, the conflict has also fuelled a refugee crisis in neighbouring countries including Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey and Egypt, as well as Europe. The ongoing fighting has exposed the inability of the international community to resolve the conflict. According to many analysts, the civil war has now turned into a full-blown proxy war involving regional and global powers, as highlighted most recently by Russia's open military intervention. The European Union is a staunch supporter of a political solution to the conflict. This note provides links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the Syrian conflict. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

In sintesi [EN](#)

[EU-Central Asia High Level Security Dialogue](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 16-07-2015

Autore KOCAK Konur Alp

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave Asia centrale | Asia-Oceania | Cina | conflitto interetnico | cooperazione in materia di energia | cooperazione internazionale | cooperazione militare | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | DIRITTO | diritto penale | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | integralismo religioso | politica di cooperazione | politica estera | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | sicurezza regionale | terrorismo | traffico di stupefacenti | Ucraina | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto The EU-Central Asia High Level Security Dialogue (HLS), established in June 2013 following the third review of the EU's Central Asian Strategy, is a mechanism addressing security issues of shared concern, such as terrorism; drug trafficking; border control; and extremism. Potential security challenges following the withdrawal of NATO forces from Afghanistan provided decisive stimulus for more strategic exchanges between the EU and Central Asia. The second HLS meeting, held on 11 March 2015, was a step towards upgrading cooperation between the EU and Central Asian countries, at a time when both Russia and China are increasing their engagement in the region.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[Security challenges in the MENA region](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 29-06-2015

Autore CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave Africa | Africa del Nord | Asia-Oceania | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | ECONOMIA | GEOGRAFIA | guerra civile | integralismo religioso | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza internazionale | sicurezza regionale | situazione economica | situazione economica | situazione politica | terrorismo | UNIONE EUROPEA | Vicino e Medio Oriente | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto The wave of violence and political turbulence engulfing the entire Middle East and North Africa (MENA) poses significant security challenges not only for the countries of the region, but also beyond, including for the European Union (EU).

In sintesi [EN](#)

[Understanding jihad and jihadism](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 18-05-2015

Autore PAWLAK Patryk

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave conflitto religioso | cultura e religione | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | ideologia politica | integralismo religioso | islam | quadro politico | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | SCIENZE | scienze umane | storia | terrorismo | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Since the rise of al Qaeda and, most recently, ISIL/Da'esh, the term jihad has become a ubiquitous part of public discourse on terrorism and radical Islam. Although jihad does not constitute one of the 'Five Pillars' of Muslim faith, many consider it to be a duty of the Muslim community as a whole. It is therefore important to understand the origins of the term as well as its religious and political evolution: from jihad (different kinds of religiously inspired efforts) to jihadism (a modern ideology).

In sintesi [EN](#)

[Cybersecurity: Jihadism and the internet](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 18-05-2015

Autore PAWLAK Patryk

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave comunicazione | criminalità informatica | cultura e religione | FINANZE | impatto delle tecnologie dell'informazione | informatica e trattamento dei dati | integralismo religioso | Internet | investimenti e finanziamenti | islam | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | propaganda politica | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza europea | sicurezza internazionale | sistema di finanziamento | terrorismo | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Since the beginning of the conflict in Syria in March 2011, the numbers of European citizens supporting or joining the ranks of ISIL/Da'esh have been growing steadily, and may now be as high as 4 000 individuals. At the same time, the possible avenues for radicalisation are multiplying and the risks of domestic terrorism increasing. The proliferation of global jihadi messaging online and their reliance on social networks suggest that the internet is increasingly a tool for promoting jihadist ideology, collecting funds and mobilising their ranks.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[Religious fundamentalism and radicalisation](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 23-03-2015

Autore ORAV Anita

Settore di intervento Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave censura | comunicazione | comunità virtuale | cooperazione di polizia (UE) | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | diritto penale | esclusione sociale | estremismo | impatto delle tecnologie dell'informazione | informatica e trattamento dei dati | integralismo religioso | integrazione dei migranti | istituzione religiosa | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | libertà d'espressione | migrazione | propaganda politica | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza europea | sicurezza internazionale | stabilimento penitenziario | terrorismo | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica | vita sociale

Riassunto The recent terrorist attacks in Europe and the increasing number of European terrorist 'foreign fighters' highlight the need not only to reinforce the policy measures against radicalisation and religious fundamentalism but also to understand the processes of these two phenomena in the European context. Radicalisation is a complex matter that has not been defined uniformly in the social sciences. It can be seen as a phenomenon of people embracing views which could lead to terrorism, and is closely connected to the notion of extremism. Religious fundamentalism, a belief in an absolute religious ideology with no tolerance for differing interpretations, is a contributing factor to the development of radical opinions. Radicalisation is a dynamic process cutting across social and demographic strata. Recent studies seeking to understand it suggest the need to profile the processes of recruitment, be it online or in places such as schools, mosques and prisons. The causes of radicalisation are complex, drawing from the continuing conflicts in the Middle East, the disconnectedness of large Muslim communities living in Western societies and their search for identity. The process of recruitment occurs by way of extremist propaganda spread by terrorist organisations with roots abroad, but operating in Europe. Radicalisation is a serious threat to internal security in EU Member States, who retain the main competence in this matter. The measures taken at EU level contribute to the fight against radicalisation by offering common strategies, EU-wide cooperation networks and coordination of Member States' efforts.

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

[Understanding the rise of ISIL/Da'esh \(the 'Islamic State'\)](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 17-03-2015

Autore PICHON Eric

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave armamento | Asia-Oceania | conflitto religioso | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | difesa | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | Europa | FINANZE | finanziamento | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | geopolitica | integralismo religioso | intervento militare | investimenti e finanziamenti | Iraq | islam | occupazione militare | politica commerciale | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | SCIENZE | scienze umane | sicurezza internazionale | sicurezza regionale | Siria | terrorismo | traffico illecito | Turchia | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Already in control of a third of Syrian territory (most of it uninhabited), the jihadist terrorist group that has declared itself 'the Islamic State' (known variously as IS, ISIS or ISIL, and by the Arabic acronym 'Daesh' or 'Da'esh'), also seized large portions of Iraqi territory in a matter of days in summer 2014. Beyond the daily account of atrocities committed by ISIL/Da'esh, analysts have tried to fathom how this group, now boasting tens of thousands of fighters and several billion euros in resources, emerged on the international scene and made its claim to power with such sweeping assertiveness. Syria and Iraq's neighbours now find themselves on the frontlines of further expansion: a US-led international coalition, including countries in the region, is trying to halt the ISIL/Da'esh advance. The conflict has triggered considerable EU humanitarian effort, and a review of the EU's counter-terrorism strategy to better address the global dimension of the terrorist threat.

Briefing [EN](#)

[African-led counter-terrorism measures against Boko Haram](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 03-03-2015

Autore ZAMFIR Ionel

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave Africa | Benin | Camerun | Ciad | cooperazione militare | cultura e religione | elezioni politiche | elezioni presidenziali | forza multinazionale | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | integralismo religioso | islam | mantenimento della pace | Niger | Nigeria | organizzazioni extraeuropee | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | politica di cooperazione | procedura elettorale e voto | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza internazionale | sicurezza regionale | terrorismo | Unione africana | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto The latest developments resulting from the terrorist actions of Boko Haram in the Lake Chad region have led the African Union's Peace and Security Council to adopt a formal framework to make the multinational joint task force operational. It is expected that the UN Security Council will also back this initiative.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[EU Counter-terrorism strategy \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 19-02-2015

Autore CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Settore di intervento Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave bibliografia | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | documentazione | integralismo religioso | islam | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza europea | sicurezza internazionale | terrorismo | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto The attack in Paris on the satirical newspaper Charlie Hebdo in January 2015, and the ensuing wave of violence in which 17 people were killed, together with subsequent events in Belgium and Denmark, has prompted a debate in the European Union on strengthening its counter-terrorism strategy. On 12 February, EU heads of state and government discussed new initiatives that would aim, among other goals, at preventing Europeans from going to fight alongside jihadist militants in Syria and Iraq, and their returning to carry out attacks in Europe. At their informal meeting, the EU leaders called for stricter checks on people entering the Schengen area, better information-sharing and the rapid adoption of the Passenger Name Records (PNR) system. This note offers links to a selection of recent commentaries and analyses by major international think-tanks and research institutes which analyse the internal security threat posed by terrorism and ways to contain it.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[Minorities in Iraq - Pushed to the brink of existence](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 11-02-2015

Autore PICHON Eric

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Diritti dell'uomo

Parole chiave aiuti umanitari | Asia-Oceania | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | discriminazione religiosa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | gruppo religioso | integralismo religioso | Iraq | islam | libertà di religione | migrazione | migrazione forzata | minoranza nazionale | politica di cooperazione | quadro sociale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | ruolo internazionale dell'UE | terrorismo | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Iraqi minorities (Turkmens, Yazidis, Christians and other smaller communities) have long been discriminated against in Iraq. Violence against them has increased dramatically in areas of Iraqi territory that have fallen under the control of the Islamist terrorist group that has declared itself 'the Islamic State' (known variously as IS, ISIS or ISIL, and by the Arabic acronym 'Daesh' or 'Da'esh'). After coming into power, this terrorist group called into question the very existence of several of these minorities, not least non-Muslim minorities, subjecting them to murder, rape, slavery and organ trafficking. Fearing for their life, people have been fleeing in unprecedented numbers: mass killings have led to the displacement of more than 2 million people, mainly to refugee camps in the Kurdistan region, these displacements are tangible evidence that the country is going through a process of reconfiguration and fragmentation. Past experience has shown that few displaced people ever return to their homes.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Peshawar Army Public School Attack: From Nightmare to Greater Darkness?

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 18-12-2014

Autore KAROCK Ulrich

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave aiuto allo sviluppo | alto rappresentante dell'Unione per gli affari esteri e la politica di sicurezza | America | Asia-Oceania | commercio internazionale | crimine contro l'umanità | cultura e religione | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | finanze dell'Unione europea | finanziamento dell'UE | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | integralismo religioso | istituzioni dell'Unione europea e funzione pubblica europea | NATO | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | Pakistan | politica di cooperazione | programma di aiuto | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | relazione commerciale | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | SCAMBI ECONOMICI E COMMERCIALI | Stati Uniti | terrorismo | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) terrorists killed at least 130 children, ostensibly in retaliation for a counter-terrorist military campaign that has targeted the war-struck region since June 2014. The TTP has clashed with the Pakistani army since 2002. Since October 2013, the group has declared war against the 'un-Islamic' Pakistani state. Operation Zarb-e-Azb – the military campaign in northwest Pakistan, was supposed to compensate for NATO's drawdown in Afghanistan; yet it has fuelled the war in Pakistan. Pakistan is crucial for the US's 'war on terror'. The EU offers the country preferential trade conditions and substantial direct support. The EU may wish to emphasise the potentially counterproductive effect of Pakistani operations.

In sintesi [EN](#)

Pakistan: human rights situation

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 16-10-2014

Autore LECARTE Jacques

Settore di intervento Commercio internazionale | Diritti dell'uomo

Parole chiave accordo di cooperazione (UE) | Asia-Oceania | condizione della donna | convenzione ONU | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | diritti del bambino | diritti della donna | diritti e libertà | diritti umani | DIRITTO | diritto penale | discriminazione religiosa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | gruppo religioso | integralismo religioso | lavoro minorile | libertà di stampa | occupazione | OCCUPAZIONE E LAVORO | Pakistan | pena di morte | politica internazionale | quadro sociale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sparizione forzata | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica | vita sociale

Riassunto Human rights abuse is one of the most complex and challenging issues in Pakistan today. The EU has expressed concerns about the human rights situation and monitors events closely.

In sintesi [EN](#)

Insecurity in Context: The Rise of Boko Haram in Nigeria

Tipo di pubblicazione Analisi approfondita

Data 24-07-2014

Autore BARNÁ Judit

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

Parole chiave Africa | conflitto religioso | contabilità nazionale | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | diritto musulmano | distribuzione delle ricchezze | ECONOMIA | elezioni presidenziali | fonti e branche del diritto | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | guerra civile | integralismo religioso | islam | Nigeria | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | procedura elettorale e voto | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | relazioni dell'Unione europea | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | repressione | sequestro politico | sicurezza internazionale | sicurezza regionale | situazione economica | situazione economica | situazione politica | terrorismo | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto As the Boko Haram terrorist group wages war on a widening range of targets in Nigeria, the inefficiency of the country's government has been starkly revealed – along with the urgent need for deep-cutting political and socio-economic reforms to counter a growing sense of insecurity. The north has been particularly hard-hit, with poor governance, omnipresent corruption and worsening social indicators compounding the security problem. Boko Haram, originally a peaceful Islamist movement, has moved progressively towards militant extremism since 2009, regularly attacking Nigerians and foreigners, Christians and Muslims, northerners and even residents of the capital, troops and civilians, in an effort to destabilise the state. For a number of years the group was treated as an internal Nigerian problem. However, Boko Haram's illicit and armed activities increasingly take place across the country's borders. When more than 200 girls were kidnapped in the town of Chibok in April 2014, it was clear that neighbouring countries and the international community would need to coordinate their efforts. In addition to launching a direct response to the security threat, the Nigerian government must address a wide range of grievances to eliminate the root causes of the insurgency in the long term. This has proved a daunting task in the past, and the issue is currently politically delicate: the country is readying itself for the 2015 presidential elections, which are expected to be fiercely contested.

Analisi approfondita [EN](#)

[Preventing and Countering Youth Radicalisation in the EU](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 15-04-2014

Autore esterno Didier BIGO (CCLS – King's College, United-Kingdom), Laurent BONELLI (CCLS – University of Nanterre, Paris X, France), Emmanuel-Pierre GUITTET (CCLS – University of Manchester, United-Kingdom) and Francesco RAGAZZI (CCLS – University of Leiden, Netherlands)

Settore di intervento Spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia

Parole chiave analisi sociologica | Asia-Oceania | cultura e religione | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | diritto penale | discriminazione razziale | estremismo | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | integralismo religioso | lotta contro la delinquenza | malcontento giovanile | musulmano | politica della gioventù | quadro sociale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | regime penitenziario | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza europea | sicurezza internazionale | Siria | terrorismo | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica | vita sociale

Riassunto Upon request by the LIBE Committee, this study focuses on the question of how to best prevent youth radicalisation in the EU. It evaluates counter-radicalisation policies, both in terms of their efficiency and their broader social and political impact. Building on a conception of radicalisation as a process of escalation, it highlights the need to take into account the relation between individuals, groups and state responses. In this light, it forefronts some of the shortcomings of current policies, such as the difficulties of reporting individuals on the grounds of uncertain assessments of danger and the problem of attributing political grievances to ethnic and religious specificities. Finally, the study highlights the ambiguous nature of pro-active administrative practices and exceptional counter-terrorism legislation and their potentially damaging effects in terms of fundamental rights.

Studio [EN](#)

[EU response to Iraq's degenerating situation](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 20-02-2014

Autore LECARTE Jacques

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave accordo di cooperazione (UE) | Asia-Oceania | conflitto religioso | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | elezioni politiche | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | integralismo religioso | Iraq | migrazione | migrazione forzata | ordine pubblico | procedura elettorale e voto | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza internazionale | sicurezza regionale | situazione politica | terrorismo | UNIONE EUROPEA | violenza di Stato | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Iraq is suffering from a new surge in sectarian violence. The EU and the international community have expressed their concerns over the growth in instability in the country, and stressed the importance of an inclusive political process and the holding of free and fair elections, planned for April 2014.

In sintesi [EN](#)

[Egypt's Muslim Brotherhood experience International response and regional implications](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Briefing

Data 02-12-2013

Autore LATEK Marta

Settore di intervento Affari esteri

Parole chiave Africa | agitazione politica | Asia-Oceania | colpo di Stato | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | Egitto | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | integralismo religioso | Israele | paesi del Golfo | politica estera | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza internazionale | sicurezza regionale | situazione politica | terrorismo | Turchia | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Accused of taking an authoritarian turn and being unable to sort Egypt's economic problems, Mohammed Morsi, the democratically elected Egyptian president was ousted earlier this year. The ensuing crackdown on his party, the Muslim Brotherhood (MB), has pushed the organisation to return to the underground organisation with which it had worked for decades. The implications are region-wide, not only because of Egypt's strategic position in the Middle East but also because of the impact the Egyptian episode could have for other MB-linked groups which are wide-spread in the region.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Girls' education in Pakistan - Malala Yousafzai](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 14-11-2013

Autore KLUGMAN-VUTZ Cornelia

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Questioni di genere, uguaglianza e diversità

Parole chiave abbandono scolastico | accesso all'istruzione | Asia-Oceania | condizione della donna | cultura e religione | diritti della donna | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | diritto all'istruzione | distinzione onorifica | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | insegnamento | integralismo religioso | istituto di istruzione | istruzione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | Pakistan | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | scuola confessionale | statistica dell'istruzione | uguaglianza di genere | vita sociale

Riassunto The European Parliament's 2013 Sakharov Prize will be awarded to 16 year old education activist Malala Yousafzai from Pakistan. Pakistan is the country with the second highest number of children out of school, according to UNESCO. Two-thirds (over 3 million) of these are girls.

In sintesi [EN](#)

The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation: Defined – for Better and Worse - by Its Religious Dimension

Tipo di pubblicazione Analisi approfondita

Data 18-09-2013

Autore HAKALA Pekka | KETTIS Andreas

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Democrazia UE

Parole chiave Arabia Saudita | Asia-Oceania | conflitto religioso | cultura e religione | diritti delle minoranze | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | estremismo | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | integralismo religioso | Iran | libertà di religione | musulmano | quadro sociale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | relazione culturale | vita sociale

Riassunto The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) is an intergovernmental organisation with a strong religious element that regroups 57 Muslim or predominantly Muslim member states. Its priorities are promoting the interests of Muslim communities across the world and fighting Islamophobia, especially in the Western world. The OIC has a loose parliamentary arm, the Parliamentary Union of the OIC Member States (PUIC), based in Tehran. The PUIC has a rather limited role and low visibility, as it merely promotes meetings and dialogue among the parliaments of OIC members and encourages the exchange of parliamentary experiences and best practices. In June 2013, the OIC inaugurated a Permanent Mission Office to the EU in Brussels to increase cooperation with the EU. The EU-OIC agenda has included issues related to fighting intolerance and promoting interreligious / intercultural dialogue, as well as human rights and humanitarian assistance. A number of other sensitive issues, such as the rights and protection of Christian and other religious minorities in Muslim countries, have not yet been addressed. Some observers have suggested that the OIC may become more conservative vis-à-vis human rights after January 2014, when a new Secretary-General from Saudi Arabia takes the helm of the organisation.

[Analisi approfondita EN](#)

The Role of Hezbollah in Post-Conflict Lebanon

Tipo di pubblicazione Analisi approfondita

Data 16-07-2013

Autore esterno Florence Gaub (European Union Institute for Security Studies, France / Germany)

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Democrazia UE

Parole chiave Asia-Oceania | cultura e religione | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | integralismo religioso | Libano | mantenimento della pace | partiti politici | partito politico | politica estera | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza internazionale | Siria | situazione politica | terrorismo | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto The Lebanese Hezbollah is a difficult organisation to grasp; it's several identities – be it as an Islamic movement, a political party, and armed resistance group or as a terrorist organisation – are nevertheless all intertwined at the Lebanese level. Born in a Lebanese context, operating from a Lebanese territorial point of view, Hezbollah has integrated the Lebanese political system and has built its existence on the liberation of Lebanon. That notwithstanding, its pan-Islamic outlook and its strong narrative have contributed to its reputation as a fundamentally globally acting jihadi organisation. Although Hezbollah has managed to establish itself as a constant feature on the Lebanese political scene, its weapons' arsenal are now questioned by other Lebanese, and its engagement in Syria fundamentally threaten Lebanese civil peace.

[Analisi approfondita EN](#)

Salafist/Wahhabite Financial Support to Educational, Social and Religious Institutions

Tipo di pubblicazione Analisi approfondita

Data 11-06-2013

Autore esterno William RACIMORA (European Strategic Intelligence and Security Center - ESISC, Belgium)

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Democrazia UE

Parole chiave Africa | Arabia Saudita | Asia-Oceania | Bosnia-Erzegovina | cultura e religione | Egitto | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | Indonesia | integralismo religioso | islam | Pakistan | potere esecutivo e amministrazione pubblica | Qatar | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | rapporti Stato-Chiesa | situazione politica | terrorismo | Tunisia | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto In recent years, the impact of funding educational, social and religious institutions by Salafi/Wahhabi networks in the Muslim world has become remarkable. This finding opens a political issue in an environment that is undergoing considerable social tensions and very rapid transformations. The main issue of this study concerns the purpose of these funds. Are they purely charitable or are they elements of a political control strategy? This study, devoted to the case of Egypt, Tunisia, Bosnia, Pakistan and Indonesia came to a common conclusion for these five countries. Financial aid granted by Salafi/Wahhabi, whether by institutional or private donors, systematically pursue a goal of political influence.

[Analisi approfondita EN](#)

[The Involvement of Salafism/Wahhabism in the Support and Supply of Arms to Rebel Groups around the World](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 11-06-2013

Autore esterno Claude MONIQUET (European Strategic Intelligence and Security Center - ESISC, Belgium)

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave Africa | Africa del Nord | approvvigionamento di armi | Arabia Saudita | Asia del Sud-Est | Asia-Oceania | cultura e religione | difesa | FINANZE | finanziamento | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | guerra civile | integralismo religioso | investimenti e finanziamenti | islam | Qatar | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | Sahel | Siria | terrorismo | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto The war in Afghanistan is undoubtedly a key moment in the emergence of an armed rebellion in the Muslim world. The impact of this conflict quickly exceeded the borders of Afghanistan to extend Pakistan. Since then, the Iraq war, the civil war that engulfed Syria and the armed conflict in the Sahel have helped to increase guerrillas in the Muslim world. This study aims to analyze the role of the Salafi / Wahhabi networks in financing and arming rebel groups.

Studio [EN](#)

[Despite Obstacles, Libya's Transition Advances](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione Analisi approfondita

Data 21-01-2013

Autore GHANMI Elyes | HAKALA Pekka

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Democrazia UE | Diritti dell'uomo

Parole chiave Africa | cultura e religione | democratizzazione | diritti e libertà | diritti umani | DIRITTO | ECONOMIA | elezioni politiche | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | integralismo religioso | islam | Libia | politica internazionale | potere esecutivo e amministrazione pubblica | procedura elettorale e voto | quadro politico | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | situazione economica | situazione economica | situazione politica | Stato di diritto | terrorismo | unificazione nazionale | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Libya's first free elections since 1952 were held in July 2012 for the country's 200-member parliament, the General National Congress (GNC). Several months of turmoil followed the appointment of a transitional government, until Libya's Parliament finally confirmed a cabinet, led by Prime Minister Ali Zeidan, on 31 October 2012. The election of the General National Congress (GNC) was a crucial step in the process of the democratic transition initiated after the Revolution, but Libya still faces daunting challenges. While the country lacks a constitution to build effective state institutions, its first priority must be disarming armed groups and integrating them fully into the national security and military institutions. Security and order are urgently needed across the country. The government must ensure the rule of law against violent crimes, Islamic extremism and terrorist threats. At the same time it must also respond rapidly to various socio-economic demands, as Libyans require better living conditions and basic public services. Finally, in order to preserve national unity, the country needs to tackle the problem of tribal and regional divides.

Analisi approfondita [EN](#)

[EU-Iraq Partnership and Cooperation Agreement](#)

Tipo di pubblicazione In sintesi

Data 10-01-2013

Autore GRIEGER Gisela

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Commercio internazionale

Parole chiave accordo di cooperazione (UE) | aiuto ai rifugiati | Asia-Oceania | cooperazione in materia di energia | cooperazione politica | Corte penale internazionale | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | diritti e libertà | diritti umani | DIRITTO | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | integralismo religioso | Iraq | Organizzazione mondiale del commercio | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | politica di cooperazione | protezione delle minoranze | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto The EU-Iraq Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA), signed on 11 May 2012, has been termed "historic", as it marks the first ever contractual relationship between the EU and Iraq. As of August 2012, parts of the PCA have been provisionally applied pending ratification of the agreement as a whole.

In sintesi [EN](#)

Key Aspects of Russia's Current Foreign and Security Policy

Tipo di pubblicazione Analisi approfondita

Data 03-10-2012

Autore CRAMPES Julien | HAKALA Pekka

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Sicurezza e difesa

Parole chiave Asia-Oceania | attentato contro la sicurezza dello Stato | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | DIRITTO | diritto penale | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | integralismo religioso | Iran | NATO | ORGANIZZAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | organizzazioni mondiali | politica di sicurezza e di difesa comune | politica estera | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | Russia | sicurezza internazionale | sicurezza internazionale | Siria | UNIONE EUROPEA

Riassunto On the first day of his reclaimed presidency, Vladimir Putin cancelled his participation in the G8 summit on May 18-19 at Camp David and his planned meeting with US President Barack Obama. Within a few days, Putin issued a presidential decree outlining new measures for the Russian Federation¹. The press and the international community immediately interpreted Putin's actions as signalling a change of tack in Russia's foreign policy. But is Russia's foreign policy really shifting? And should EU policy makers re-evaluate their position and strategy regarding Russia? This briefing will provide an overview of Russia's current foreign policy. A number of recent documents produced by Russian lawmakers — including the 'Foreign Policy Concept' (2008), the 'National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation to 2020' (2009), the 'Military Doctrine until 2020' (2009) and the new presidential decrees — provide a basis for analysis. Significant projects, conflicts and partners will also be explored in the paper. By focusing on the guiding principles of Russia's current foreign policy, placing an emphasis on security issues, and on topics germane to the EU-Russian agenda, this briefing aims to assist stakeholders in the EU and the European Parliament to survey the apparently shifting ground in Moscow.

Analisi approfondita [EN](#)

Tunisian Transition : Hope in Spite of the Challenges

Tipo di pubblicazione Analisi approfondita

Data 19-06-2012

Autore GHANMI Elyes | HAKALA Pekka

Settore di intervento Affari esteri | Democrazia UE | Problemi economici e monetari

Parole chiave Africa | comunicazione | cooperazione regionale | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | democratizzazione | DIRITTO | ECONOMIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | geografia politica | integralismo religioso | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | ordine pubblico | organizzazione della giustizia | pluralismo dei media | politica di cooperazione | potere esecutivo e amministrazione pubblica | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | riforma giudiziaria | ruolo internazionale dell'UE | situazione economica | situazione economica | situazione politica | Tunisia | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto Tunisia, the birthplace of the popular Arab uprisings, is a small country which remains strongly oriented towards Europe. The European Union has every interest in Tunisia's successful transition to democracy. The overview of the first 18 months of the transition period is both positive and worrying. Numerous challenges and obstacles are slowing down the process of democratic transition, including socio-economic problems such as unemployment, liquidity in the banking sector and external financing. Political and security issues have emerged, the most alarming of which are still the extremism and violence of Salafist groups. The political landscape is still characterised by strong polarisation between the parliamentary majority and the opposition parties, which sometimes disrupts the work of the National Constituent Assembly. The major projects involved in Tunisia's democratic transition remain unfinished and the population has high expectations. The EU should strengthen its support for the essential political reforms and encourage the Tunisian authorities to make the most of its institutions and Member States' expertise in various sectors. It should also speed up the process for negotiating new agreements.

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

Proceedings of the Workshop on "What Perspectives for Stability and Democracy in Pakistan ?"

Tipo di pubblicazione **Analisi approfondita**

Data **12-12-2011**

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

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

Parole chiave **Asia-Oceania | condizione socioeconomica | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | democrazia | ECONOMIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | India | integralismo religioso | integrazione regionale | Pakistan | quadro politico | quadro sociale | questione del Kashmir | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | regione e politica regionale | relazioni dell'Unione europea | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | separazione dei poteri | sicurezza internazionale | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA**

Riassunto The Policy Department of the European Parliament has organised On behalf of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Delegation for Relations with South Asia a workshop on "Perspectives of stability and democracy in Pakistan". Three speakers were invited to address issues covering domestic socio-political aspects, the rise of Islamic fundamentalism, regional relations and the potential contribution and support to stability, democracy and socio-economic development. Pakistan continues to be a fledgling democracy in transition. The complexities of the Pakistani situation make it difficult for outsiders to understand the different powers at play in the country and to deal with fears about instability. A partnership of the military with the judiciary and the media has emerged, and the military retains its capacity to influence the public discourse and the trust in the effectiveness of a democratic polity in general. The definitive substantial challenge is to cope with continuing tensions between civil and military rule. Positive developments include the 18th and 19th Amendments to the Constitution (which re-establish parliamentary democracy, including aspects of electoral reform), the provinces agreeing on the National Finance Commission Award, the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the recent resumption of talks between India and Pakistan. The development of trust between Pakistan and India will be essential for the longer-term entrenchment of civilian government in Pakistan; this in turn will require some agreement to be forged over Kashmir. Whether this is feasible will depend on political will. The EU should consolidate long-term support for strengthening democracy in Pakistan by the formulation of a strong electoral framework, strengthening of the Pakistani Parliament as an institution and supporting local self governance and devolution of power.

Analisi approfondita [EN](#)

Cyber Security and Politically, Socially and Religiously Motivated Cyber Attacks

Tipo di pubblicazione **Analisi approfondita**

Data **02-02-2009**

Autore esterno **Paul Cornish** (Chatham House, London, UK)

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

Parole chiave **comunicazione | costruzione europea | criminalità informatica | criminalità organizzata | cultura e religione | estremismo | informatica e trattamento dei dati | integralismo religioso | Internet | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza internazionale | sicurezza internazionale | spazio di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia | tecnologia dell'informazione | terrorismo | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica | vita sociale**

Riassunto This paper examines Cyber-Security and Politically, Socially and Religiously Motivated Cyber-Attacks, focusing on the European Union as an international organisation with a fragmented yet developing interest in cyber-security.

Analisi approfondita [EN](#)

Preventing Violent Radicalisation and Terrorist recruitment in the eu the threat to Europe by Radical Islamic terrorist groups

Tipo di pubblicazione **Studio**

Data **03-12-2007**

Autore esterno **Didier Bigo and Laurent Bonelli**, Centre d'Etudes sur les Conflits, Paris

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

Parole chiave **attentato contro la sicurezza dello Stato | cooperazione di polizia (UE) | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | DIRITTO | diritto penale | estremismo | FINANZE | integralismo religioso | islam | libera circolazione dei capitali | lotta contro la criminalità | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | repressione | riciclaggio di denaro | terrorismo | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica | vita sociale**

Riassunto The ad hoc briefing paper "Preventing violent radicalisation and terrorist recruitment in the EU - The threat to Europe by radical Islamic terrorist groups" provides an original analysis and evaluation of the different strategies that are meant to deal with such phenomena, as well as their effectiveness. This perspective takes into account the dynamics of actions/reactions between the various parts involved in violence and its repression, thus going beyond recommendations mainly aiming at controlling the networks through which individuals enter the radicalizing dynamics, in a "worst-case scenario" perspective. The core point of the paper is to transgress the different forms of self-censorship that exist in the field of the counterterrorist public policies, by insisting upon the fact that some of the measures taken can contribute to the radicalisation, or more accurately, to the dynamics of escalation. The priority is then to move the focus, while widening the angle of the problem, to highlight the interactions not only between clandestine organisations and reference fields but also public authorities, journalists and others. The question of the radicalisation must be reconsidered and redefined as a subsidiary of the questions on escalation and de-escalation dynamics of the conflicts. The ad hoc briefing paper is thus structured as follows: the first part aims at understanding the radicalisation processes; the second part deals with the questions of clandestineness, radicalisation and recruitment; the third part deals with the dilemma faced by authorities and their policies, that can either lead to an escalation or a de-escalation, depending on whether they tend to mimetic rivalry or distancing. Finally, the paper provides certain policy recommendations, mainly based on favouring distancing, taking into account the pernicious effects of intensified measures of control, repression or war on violent radicalisation, and controlling and supervising counter

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

Inter-Religious Dialogue

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 11-03-2006

Autore esterno Prof. Dr. Jamal Malik, University of Erfurt, Germany

Settore di intervento Cultura | Questioni di genere, uguaglianza e diversità

Parole chiave comunicazione | cultura e religione | democratizzazione dell'istruzione | diritti delle minoranze | diritti e libertà | DIRITTO | discriminazione religiosa | gruppo religioso | integralismo religioso | islam | istruzione | ISTRUZIONE E COMUNICAZIONE | mezzo di comunicazione di massa | pluralismo culturale | quadro sociale | QUESTIONI SOCIALI

Riassunto The European Commission proposed that 2008 be the Year of Intercultural Dialogue. In the context of its report on the Commission's proposal, the Committee on Culture and Education asked for a briefing paper on inter-religious dialogue. The paper was commissioned to Prof. Jamal Malik, an expert on intercultural dialogue in Europe and Asia. The author gives his views on how to engage in a sustainable intercultural and inter-religious dialogue. He deals with the form and the content of dialogue, with dialogue partners and forums and with the possibilities and limits of intercultural dialogue. His recommendations for European policy makers focus on the institutionalisation of dialogue as well as on education and media policies.

Studio [EN](#)

The Impact of 11 September 2001 on the Developing Countries and the Implications for EU Development Policy

Tipo di pubblicazione Studio

Data 01-01-2003

Autore PABST Reinhart

Settore di intervento Sicurezza e difesa | Sviluppo e aiuti umanitari

Parole chiave Africa | Africa | aiuto allo sviluppo | cooperazione culturale | costruzione europea | cultura e religione | ECONOMIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia economica | integralismo religioso | intervento militare | paesi membri ACP | politica di cooperazione | politica di sviluppo | politica economica | politica estera e di sicurezza comune | quadro politico | QUESTIONI SOCIALI | RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI | sicurezza internazionale | Stato islamico | terrorismo | UNIONE EUROPEA | VITA POLITICA | vita politica e sicurezza pubblica

Riassunto This study examines the impact on the economies of the developing countries of the 11 September 2001 attacks on the United States, and analyses the probable motivation behind these attacks. It proposes a series of measures concerning European Union development policy, notably with regard to democracy, respect for human rights, conflict prevention and poverty reduction. The study stresses the importance of cultural dialogue with the Islamic world.

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