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EU anti-coercion instrument

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 14-03-2024

Autors SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Politikas joma Starptautiskā tirdzniecība

Atslēgvārds EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ekonomikas politika | ekonomikas stāvoklis | ekonomikas stāvoklis | ES attiecības | ES politika | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirdzniecības politika | tirdzniecības politika

Kopsavilkums It is widely held that geopolitical tensions in the world are on the rise. One of the clear indicators of this phenomenon is the increasing use of economic tools for the pursuit of strategic and geopolitical goals. This can take the form of coercion used by one country against another through restrictions on trade or investment in order to interfere with their sovereign choices. In response to the EU and its Member States becoming the target of deliberate economic coercion in recent years, on 8 December 2021 the Commission published a proposal for the adoption of an anti-coercion instrument that would allow the EU to respond more effectively to such challenges on a global scale. While the new framework is primarily designed to deter economic coercive action through dialogue and engagement, it also allows – as a last resort – retaliation, with countermeasures comprising a wide range of restrictions relating to trade, investment and funding. While there is broad support for creating a legislative tool to address the growing problem of economic coercion, expert opinions were divided as regards the severity of countermeasures and the manner of establishing when they should be imposed. The Parliament adopted its position in plenary in October 2022, and trilogue negotiations concluded successfully in June 2023. Parliament approved the agreement in plenary by a large majority on 3 October 2023 and the final act was signed on 22 November 2023. The regulation entered into force on 27 December 2023.

Briefing [EN](#)

Legal options for confiscation of Russian state assets to support the reconstruction of Ukraine

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 23-02-2024

Ārējais autors DG, EPRS; Webb, Philippa (Philippa Mahal)

Politikas joma ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības

Atslēgvārds Eiropa | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ES attiecības | kopējā ārpolitika un drošības politika | Krievija | politiskā ģeogrāfija | starptautisks nolīgums | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | Ukraina | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums This report analyses the options under international law for the confiscation of Russian state assets to support Ukraine's reconstruction. It focuses on Russian Central Bank assets, US\$300 billion of which are frozen in various jurisdictions. The report considers four avenues for overcoming Russia's immunity from enforcement: avoidance of immunity through purely executive or legislative action; justification for the breach of international law on the grounds that it is a countermeasure; evolution of international law to lift immunity from enforcement upon, for example, a finding of aggression by a United Nations principal organ; and an exception in international law for the enforcement of international judgments. The report addresses proposals based on third-party countermeasures and collective self-defence. It assesses six options under current review: enforcement of European Court of Human Rights judgments; an international treaty setting up a compensation commission; taxing windfall contributions; placing Russian state assets into an escrow account as collateral; identifying Russia as a state sponsor of terrorism; and the establishment of an investment 'common fund'. In conclusion, the report presents a risk assessment of each option, noting that (i) confiscation based on third-party countermeasures with a conditional element and (ii) confiscation based on the enforcement of international judgments against Russia are most likely to comply with international law.

Pētījums [EN](#)

EU-US relations after the Inflation Reduction Act, and the challenges ahead

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 19-02-2024

Ārējais autors Stokes, Bruce

Atslēgvārds Amerika | Amerikas Savienotās Valstis | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas stāvoklis | ekonomikas stāvoklis | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ES attiecības | inflācija | politiskā ģeogrāfija | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums EPRS invites leading experts and commentators to share their thinking and insights on important topics of relevance to debate in the European institutions. In this paper, Bruce Stokes, visiting senior fellow at the German Marshall Fund of the United States, and associate fellow at Chatham House, offers an overview of US-EU relations since the passage of the US Inflation Reduction Act in 2022. This paper is based on the author's interviews with leading European and US experts and published analysis by major think tanks and journalists on both sides of the Atlantic. The paper discusses current efforts to manage longstanding pre-IRA disputes, the Trade and Technology Council, the US Chips and Science Act and the EU's response, looming issues such as CBAM and critical minerals, and how politics in both the US and Europe may affect the handling of these issues.

Pētījums [EN](#)

International Agreements in Progress: Economic Partnership Agreement with Kenya (East African Community)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 12-02-2024

Autors PICHON Eric

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds Austrumāfrikas Kopiena | Eiropas Sadarbības asociācija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktūra | Eiropas valstu un citu valstu kopīgas organizācijas | ES attiecības | sadarbības politika | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskā sadarbība | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | ārpolitika

Kopsavilkums On 18 December 2023, the EU and Kenya signed an economic partnership agreement (EPA). The European Parliament has to give its consent for it to enter fully into force. The EU Kenya EPA will immediately provide duty-free, quota-free EU market access to all exports from Kenya, combined with a partial and gradual opening of the Kenyan market to imports from the EU. The text of the agreement includes binding provisions on trade and sustainable development, and a transparent dispute resolution mechanism. All other East African Community (EAC) countries – including South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Somalia, which accessed the EAC in 2016, 2022 and 2023 respectively – can join the agreement if they so wish. This agreement builds on negotiations for an EPA with the EAC partner states at the time – Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda – which were finalised in October 2014. The EAC initially envisaged the EU-EAC EPA as a bloc-to-bloc agreement – i.e. the EPA could only enter into force after having been ratified by all EAC partners. However, Kenya has been the only EAC country to ratify the EU-EAC EPA in order not to lose free access to the EU market (all other EAC partner states have the status of least developed countries, and as such enjoy duty-free and quota-free access to the EU market). For a time, the EU EAC EPA signing and ratification process was stalled because of discussions on the agreement's consequences for East African economies, but the EAC eventually agreed to Kenya entering negotiations to implement a bilateral EPA with the EU. Parliament is expected to vote on giving consent to the EPA at its February II plenary session. Fourth edition. To view earlier editions of this briefing, please see the EPRS blog.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU-China relations

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 06-12-2023

Autors JOCHHEIM Ulrich

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ES attiecības | ES stratēģija | konkurētspēja | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirdzniecības politika | tirdzniecības politika | UZŅĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | uzņēmējdarbības organizācija | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA | Ķīna

Kopsavilkums Even before the EU's 2019 'EU-China strategic outlook' defined China as a partner, competitor and systemic rival, China's behaviour had become more assertive, not only in terms of domestic security and economic policies, but also in its posture at international level. The Parliament is set to debate and vote on an own-initiative report on EU-China relations. The plenary debate follows the EU-China Summit planned for 7-8 December in Beijing.

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

The EU's preventive diplomacy: Practice makes (not yet) perfect?

Publikācijas veids Padziļināta analīze

Datums 01-11-2023

Ārējais autors Sean McGerty & Dylan Macchiarini Crosson

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds diplomātiskās attiecības | sadarbības politika | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskā sadarbība | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | Ziemeļāfrika | Āfrika | ārpolitika | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums The EU's approach to preventive diplomacy is embedded in a wider ambition to 'preserve peace, prevent conflicts and strengthen international security'. Given deteriorating security and increasing geopolitical tensions worldwide, it is evident that preventive diplomacy requires sustained and enhanced attention by the EU. Regarded as a credible and reliable partner – as well as an international frontrunner in preventive diplomacy – continued violence and conflict in Ukraine, Nagorno-Karabakh, Kosovo, and Israel/Palestine over the past months, increasing geopolitical tensions and competition, weakening multilateralism, and the complexity of violent geopolitical contexts worldwide prove that the EU must re-assert its commitment to preventive diplomacy. The recommendations contained in this analysis chart a path forward to address implementation gaps, provide greater political steer to the EU's preventive engagement, contribute to more effective use of this tool, and ensure it is more centrally positioned in the integrated approach.

Padziļināta analīze [EN](#)

[Latin America Outlook 2023: EU-LAC relations at a time of geopolitical upheaval](#)

Publikācijas veids Padziļināta analīze

Datums 01-03-2023

Autors DELIVORIAS Angelos | JUTTEN Marc

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds Amerika | asociācijas nolīgums (ES) | augstākā līmeņa tikšanās | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas stāvoklis | ekonomikas stāvoklis | humanitārās zinātnes | Latīņamerika | Rietumindijas salas | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | ZINĀTNE | ārpolitika | ĢEOGRĀFIJA | ģeopolitika

Kopsavilkums Latin America will be high on the agenda of the European Union in 2023, with the EU-CELAC Summit at Heads of State and Government level due to take place in the second half of the year. In its 2023 work programme, the European Commission announced its intention to propose a new strategy to reinvigorate relations with Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). It is also striving for full ratification of the modernised Association Agreements with Chile and Mexico; the European Parliament could start the consent procedure for the agreement with Chile this year. Significant developments in LAC, to be followed closely, include China's growing influence in the region, Brazil's return to the international stage, political turmoil in Peru and three presidential elections.

Padziļināta analīze [EN](#)

Multivide [China's influence in Latin America](#)

[Critical raw materials and Latin America](#)

[ASEAN: The EU's strategic partner in Asia](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 01-12-2022

Autors JOCHHEIM Ulrich

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds ASEAN | ASEAN valstis | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | Eiropas valstu un citu valstu kopīgas organizācijas | ekonomiskā sadarbība | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ES starptautiskā partnerība | miera uzturēšana | politiskā sadarbība | reģionālā drošība | sadarbība kultūras jomā | sadarbības politika | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskā sadarbība | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums Founded in 1967, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is often compared with the EU. Both organisations brought together former adversaries and successfully resolved tensions through cooperation, helping to bring peace and prosperity to their regions. However, the EU and ASEAN operate in very different ways. ASEAN is a strictly intergovernmental organisation in which decisions are based on consensus. While this approach has made it difficult for south-east Asian countries to achieve the same level of integration as the EU, it has also enabled ASEAN to accommodate huge disparities among its 10 member states. ASEAN's impact has been uneven. The organisation is an effective platform for cooperation between its member states and the wider Indo-Pacific region, but its goal of promoting peaceful cooperation is undermined by growing geopolitical tensions, especially in the South China Sea and with regard to Myanmar. While there has been significant economic integration, the goal of an EU-style single market is still a long way off – something that partially explains why intra-regional trade remains relatively weak. EU-ASEAN relations span more than four decades and have steadily deepened, building on common values as well as booming trade and investment. In 2020, the two sides upgraded to a strategic partnership. In the current environment of huge geopolitical challenges, both sides seem determined to take their bilateral cooperation to a higher level, as exemplified by the new plan of action (2023-2027), the first bilateral summit at leaders' level and the ongoing and intensifying cooperation between the European Parliament and the ASEAN member states' parliaments. This briefing updates a previous one published in November 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

[African Union instruments to protect human rights and democracy: Ambitious objectives still to be achieved](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 25-11-2022

Autors ZAMFIR Ionel

Politikas joma Cilvēktiesības

Atslēgvārds cilvēktiesības | demokrātija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | Eiropas valstu un citu valstu kopīgas organizācijas | ES attiecības | POLITIKA | politiskā sistēma | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | TIESĪBAS | tiesības un brīvības | Āfrikas Savienība | ārpolitika

Kopsavilkums The creation of the African Union (AU) in 2002 sparked hopes for a new era in African integration that would put an end to the most egregious violations of human rights and democratic norms that have plagued the region since its countries achieved independence. To fulfil this mission, the AU was endowed with broader competences and new institutional mechanisms. More and more African countries have ratified new and existing continental human rights and governance treaties, but AU members have adhered less to the more constrictive mechanisms included in these treaties. Two major instruments stand out among these new developments: the AU's competence to intervene militarily in major crises to stop severe human rights violations, and a proclaimed zero tolerance policy towards unconstitutional changes of government. The intergovernmental nature of the organisation and reluctance by member states to commit too much power to it have posed challenges to meeting its objectives. The AU has dispatched troops to some major crises, but not to others, and the planned African rapid intervention force is still to see action. The AU's policy of unconditionally condemning unconstitutional changes of government made a difference until recently, when the continent has witnessed a sudden resurgence in coups d'état. Despite swift condemnations of the coups in west Africa in particular, the AU has been criticised for its perceived lack of consistency with respect to similar situations elsewhere on the continent. The EU has been a strong supporter of these objectives, pledging aid and assistance to the AU. The European Parliament has developed a support programme for the Pan-African Parliament. This briefing updates two earlier 'at a glance' notes from 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Implementation of the European agenda for culture and of the EU strategy for international cultural relations](#)

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 22-09-2022

Autors BACIAN Izabela Cristina

Politikas joma Kultūra

Atslēgvārds EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | ES stratēģija | kultūra un reliģija | kultūras industrija | kultūras mantojuma aizsardzība | kultūras mantojums | kultūras sakari | kultūras veicināšana | kultūru daudzveidīgums | sadarbība kultūras jomā | sadarbības politika | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS

Kopsavilkums This publication provides an assessment of the implementation of the European agenda for culture and of the EU strategy on international cultural relations. It highlights achievements and shortcomings of EU cultural policies, so as to inform and support policy makers ahead of the adoption of the next Council work plan for culture and the potential future revision of the agenda and of the strategy.

Pētījums [EN](#)

[US Congress approach to US-Taiwan relations](#)

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 01-03-2022

Autors GRIEGER Gisela

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds aizsardzība | aizsardzības politika | Amerika | Amerikas Savienotās Valstis | brīvās tirdzniecības līgums | ekonomiskā sadarbība | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | politiskā ģeogrāfija | sadarbības politika | starptautiskās sarunas | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskā sadarbība | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | Taivāna | TIRDZNIECĪBA | ārpolitika | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA | Ķīna

Kopsavilkums The first year of the 117th US Congress (2021-2022) under a 'unified government', where President Biden's party holds a majority of Democrats in the House of Representatives and the Senate, saw strong bipartisan support for shaping closer security, economic and political ties with Taiwan. Perceived as a vibrant democracy, worth protecting to secure peace and security in the Indo-Pacific region, the Biden administration invited Taiwan to the 2021 US Summit for Democracy, defining shared values rather than statehood as the criterion for participation. However, like the Trump executive, Biden's administration has not delivered on Congress's call to start talks with Taiwan on a free trade agreement, but has embraced an alternative framework for engagement.

Pārskats [EN](#)

[Towards a joint Western alternative to the Belt and Road Initiative?](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 01-12-2021

Autors GRIEGER Gisela

Politikas joma Globālā pārvaldība | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ES attiecības | informācijas tehnoloģija un datu apstrāde | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | sistēmu starpsavienojamība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA | Ķīna

Kopsavilkums Since the People's Republic of China (PRC) launched its Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in 2013, President Xi Jinping's signature foreign policy project has drawn widespread criticism, including for challenging the traditional model of multilateral infrastructure financing. Western-led bilateral and plurilateral infrastructure and connectivity initiatives designed as alternatives have remained fragmented and have been dwarfed in scope and scale by a geographically and thematically rapidly expanding BRI, which has thrived on an attractive brand and a streamlined authoritarian one-stop-shop project management system. In contrast to Japan, it has taken the EU and the US years to respond with separate regional strategies reflecting their distinct geopolitical outlook and economic relations with the PRC. The manifold implications of the PRC's use of physical and digital infrastructure projects as a foreign policy tool to expand its sphere of influence both across the world and within international organisations have been widely under-estimated. At their 2021 G7 Summit, however, leaders from Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK and the US agreed on a global 'values-driven, high-standard and transparent infrastructure partnership', known as the 'Build Back Better World' (B3W) initiative, which echoes US President Joe Biden's 2020 'Build Back Better' campaign trail slogan. It is the first collective attempt of major democracies to craft a sustainable and targeted alternative to the BRI and to address the challenges it poses to the rules-based international order. It seeks to help fill, by 2035, an infrastructure gap in low and medium-income countries estimated at US\$40+ trillion, by leveraging public development finance to mobilise untapped private-sector funds. Trends in the flows of global private infrastructure investment suggest that the initiative will face opportunities and challenges. The European Parliament's 2021 resolution on connectivity and EU-Asia relations calls for an EU global connectivity strategy as an extension of the 2018 Europe-Asia connectivity strategy, in order to strengthen the EU's role as a geopolitical and geo-economic actor with a single narrative, and to broaden partnerships with democracies across the world that share the EU's fundamental values.

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

[Promoting gender equality through parliamentary diplomacy](#)

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 15-11-2021

Ārējais autors Davor JANCIC; Małgorzata DRUCIAREK, Aleksandra NIZYNSKA; Veronika KUBEKOVÁ, Roland BLOMEYER

Politikas joma Cilvēktiesības | Demokrātija | Dzimumu līdztiesības jautājumi, līdztiesība un daudzveidība | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds dzimumu līdztiesība | Eiropas Parlaments | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktūra | ES attiecības | ES politika | ES rīcība | parlamentārā diplomātija | sieviešu stāvoklis | sieviešu tiesības | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālās lietas | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | TIESĪBAS | tiesības un brīvības | vienāda attieksme

Kopsavilkums The purpose of this study is to support the European Parliament (EP), in particular its standing delegations, in implementing the commitment made in the EP resolution of 23 October 2020 on gender equality in EU foreign and security policy. Based on desk research as well as quantitative and qualitative empirical analysis, the study describes the existing EP practices of gender equality promotion, analyses whether the current practices deliver on the commitment, and presents what can be learned both from the bottlenecks identified in the EP's existing institutional arrangements and from the practices of other national parliaments and international parliamentary institutions. The study concludes that while the EP is highly advanced when it comes to gender mainstreaming in external relations, there are a number of aspects that need improvement or fine-tuning. To facilitate the implementation of the overarching EP gender action plan, the study provides a set of policy recommendations aimed at increasing the effectiveness of gender equality promotion through parliamentary diplomacy. The recommendations comprise proposals to strengthen the institutional framework, clarify the roles of gender focal points, increase access to gender-specific information and training, maximise the use of interparliamentary meetings and DEG activities for gender mainstreaming abroad, streamline the links with civil society and other external stakeholders, and improve the gender dimension of oversight over EP external relations.

[Pētījums](#) [EN](#)

Kopsavilkums [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [PL](#)

Revision of the EU Blue Card Directive

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 15-07-2021

Autors LECERF Marie

Politikas joma Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa

Atslēgvārds darba atļauja | darba migrācija | darba tiesības | darba tiesības un darba attiecības | darba tirgus | darbaspēka mobilitāte | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ES iekšējā robeža | ES migrācijas politika | ietekmes izpēte | intelektuālā darbaspēka emigrācija | kvalificēts strādnieks | migrācija | migrējošais strādājošais | nodarbinātība | NODARBINĀTĪBA UN DARBA APSTĀKĻI | parlamenta balsošana | parlamenta procedūras | POLITIKA | sadarbības politika | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | starptautiskās tiesības | TIESĪBAS | trešā valsts | ārvalstnieks

Kopsavilkums Attracting highly qualified immigrants to Europe has been one of the EU's key priorities for several years. However, up until now the EU has not been as successful as other OECD countries. This demand for workers is expected to increase due to the increasing shortage of certain skills and the aging of the EU's population. The proposed directive, which would replace the 2009 Blue Card Directive, increases the attractiveness of the EU highly skilled migration scheme by expanding its scope, lowering criteria for admission or expanding the rights of beneficiaries. On 15 June 2017, the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) adopted its report, and voted to open interinstitutional negotiations. After the Council agreed its mandate, trilogue meetings started in September 2017, but little progress was made before the end of the 2014-2019 parliamentary term. In October 2019, Parliament decided to resume work on the file in the context of 'unfinished business' to be carried over to the new legislature. The European Commission's 'New Pact on Migration and Asylum', presented on 23 September 2020, stressed the need to finalise the negotiations. On 17 May 2021, the Parliament and the Portuguese Presidency of the EU Council finally reached an interim agreement on the revision of the directive. On 21 May, Member States' ambassadors, in the Committee of Permanent Representatives, endorsed the agreement. And on 3 June, the LIBE committee also endorsed the agreement reached with the Council. Parliament is expected to vote on adopting the agreed text during the September 2021 plenary session. Third edition of a briefing originally drafted by Martina Prpic. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

The European Union and the multilateral system: Lessons from past experience and future challenges

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 05-03-2021

Politikas joma ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds daudzpusējas attiecības | Eiropas sadarbība | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | EK valdību savstarpēja sadarbība | ekonomikas un monetārā savienība | ES starptautiskā loma | euro | FINANSES | monetārā ekonomika | monetārās attiecības | sadarbības politika | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskā sadarbība | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | ārpolitika

Kopsavilkums EPRS invites leading experts and commentators to share their thinking and insights on important features of the European Union as a political and economic system. In this paper, David O'Sullivan, former Secretary General of the European Commission and EU Ambassador to the United States, reflects on the Union's contribution to and standing in the multilateral system which it has done so much to support and pioneer, as well as on some of the issues that confront Europe if it is to maximise its influence in international economic fora of various kinds.

Briefing [EN](#)

Taiwan in 2020 and beyond

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 24-02-2021

Autors GRIEGER Gisela

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds Amerika | Amerikas Savienotās Valstis | demokrātija | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ekonomikas politika | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | Honkonga | iekļaušanās | POLITIKA | politika un sabiedrības drošība | politiskā propaganda | politiskā sistēma | politiskā ģeogrāfija | prezidenta vēlēšanas | sadarbības politika | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | Taivāna | tirdzniecības sadarbība | vēlēšanu procedūra un balsošana | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA | Ķīna

Kopsavilkums The Taiwanese went to the polls in early 2020 and overwhelmingly elected President Tsai Ing-wen of the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) for a second term, while navigating pervasive disinformation and influence operations and closely watching events in Hong Kong. The Covid-19 pandemic was an opportunity for Taiwan to leverage its robust virus containment policy for global outreach. The self-ruled democratic island somewhat reduced its economic overreliance on mainland China through diversification and relocation strategies. Taiwan witnessed a spike in military incursions into its airspace and waters by mainland China's air and naval forces. Key issues to watch are the impact of the strategic rivalry between the US and China on Taiwan's economy and the future of US strategic ambiguity as a deterrent against a potential hostile invasion of the island. This is an update of the 2019 EPRS briefing Taiwan's political survival in a challenging geopolitical context, PE 635.606.

Pārskats [EN](#)

[Implementation of the common foreign and security policy \(CFSP\)](#)

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 13-01-2021

Autors STANICEK BRANISLAV

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds darbības pārskats | daudzpusējas attiecības | dokumentācija | Eiropas drošība | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | ES starptautiskā loma | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | kopējā ārpolitika un drošības politika | sadarbības politika | Savienības paplašināšana | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskā sadarbība | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | ārpolitika

Kopsavilkums Through the common foreign and security policy (CFSP), the European Union (EU) seeks to develop relations and build partnerships with third countries and international, regional or global organisations with shared principles on human rights, democracy and fundamental freedoms. The CFSP promotes multilateral solutions to common problems, based on international law and values. The European Parliament is set to vote on the annual CFSP report covering 2020 during the January 2021 plenary session.

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

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

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 18-12-2020

Autors CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikas joma Vide

Atslēgvārds dokumentācija | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | gāzu emisijas samazināšana | ietekme uz vidi | ietekmes izpēte | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | klimata maiņa | resursu pārvaldība | siltumnīcefekta gāze | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | VIDE | vides aizsardzība | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | zaļā ekonomika | ziņojums

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

Briefing [EN](#)

[No way back: Why the transatlantic future needs a stronger EU](#)

Publikācijas veids Padziļināta analīze

Datums 25-11-2020

Ārējais autors Louise VAN SCHAIK, Ties DAMS

Politikas joma Drošība un aizsardzība | Koronavīruss | Starptautiskā tirdzniecība | Vide | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds Amerika | Amerikas Savienotās Valstis | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ES attiecības | ES un NATO sadarbība | klimata pārmaiņu politika | konkurence | konkurences ierobežojums | NATO | politiskā ģeogrāfija | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirdzniecības attiecības | transatlantiskās attiecības | UZŅĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | VIDE | vides politika | vispasaules organizācijas | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA | ĶĪNA

Kopsavilkums There is no way back for transatlantic politics; in recent years it has suffered severe setbacks that cannot be undone. Although the Biden win promises opportunities for EU-US cooperation, the EU's drive for strategic autonomy will not stop here. It is high time to look afresh at the very foundations of the transatlantic partnership, in light of not only the politics of today, but also the structural trends in the global balance of power and the lasting institutional ties between the two continents. Above all, the transatlantic future needs a stronger EU. For this to happen, the following issues should be given priority: i) dealing with an increasingly assertive China; ii) gaining more from transatlantic trade relations; iii) safeguarding the benefits of NATO and multilateral institutions like the WTO; iv) battling disinformation and other hybrid threats; and v) reinvigorating cooperation over climate change and global health. Because understanding of and trust in US intelligence and foreign policy positions has been eroded, a 'thickening' of transatlantic dialogue structures, including among elected representatives, should be pursued. This could include staff exchanges, track-two dialogues with think tanks and civil society, and an increased frequency of the Transatlantic Legislators Dialogue, possibly supplemented with more subordinate bodies on specific issues, such as dealing with China.

Padziļināta analīze [EN](#)

State of play of EU–New Zealand FTA talks

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 12-11-2020

Autors BINDER Krisztina

Politikas joma Starptautiskā tirdzniecība

Atslēgvārds brīvās tirdzniecības līgums | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | Jaunzēlande | kopēja tirdzniecības politika | nolīguma slēgšanas sarunas (ES) | politiskā ģeogrāfija | sadarbības politika | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskā sadarbība | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirdzniecības nolīgums (ES) | tirdzniecības politika | tirdzniecības sadarbība | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums Negotiations on an EU free trade agreement (FTA) with New Zealand, one of the fastest-growing developed economies in the world, were launched in June 2018. Eight negotiating rounds took place between July 2018 and June 2020, resulting in the closure of the Transparency Chapter of the future FTA. The next round will be scheduled with the New Zealand government following the general elections held on 17 October 2020.

Pārskats [EN](#)

The Abraham Accords

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 05-11-2020

Autors IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds Apvienotie Arābu Emirāti | Bahreina | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | Izraēla | miera nodibināšana | miera uzturēšana | militāra okupācija | Palestīnas jautājums | politiskā ģeogrāfija | sadarbības politika | starptautisks nolīgums | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskā sadarbība | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | ārpolitika | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums On 15 September 2020, in a White House ceremony, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Bahrain signed the 'Abraham Accords' with Israel, normalising pre-existing relations between them that have grown stronger mainly over fears of an expansionist Iran and loss of faith in the US's role as security provider. The accords, brokered by the US, mark a diplomatic breakthrough in the Middle East, which has seen a growing number of Arab League states strengthen ties with Israel. However, the Palestinian Authority and all Palestinian factions denounced the agreements, on which they were not consulted and which make no reference to ending Israel's occupation of Palestinian land. The accords are expected to generate important economic benefits for the participating states.

Pārskats [EN](#)

Disruption by technology: Impacts on politics, economics and society

Publikācijas veids Padziļināta analīze

Datums 21-09-2020

Autors BENTZEN Naja | BOUCHER Philip Nicholas | LATICI Tania | MADIEGA Tambiama André | SCHMERTZING Leopold | SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Politikas joma Demokrātija | Drošība un aizsardzība | Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Iepriekšēja plānošana | Koronavīruss | Rūpniecība | Tiesību un politikas praktiskās piemērošanas novērtēšana | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds aizsardzība | aizsardzības politika | automatizācija | ciparu tehnoloģija | darījumdarbības modelis | demokrātija | dezinformācija | informācijas tehnoloģija un datu apstrāde | informācijas tehnoloģijas ietekme | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | komunikācijas | POLITIKA | politiskā sistēma | ražošana | RĀŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālie mediji | sociālā norma | sociālā sistēma | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | tehnoloģijas maiņa | UZŅĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | uzņēmējdarbības organizācija | vērtības veidošanas ķēde

Kopsavilkums Technological development has long been considered as a disruptive force, provoking change at many levels, from the routine daily activities of individuals to dramatic competition between global superpowers. This analysis examines disruption caused by technologies in a series of key areas of politics, economics and society. It focuses on seven fields: the economic system, the military and defence, democratic debates and the 'infosphere', social norms, values and identities, international relations, and the legal and regulatory system. It also presents surveillance as an example of how technological disruption across these domains can converge to propel other phenomena. The key disruptive force of 2020 is non-technological, namely coronavirus. The pandemic is used here as an opportunity to examine how technological disruption interacts with other forms of disruption.

Padziļināta analīze [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Multivide [Disruption by technology](#)

Korean peninsula: State of play - Further uncertainty follows period of hope

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 20-07-2020

Autors D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds Dienvidkoreja | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | izpildvara un valsts dienests | POLITIKA | politikas analīze | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | Ziemeļkoreja | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

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

Briefing [EN](#)

A Balanced Arctic Policy for the EU

Publikācijas veids Padziļināta analīze

Datums 20-07-2020

Ārējais autors Dr. Petra Dolata, University of Calgary

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds aizsardzība | aizsardzības politika | Arktika | Arktikas Padome | dabiska vide | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ES vides politika | gāzu emisijas samazināšana | ilgtspējīga attīstība | klimata maiņa | sadarbības politika | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskā sadarbība | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | starptautiskās tiesības | teritoriālās tiesības | TIESĪBAS | VIDE | vides aizsardzība | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | vispasaules organizācijas

Kopsavilkums The EU is currently working towards updating its Arctic policy. It needs to respond to two major changes that affect the region and pose challenges to the role of the EU in the Arctic: accelerated climate change and increased socioeconomic and geopolitical competition. The EU finds itself in a rather unique position. As a supranational institution with competences in parts of the Arctic, and with Member States having territories in the region, as well as institutionalised linkages with Arctic countries Iceland and Norway — with whom the EU shares the European Economic Area (EEA) — it needs to balance sectoral policies, priority areas and addressing different Arctics. The EU should therefore create 'more EU in the Arctic' by broadening the scope of its existing Arctic policy, as well as incorporating 'more Arctic in the EU' by stipulating that the Arctic becomes a cross-cutting consideration in other relevant EU policies. In addition, the EU will need to address hard and soft security issues within existing functional, regional and global frameworks and continue engaging in dialogue and confidence-building measures with Russia. Finally, a revised EU Arctic policy needs to be proactive and ambitious, based on existing strengths and expertise within the EU. At the same time, in an Arctic that witnesses the return of geopolitics, the 'civilian power' EU will encounter challenges assuming its role in the region. How it narrates its future position in the Arctic will play a tangible role in negotiating this position politically.

Padziļināta analīze [EN](#)

The EU and Latin America and the Caribbean: towards a stronger partnership?

Publikācijas veids Padziļināta analīze

Datums 13-01-2020

Autors TVEVAD Jesper

Politikas joma Globālā pārvaldība | Iepriekšēja plānošana | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds Amerika | daudzpusējas attiecības | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | ES starptautiskā loma | kopējā ārpolitika un drošības politika | Latīņamerika | politiskā sadarbība | Rietumindijas salas | sadarbības politika | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskā sadarbība | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | tirdzniecības nolīgums (ES) | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums In the course of the past two and a half years, the European Parliament, the European Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, and the Council of Ministers have presented strategic documents on the EU's relations with Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and the direction they should take in the coming years. This in-depth analysis aims to present the main points of view of the three EU institutions and the Member States on the future of EU-LAC relations. Its second half includes a critical assessment of some aspects of the bi-regional relationship as it has developed in recent years, particularly the institutional links and trade issues, and the challenges it may face in the coming years. Here, the focus is on the political divisions in the LAC region, the uncertainty about regional cooperation and integration and the possible challenges to multilateral policies.

Padziļināta analīze [EN](#)

EU policies – Delivering for citizens: EU support for democracy and peace in the world

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 28-06-2019

Autors ZAMFIR Ionel

Politikas joma Cilvēktiesības | Demokrātija | Drošība un aizsardzība

Atslēgvārds EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | ES finanses | ES starptautiskā loma | fonds (ES) | kopējā ārpolitika un drošības politika | miera uzturēšana | palīdzība attīstības jomā | sadarbības politika | Savienības paplašināšana | starptautisks konflikts | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirdzniecības politika | vispārīgi atvieglojumi

Kopsavilkums From the outset, the European Union (EU) has been an integration project directed at preserving peace among its Member States – a fundamental objective that it has succeeded in achieving for over 60 years. As a community of like-minded states, the EU is also based on certain fundamental values, such as democracy and the rule of law, which the Union aspires to promote, both internally and externally, and which guide all its policies. In line with this vision, the EU has developed specific policies to support democracy and peace in the world. It also aims to integrate the pursuit of peace and democracy with all its other external actions in areas such as trade, development, enlargement and neighbourhood policies, its common foreign and security policy, and political and diplomatic relations with third countries and multilateral institutions. The EU has established a reputation as a soft power organisation guided by a normative vision and as an effective actor for peace and democracy. Strengthening peace and democracy globally has never been an easy task, however, and today's geopolitical context poses new challenges. The proliferation and increasing gravity and duration of conflicts – some in the EU's immediate neighbourhood, the emergence of new threats, such as terrorism or nuclear proliferation, and the crisis of liberal systems have driven the EU to widen and intensify its efforts. They have also led to a new vision for action revolving around the concept of 'resilient societies' based on the mutually reinforcing pillars of peace and democracy, and a special emphasis on fragile states. Against this background, recent surveys have shown that citizens expect the EU to be even more active in promoting peace and democracy externally – something that should surely strengthen its resolve to make further progress in this crucial area. This is an update of an earlier briefing issued in advance of the 2019 European elections.

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

Multivide [EU policies – Delivering for citizens: EU support for democracy and peace in the world](#)

Child labour: A priority for EU human rights action

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 15-01-2019

Autors ZAMFIR Ionel

Politikas joma Cilvēktiesības | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds ANO konvencija | Apvienoto Nāciju Organizācija | bērnu darbs | bērnu tiesības | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | EK direktīva | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ekonomikas sektors | ekonomikas struktūra | ES finanses | ES finansējuma sadale | ES palīdzība | ilgtspējīga attīstība | nodarbinātība | NODARBINĀTĪBA UN DARBA APSTĀKLĪ | sadarbības politika | Starptautiskā Darba organizācija | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | TIESĪBAS | tiesības un brīvības | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirdzniecības politika | trešā valsts | Unicef | vispārīgi atvieglojumi

Kopsavilkums Despite a comprehensive normative international framework that prohibits child labour, it persists in many areas of the world, particularly in developing countries. In sub-Saharan-Africa, it has even increased in recent years. More efforts are therefore needed to combat child labour. However, not all work performed by children is harmful to their health and development. The first task is therefore to distinguish child labour – which entails harmful forms of work – from other forms of children's involvement with work that are acceptable and have an educational component. While international conventions provide a broad definition of child labour, they leave the task of defining more precise criteria, such as the acceptable number of working hours per week or what constitutes hazardous work, to national legislation. Child labour is a complex phenomenon that has a multiplicity of causes, among which poverty usually features first. It requires a comprehensive approach to fight it, including awareness-raising among families and local communities, due diligence by companies involved in global supply chains, and action by governments, international organisations and civil society. The European Union protects children's rights through both its internal and external policies. It has deployed measures to fight child labour through cooperation with international organisations and has funded development projects whose aim is to counter it. The human rights conditionality enshrined in the EU's trade arrangements provides another path for tackling child labour. Nevertheless, there are numerous calls from civil society and the European Parliament to impose binding legal obligations on EU-based companies, to make sure their imports of goods from developing countries are free of child labour.

Briefing [EN](#)

[A global compact on migration: Placing human rights at the heart of migration management](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 11-01-2019

Autors APAP Joanna

Politikas joma Cilvēktiesības

Atslēgvārds cilvēktiesības | daudzpusējs nolīgums | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ES finanses | ES finansējuma sadale | ES migrācijas politika | ES tiesības | migrantu integrācija | migrācija | politiskais patvērums | Rietumbalkāni | sadarbības politika | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | starptautiskas sarunas | Starptautiskā Migrācijas organizācija | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | starptautiskās tiesības | statistika | TIESĪBAS | tiesības un brīvības | trešā valsts | vispasaules organizācijas | Āfrika | Āfrika | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums The global flow of refugees and migrants poses challenges, opportunities and obligations for countries around the world. At the very heart of the debate on migration management is how to ensure that the different interests and needs are addressed within a strong human rights framework. The United Nations (UN) is investigating the issue in great depth, and one of the main outcomes of the UN General Assembly in 2016 was a declaration demanding greater international cooperation on managing migration. This declaration was widely endorsed, including by the European Union (EU). As a result, two global compacts have been adopted in 2018, for refugees and for other migrants; this briefing will focus on the latter. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the UN migration agency in charge of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration, these compacts 'provide the opportunity to move ahead in strengthening the norms, principles, rules and decision-making processes that will allow for more effective international cooperation in responding to what is a defining issue'. Providing continued institutional support to address these issues and implement the outcomes of the global compacts will be a challenge. This an updated version of a briefing from December 2017, jointly authored by Joanna Apap, Daniela Adorna Diaz and Gonzalo Urbina Trevino. See also our infographic, Migration flows to the EU, PE 621.862.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The global compact on refugees: Strengthening international cooperation to ease the plight of refugees in the world](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 11-01-2019

Autors ZAMFIR Ionel

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds Apvienoto Nāciju Organizācija | bēglis | cilvēktiesības | daudzpusējs nolīgums | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | migrācija | migrācijas politika | pilsoniskā sabiedrība | POLITIKA | politika un sabiedrības drošība | politiskais patvērums | sadarbības politika | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | starptautiskas sarunas | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | starptautiskās tiesības | statistika | TIESĪBAS | tiesības un brīvības | trešā valsts | UNHCR | Āfrika | Āfrika | Āzija | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums Recent large-scale flows of refugees and migrants have brought to the world's attention more forcefully than ever the plight of persons who are forced to flee their homes because of war, insecurity or persecution. They have also exposed how ill-prepared the international community has been to deal with this challenge and how uneven the distribution of the burden of caring for such people has been among countries. In 2016, to enhance preparedness for refugee crises, improve the situation of refugees and relieve the burden on host societies, the United Nations (UN) member states convened in New York and adopted a declaration paving the way for a non-binding international compact on refugees. They annexed to this declaration a comprehensive refugee response framework that spelled out a series of short- and longer-term measures to address refugee crises. The framework has been applied in several pilot countries and the lessons learnt fed into a global compact on refugees. The compact was drafted by the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) following broad consultations with various stakeholders, and its definitive version was adopted by the UN General Assembly with a large majority on 17 December 2018. The global compact focuses on international-, regional- and national-level mechanisms for achieving a fairer distribution of the responsibilities related to refugees, and on areas where action can be improved. It has been criticised, among other things, for its non-binding character and for excluding victims of natural disasters from its scope. This is an updated edition of a Briefing published in June 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 20-12-2018

Autors CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikas joma Drošība un aizsardzība | Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Starptautiskā tirdzniecība | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds Amerika | Amerikas Savienotās Valstis | Apvienotā Karaliste | bēglis | domnīca | Eiropa | Eiropas drošība | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | Eiropas vēlēšanas | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ekonomikas politika | ekonomikas un monetārā savienība | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | FINANCES | izstāšanās no ES | migrācija | migrācija | monetārā ekonomika | POLITIKA | politika un sabiedrības drošība | politiskā ģeogrāfija | pētniecība un intelektuālais īpašums | RĀŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | terorisms | vēlēšanu procedūra un balsošana | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

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

Briefing [EN](#)

[Uzbekistan comes in from the cold: A new era of reforms](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 17-12-2018

Autors RUSSELL Martin

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds augu izcelsmes produkts | bērnu darbs | Centrālāzija | Eiropa | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas reformas | ekonomikas struktūra | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | FINANSES | kokvilna | korupcija | Krievija | krimināltiesības | monetārā ekonomika | nodarbinātība | NODARBINĀTĪBA UN DARBA APSTĀKLĪ | pilsoniskā sabiedrība | POLITIKA | politika un sabiedrības drošība | politiskā reforma | politiskā ģeogrāfija | PĀRTIKAS RAŽOŠANA | reliģiskās pārliecības brīvība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | TIESĪBAS | tiesības un brīvības | Uzbekistāna | ārvalstu valūta | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums Until recently, Uzbekistan was one of the most repressive countries in the world. Under its long-time leader Islam Karimov, human rights abuses included torture, child and forced adult labour, as well as severe restrictions on religious freedom, the media and civil society. Following Karimov's death in 2016, his successor Shavkat Mirziyoyev has launched an ambitious reform programme. Some of the worst human rights abuses (such as torture and forced labour) have been phased out, or at least diminished. Judges have become more independent, and the parliament has gained new powers. Steps have been taken to make the country's civil service more accountable to citizens. Media and civil society now have slightly more freedom to operate. Political reforms have been flanked by economic liberalisation. Barriers to trade and investment are being lifted, including by floating the som, the Uzbek currency, and by cutting red tape for businesses. On foreign policy, Uzbekistan has repaired ties with all its main international partners, from the US and EU to Russia and China. The most dramatic change has been the shift from Karimov-era confrontation with neighbours, such as Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, to regional cooperation. These are highly positive changes, but Uzbekistan still has a long way to go. The economy remains largely state-controlled and uncompetitive, and liberalising reforms need to continue. On the political front, the system remains fundamentally authoritarian, and transition to genuine multiparty democracy seems unlikely.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 14-12-2018

Autors CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikas joma Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa

Atslēgvārds bēglis | domnīca | ES ārējo robežu aizsardzība | humānā palīdzība | migrācija | migrācija | pētniecība un intelektuālais īpašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | sadarbības politika | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | starptautiskās tiesības | TIESĪBAS | trešā valsts | Šengenas Nolīgums

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

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 30-11-2018

Autors CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikas joma Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Iepriekšēja plānošana | Pētniecības politika | Rūpniecība

Atslēgvārds automatizācija | ciparošana | dokumentācija | domnīca | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | elektriskais transportlīdzeklis | enerģijas patēriņš | ENERĢĒTIKA | gaisa un kosmiskais transports | globalizācija | informācija | informācijas apstrāde | internets | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | komunikācijas | kosmosa tehnoloģija | mākslīgais intelekts | politika enerģētikas jomā | pētniecība un intelektuālais īpašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | transporta organizācija | TRANSPORTS | Āfrika | Āfrika | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA | Ķīna

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

Briefing [EN](#)

The Civilian CSDP Compact: A stronger EU footprint in a connected, complex, contested world

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 23-11-2018

Autors LATICI Tania

Politikas joma Drošība un aizsardzība | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | ES finanses | ES finansējuma sadale | humanitārās zinātnes | konfliktu novēršana | kopējā drošības un aizsardzības politika | sadarbības politika | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | trešā valsts | ZINĀTNE | ģeopolitika

Kopsavilkums Member States demand more coordination, flexibility and efficiency from civilian Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions. The European Union (EU) is currently undertaking a strategic review of the civilian dimension of CSDP to take the form of a civilian CSDP Compact (CCC), in order to adapt the CSDP to the challenges of the current geopolitical environment. Europe's 'strategic environment has changed radically' and is surrounded by 'an arc of instability', according to High Representative Federica Mogherini. Conflict and violence used to be understood in terms of (and as caused by) hard borders. Today, however, physical distances and borders have become redundant in the face of evolving and persistent threats such as poverty, climate change or hybrid warfare. The EU has been active in recognising this changing environment through various defence integration initiatives, not least through the EU global strategy (EUGS). The most visible EU commitments to international peace and security remain its missions and operations deployed outside the Union. Missions under the CSDP can have a military or civilian nature, although the latter are more prominent in EU activities. Focused on goals such as rule of law reform, stabilisation, fighting organised crime, and reform of the security sector, civilian CSDP is currently being adapted to the EU's revitalised integrated approach to conflict prevention, which envisions much closer coordination between the relevant EU actors and instruments during all stages of a conflict. By establishing tight links between the security, development, justice and home affairs (JHA), trade, climate and energy domains, the Compact aims to widen the scope of civilian missions. The goal of eradicating conflict-provoking issues such as poverty, resource scarcity, corruption or flawed governance is combined with the aim of ensuring sustainable long-term development and the societal resilience of partner countries.

Briefing [EN](#)

Russia in the Middle East: From sidelines to centre stage

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 21-11-2018

Autors RUSSELL Martin

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds aizsardzība | Amerika | Amerikas Savienotās Valstis | Eiropa | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | Irāna | Izraēla | Krievija | militāra iejaukšanās | politiskā ģeogrāfija | starptautiskais konflikts | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | Sirija | Turcija | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA | ķīmiskais ierocis

Kopsavilkums In 2011, it looked as if the Arab Spring uprisings would deal a further blow to Russia's declining influence in the Middle East, by toppling Syrian President Bashar al-Assad, one of Moscow's few remaining allies in the region. In 2015, Russia launched a military intervention. Though it came at an enormous humanitarian cost, the campaign succeeded in saving Assad's regime, at the same time as reversing the Middle Eastern fortunes of Russia as Assad's main international backer. Russia's involvement in Syria has given its relations with neighbouring countries a new momentum. Despite divergent interests, Iran, Turkey and Israel cooperate with Russia and acknowledge its leadership in Syria. Russia's success in imposing its agenda in Syria has bolstered its influence throughout the wider region. Although Moscow's role is not always a constructive one, it has become a key actor and sometimes a mediator in regional conflicts from Libya to Yemen. Russia's regional clout is also helped by its skilful use of energy cooperation to further economic and geopolitical interests. Russia's drive to become a major Middle Eastern player should be seen in the wider context of global geopolitical rivalry with the United States. Moscow's growing influence in the region is as much the result of Western policy failures as its own strength.

Briefing [EN](#)

Climate change [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 16-11-2018

Autors CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikas joma Vide

Atslēgvārds Amerika | Amerikas Savienotās Valstis | ANO konference | bioloģiskā daudzveidība | dabiska vide | domnīca | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas pieaugums | ekonomikas stāvoklis | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | gaisa kvalitāte | klimata maiņa | politiskā ģeogrāfija | pētniecība un intelektuālais īpašums | RAZOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | veselības aizsardzība | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | vides politika | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

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

Briefing [EN](#)

The EU and Asia [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 12-10-2018

Autors CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds domnīca | pētniecība un intelektuālais īpašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | sadarbības politika | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | trešā valsts | Āzija | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums The heads of state or government of 51 countries will gather in Brussels on 18 and 19 October for the 12th Europe-Asia summit (ASEM) to discuss closer relations and global challenges. The meeting will focus in particular on trade and investment, connectivity, sustainable development, and climate and security challenges. The EU attaches growing importance to relations with Asian countries as the region's economic and political weight increases and as US trade policy is increasingly unpredictable. This note offers links to selected recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think-tanks on EU-Asian relations, the situation in the region and some of its countries. The publication does not cover issues related to China, which were the topic of one of the previous editions in the series.

Briefing [EN](#)

US-Russia relations: Reaching the point of no return?

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 03-10-2018

Autors RUSSELL Martin

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds aizsardzība | Amerika | Amerikas Savienotās Valstis | aukstais karš | bruņojuma politika | cilvēktiesības | Eiropa | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ekonomiskās sankcijas | FINANSES | finansēšana un ieguldījumi | Krievija | NATO | okupēta teritorija | palīdzība attīstības jomā | POLITIKA | politiskā ģeogrāfija | prezidenta vēlēšanas | sadarbības politika | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | TIESĪBAS | tiesības un brīvības | Ukraina | Viduseiropa un Austrumeiropa | vispasaules organizācijas | vēlēšanu procedūra un balsošana | ārvalstu ieguldījumi | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums In August 2018, Russia's embassy in Washington claimed that US-Russia relations were moving towards irreversible breakdown. Long-standing bilateral tensions have been aggravated in recent years by Russia's aggression against Ukraine, sanctions, and accusations of Russian meddling in the 2016 US presidential elections. Initially, Donald Trump's electoral victory raised hopes in Russia that tensions could ease. But while Trump often appears to share Russian wishes to move from confrontation to a more transactional relationship, a rift has opened up between him and the rest of the US political establishment, which insists that the differences between the two countries are too fundamental to be easily set aside. Growing hostility towards Russia has led to harsher rhetoric and increasingly draconian sanctions. Alongside these more recent developments, US-Russia relations have been complicated for many years by fundamental foreign policy differences. The US sees itself as a global leader and champion of liberal values. For its part, Russia resents what it perceives as US hegemony and unwarranted interference in other countries' internal affairs. Russia is far from being a military equal to the US. Nevertheless, Moscow's nuclear arsenal makes it a potentially formidable adversary. A series of arms-control agreements aims to contain the threat of an arms race or even conflict between the two sides. However, deteriorating relations are making such arrangements look increasingly precarious. Compared to political and security issues, economic ties play only a minor role in US-Russia relations. Bilateral trade and investment have suffered from tensions and are likely to remain limited, not least due to sanctions.

Briefing [EN](#)

China [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 28-09-2018

Autors CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds Amerika | Amerikas Savienotās Valstis | Eiropa | Eiropas Savienība | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | FINANSES | finansēšana un ieguldījumi | konkurence | Krievija | POLITIKA | politiskā sistēma | politiskā ģeogrāfija | starptautiska konkurence | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | tiesiskums | TIRDZNIECĪBA | UZŅĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | ārvalstu ieguldījumi | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA | Ķīna

Kopsavilkums China is a major strategic partner for the European Union, despite divergences on human rights issues, as well as on some economic and foreign policies. At their 20th EU-China summit in July, the two sides agreed to further develop their partnership and to seek to avoid global trade wars, which many analysts fear could be triggered by US President Donald Trump's protectionist policies. They agreed, in principle, to support reform of the World Trade Organization, which has been snubbed by President Trump. However, China's increasingly close military ties with Russia cause concern in the EU. Trade, security and connectivity will be important topics of the 12th ASEM (EU-Asia) summit in October, which will gather heads of state or government of 51 European and Asian countries. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on China, its ties with the EU and related issues. More studies on the topics can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in March 2018. One of the forthcoming publications in this series will be devoted to wider EU-Asia relations.

Briefing [EN](#)

European Union – Council of Europe cooperation and joint programmes

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 28-09-2018

Autors ZAMFIR Ionel

Politikas joma Demokrātija | Globālā pārvaldība | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds Austrumu partnerība | Centrālāzija | cilvēktiesības | divpusējas attiecības | Eiropas organizācijas | Eiropas Padome | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | ES programma | FINANSES | finansēšana un ieguldījumi | līdzfinansējums | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | TIESĪBAS | tiesības un brīvības | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums The Council of Europe (CoE) and the European Union (EU) are to a significant extent based on shared values, and have overlapping membership. This has led them over time to develop a strategic partnership and joint actions beyond the EU's and, more recently, the CoE's borders, making use of the latter's longstanding technical expertise on human rights, the rule of law and democracy. For the EU, the CoE convention system and the European Court of Human Rights remain central instruments for defending human rights in Europe, as stated in the EU's 2017 Annual Report on Human Rights and Democracy in the World. The relationship between the CoE and the EU is generally seen as mutually beneficial and thriving, each partner contributing according to its own strengths and capabilities. In 2011 the CoE launched a new approach towards the EU's neighbourhood regions, endorsed by the EU. Cooperation has become more structured, with the Council of the EU agreeing and adopting the EU's priorities for cooperation with the Council of Europe on a biannual basis, in cooperation with the CoE. The EU-CoE relationship has not escaped some criticism, however, namely that the CoE acts as a political consultancy or a junior partner to the EU owing to the latter's budgetary clout and its disproportionate and larger contribution to joint activities. There is arguably room to improve the partnership. According to some, the EU countries (which are all CoE members) need to develop a strategic and long-term vision regarding future cooperation with the CoE.

Briefing [EN](#)

Russia [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 21-09-2018

Autors CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds Amerika | Amerikas Savienotās Valstis | domnīca | Eiropa | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ENERĢĒTIKA | enerģētikas politika | Izraēla | Japāna | Krievija | NATO | okupēta teritorija | politika enerģētikas jomā | politiskā ģeogrāfija | pētniecība un intelektuālais īpašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | Rietumbalkāni | starptautiskās sankcijas | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | Sīrija | Ukraina | vispasaules organizācijas | Āzija un Okeānija | Čečenijas jautājums | ĢEOGRĀFIJA | Ķīna

Kopsavilkums In September, Russia held its largest military exercise since 1981, the height of the Cold War, deploying 300 000 troops and also inviting Chinese forces to participate. The event highlighted Russia's growing assertiveness in security and foreign policy, following its annexation of Crimea and military intervention in Syria. The policies of President Vladimir Putin, who was re-elected earlier this year, pose a dilemma for the European Union and the United States, with some observers accusing him of trying to sabotage Western liberal democracy and others saying that he wants to regain the position of global player that the Soviet Union once occupied. This note offers links to commentaries and studies by major international think tanks, which discuss Russia's policies and how to respond to them. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking', published in March 2018. Some more papers on US-Russian relations are available in another edition from the series published in August 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Global Action Climate Summit (GCAS), San Francisco, 12-14 September 2018

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 16-08-2018

Ārējais autors Sean Healy

Politikas joma Budžets | Sociālā politika | Vide

Atslēgvārds Amerika | Amerikas Savienotās Valstis | ANO konvencija | atmosfēras piesārņotājs | bioloģiskā daudzveidība | dabiska vide | degizraktenis | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | elektroenerģijas un kodolenerģijas ražošana | ENERĢĒTIKA | gaisa kvalitāte | ilgtspējīga attīstība | klimata maiņa | klimata pārmaiņu politika | kodolenerģētika | politika enerģētikas jomā | politiskā ģeogrāfija | sadarbība vides aizsardzības jomā | sadarbības politika | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | VIDE | vides aizsardzība | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | vides politika | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums The briefing is for the ENVI Committee delegation to the 2018 Global Climate Action Summit, which will take place in San Francisco from the 12th until the 14th of September. The Summit will enable a range of different stakeholders (i.e. state and local governments, business and citizens) to publicize the climate actions currently being implemented 'on the ground' to help inspire further efforts to support and build upon the commitments pledged in the Paris Agreement.

Briefing [EN](#)

Seven economic challenges for Russia: Breaking out of stagnation?

Publikācijas veids Padziļināta analīze

Datums 18-07-2018

Autors RUSSELL Martin

Politikas joma Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds Eiropa | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas lejupslīde | ekonomikas politika | ekonomikas politika | ekonomikas reformas | ekonomikas struktūra | ekonomikas stāvoklis | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ekonomiskās sankcijas | elektroenerģijas cena | ENERĢĒTIKA | izpildvara un valsts dienests | jaunievedums | korupcija | Krievija | krimināltiesības | nabadzība | POLITIKA | politika enerģētikas jomā | politiskā ģeogrāfija | pētniecība un intelektuālais īpašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | tarifu barjera | TIESĪBAS | TIRDZNIECĪBA | Ukraina | valdīšana | valsts budžets | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums This publication describes the current condition of the Russian economy, which has suffered recently from external shocks, such as a collapse in oil prices and Western sanctions. However, it argues that poor economic performance has more to do with long-term internal problems, including a lack of competitive markets, low levels of investment, an absence of innovation and excessive dependence on natural resources. Finally, it discusses President Putin's promises of economic reforms to tackle such issues, and evaluates the prospects for major change.

Padziļināta analīze [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

An overview of the EU-ACP countries' economic partnership agreements: Building a new trade relationship

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 03-07-2018

Autors ZAMFIR Ionel

Politikas joma Starptautiskā tirdzniecība | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds attīstības politika | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomikas politika | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ES palīdzība | ES un ĀKK partnerattiecības | ilgtspējīga attīstība | Kotonū Vienošanās | palīdzība attīstības jomā | sadarbības politika | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | statistika | TIRDZNIECĪBA | ĀKK valstis | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums In line with the objective enshrined in the Cotonou Partnership Agreement (signed in 2000), the EU has sought to update its preferential trade relationship with the ACP countries by establishing free-trade areas with regional groupings. As well as allowing ACP countries to continue exporting their products to the EU without any restriction, this would also ensure compliance with WTO rules. The negotiation process has been longer and more complicated than initially expected. So far, it has ushered in nine agreements covering more than half (51) of the ACP countries. Some of these agreements are interim, others are final; seven are already under provisional application. Economic partnership agreements are development-oriented asymmetric agreements providing important advantages and safeguards to ACP countries, in order to foster their sustainable economic development, regional integration and integration on world markets. They are the first attempt to liberalise trade between economies with such a disparate level of development, which also possibly explains the difficulties encountered during the negotiations. Despite the EU's initial ambitions to conclude modern comprehensive agreements that also cover trade in services and trade-related issues, this has been fully possible only in the EPA with the Cariforum region; in the other EPAs, these elements have been left for future negotiations.

Briefing [EN](#)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF), New York, 16 - 18 July 2018

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 28-06-2018

Ārējais autors Kettunen M, Charveriat C, Farmer A, Gionfra S, Schweitzer JP & Stainforth T, Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP)

Politikas joma Attīstība un humānā palīdzība | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Reģionālā attīstība | Vide | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds ANO | aprites ekonomika | Apvienoto Nāciju Organizācija | atjaunīgā enerģija | būvniecība un pilsētplānošana | dabiska vide | dzersmais ūdens | ekoloģiski tīra enerģija | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ENERĢĒTIKA | forums | ilgtspējīga attīstība | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | komunikācijas | patēriņš | patēriņš pasaulē | pilsētas dzīvojamā vide | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | TIRDZNIECĪBA | VIDE | vides politika | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA | Ķīna | ūdens resursu apsaimniekošana

Kopsavilkums The SDGs framework has the potential to provide a useful overarching framework to further the debate on Europe's political priorities, with a view to pursuing social, economic and environmental sustainability both within the Union and globally. However, this requires increasing the political buy-in across sectors. There is a need to translate the SDGs into concrete sectoral political priorities, targets and actions for the EU, and to agree on a legitimate framework for delivering these priorities across Member States. The July 2018 HLPF meeting constitutes a window of opportunity to assert influence on the implementation of SDGs in the EU, providing an opportunity to use a range of key current EU initiatives (e.g. the EU circular economy package, post-2020 biodiversity objectives and 2021 – 2027 EU budget) to advance the SDGs debate. In the global context, it will be important to promote linkages between the outcomes of the 2018 HLPF, the forthcoming Global Sustainable Development Report, and other global process of relevance to the environment, including the UNFCCC, the CBD, UNEA, as well as the newly launched negotiations for a global Pact for the Environment. There is a need to set the stage for environment to become more at the heart for the following HLPF, especially in terms of the 4-year stocktake in 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

North Korea's nuclear summitry [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 04-06-2018

Autors CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikas joma Drošība un aizsardzība | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds aizsardzība | Amerika | Amerikas Savienotās Valstis | atbrūošānās | divpusējas attiecības | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | elektroenerģijas un kodolenerģijas ražošana | ENERĢĒTIKA | kodoldrošums | kodolierocis | kodolieroču neizplatīšana | masu iznīcināšanas ierocis | politiskā ģeogrāfija | sadarbības politika | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | trešā valsts | Ziemeļkoreja | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums The US President, Donald Trump, and North Korean leader, Kim Jong-un, are preparing for a high-stakes summit on the latter country's nuclear programme, following Trump's decision on 1 June to revive the meeting after having cancelled it the previous week. At the summit, due to take place on 12 June in Singapore, Trump is expected to press for denuclearisation of North Korea in exchange for easing economic sanctions and, possibly some aid. The main sticking point lies on the meaning the two countries attribute to the word 'denuclearisation'. Pyongyang, after years of isolation, is engaged in an unprecedented series of high-level meetings with South Korea, China and Russia. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think-tanks and research institutes on the North Korean nuclear programme. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in September 2017. Credit photo: © jpldesigns / Fotolia

Briefing [EN](#)

Future of the Iran nuclear deal: How much can US pressure isolate Iran?

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 25-05-2018

Autors IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds aizsardzība | Amerika | Amerikas Savienotās Valstis | atbrūošānās | daudzpusējs nolīgums | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | elektroenerģijas un kodolenerģijas ražošana | ENERĢĒTIKA | ES starptautiskā loma | Irāna | kodoldrošums | kodolierocis | kodolieroču neizplatīšana | politiskā ģeogrāfija | starptautiskās sankcijas | starptautisks nolīgums | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | TIRDZNIECĪBA | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums In July 2015, Iran and the E3/EU+3 – France, Germany, the UK and the EU plus China, Russia and the USA – signed the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), a landmark agreement to ensure the peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme in exchange for the termination of restrictive measures against Iran. Following certification by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) that Iran had complied with its nuclear dismantlement commitments, implementation of the JCPOA commenced on 16 January 2016. On that day, known as Implementation Day, all nuclear-related UN, US and EU sanctions on Iran were lifted. President Trump, who took office in January 2017, has consistently called the JCPOA 'a terrible deal'. In January 2018, he announced that the US would cease implementing the JCPOA in May 2018 unless Congress and US allies successfully addressed what he called the agreement's 'disastrous flaws'. During the short period given by President Trump, the US worked with EU allies on a 'supplemental agreement', to address the perceived weaknesses of the JCPOA. However, sufficient common ground could not be reached and on 8 May, President Trump announced that the US was leaving the nuclear deal with Iran and would (re-)impose sanctions. These block American firms from doing business in Iran, and bar foreign firms that do business with Iran from accessing the entire US banking and financial system. In addition, companies that violate the sanctions risk huge fines. The E3/EU have repeatedly stressed their support for the continued full and effective implementation of the JCPOA by all sides, pointing to the fact that it imposes very tough nuclear inspections and that the IAEA has confirmed 10 times that Iran is abiding by its commitments under the agreement. Russia and China have likewise expressed their unwavering support for the agreement. Iran has given the EU 60 days to ensure the continued implementation of the JCPOA, in particular its trade and economic aspects. The US has threatened to impose sanctions on European companies that continue to do business in Iran, but also signalled willingness to continue working on a 'supplemental agreement'.

Briefing [EN](#)

Peace and Security in 2018: An evaluation of EU peacebuilding in the Western Balkans

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 22-05-2018

Autors IOANNIDES Isabelle

Politikas joma Demokrātija | Tiesību un politikas praktiskās piemērošanas novērtēšana | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds Bosnija un Hercegovina | Eiropa | Eiropadome | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktūra | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ES finanses | ES finansējuma sadale | ES militārā misija | ES un NATO sadarbība | Horvātija | Kosova | miera uzturēšana | politiskā ģeogrāfija | Rietumbalkāni | Serbija | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | Turcija | Ziemeļmaķedonija | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums This first thematic study of the Peace and Security series focuses on European Union (EU) peacebuilding efforts in the Western Balkans. The series will make an annual evaluation of EU performance in the field of peace and security in a specific geographical region. Examining EU engagement in the Western Balkans, the study assesses the extent to which the Union has been able to transform and strengthen the region's governance, economy and resilience. The study is organised around three key inter-connected (and at times overlapping) phases in EU post-conflict peacebuilding – stabilisation, state-building and EU enlargement – to explain the strengths, weaknesses and limits of EU engagement. It ends with an assessment of the new EU strategy for the Western Balkans and analyses the potential to remedy past deficiencies and help move the region towards genuine, inclusive and sustainable peace. A parallel study, published separately, provides an overview of current EU action on peace and security and of the outlook for the future. The studies have been drafted with a view to their presentation at the Normandy World Peace Forum, in June 2018.

Pētījums [EN](#), [FR](#)

Peace and Security in 2018: Overview of EU action and outlook for the future

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 14-05-2018

Autors LAZAROU Eleni

Politikas joma Drošība un aizsardzība | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds demokrātija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktūra | ES finanses | ES finansējuma sadale | ES iestāde | ES starptautiskā loma | ES un NATO sadarbība | humanitārās zinātnes | kopējā drošības un aizsardzības politika | miera uzturēšana | palīdzība attīstības jomā | pilsoniskā sabiedrība | POLITIKA | politika un sabiedrības drošība | politiskā sistēma | sadarbības politika | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | ZINĀTNE | ģeopolitika

Kopsavilkums This is the first EU Peace and Security Outlook, produced by the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS). The series is designed to analyse and explain the contribution of the European Union to the promotion of peace and security internationally through its various external policies. The study provides an overview of the issues and current state of play. It looks first at the concept of peace and the changing nature of the geopolitical environment. It then focuses on the centrality of the promotion of peace and security in the EU's external action and proceeds to an analysis of the practical pursuit of these principles in three main areas of EU policy: development, democracy support, and security and defence. It concludes with an outlook to the future. A parallel study, published separately, focuses specifically on EU peacebuilding efforts in the Western Balkans. The studies have been drafted with a view to their presentation at the Normandy World Peace Forum, in June 2018.

Pētījums [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Multivide [Peace and Security in 2018: Overview of EU action and outlook for the future](#)

Climate Diplomacy

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 15-03-2018

Autors AMANATIDIS Georgios | URBINA TREVIÑO Gonzalo

Politikas joma Vide | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds ANO konvencija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | EP komiteja | ES dalībvalsts | klimata pārmaiņu politika | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | statistika | VIDE | vides politika | vidēja termiņa prognoze | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums This report summarises the presentations and the discussion that took place at the workshop on Climate Diplomacy held on 20 February 2018 at the European Parliament (EP) in Brussels. It was organised by the Policy Department of the Directorate General for External Policies (DG EXPO) and Policy Department A in the Directorate General for Internal Policies (DG IPOL) at the request of the EP's Committees on Foreign Affairs (AFET) and on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI). The workshop provided members of the AFET and ENVI Committees and all participants with insights from experts on the state of play with climate diplomacy and provided an opportunity to reflect on the role of the EU in this field. MEPs Jo Leinen and Arne Lietz, co-rapporteurs of the EP's own-initiative report on climate diplomacy, hosted the workshop.

Pētījums [EN](#)

The Brexit process [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 12-01-2018

Autors CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikas joma ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības

Atslēgvārds Apvienotā Karaliste | banku politika | domnīca | Eiropa | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības Tiesa | Eiropas struktūra | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ES dalībvalsts | FINANSES | izstāšanās no ES | kredītiestādes un finanšu iestādes | nolīguma slēgšanas sarunas (ES) | politiskā ģeogrāfija | pētniecība un intelektuālais īpašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOGIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | sadarbības politika | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | trešā valsts | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums The EU's Heads of State or Government gave the green light in December 2017 to the second phase of negotiations on the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the EU. They agreed that 'sufficient progress' had been made in talks on issues in the first phase. Those include the UK's financial obligations on leaving the EU, the rights of EU citizens within the UK and of UK citizens within the EU, and how to deal with the border between Northern Ireland and Ireland. The next phase of talks will focus on transitional arrangements and the future EU-UK relationship, including in the field of trade. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports published by major international think tanks and other organisations on EU-UK negotiations and on the implications of Brexit more widely. More studies on these issues can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' from October 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

Ten issues to watch in 2018

Publikācijas veids Padziļināta analīze

Datums 08-01-2018

Autors BASSOT Etienne

- Politikas joma Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Demokrātija | Drošība un aizsardzība | Dzimumu līdztiesības jautājumi, līdztiesība un daudzveidība | Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības | ES tiesības: tiesību sistēma un akti | Finanšu un banku jautājumi | Izglītība | Sociālā politika | Ārlietas
- Atslēgvārds Apvienotā Karaliste | datornoziegums | datu aizsardzība | Eiropa | Eiropas Parlaments | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktūra | Eiropas vēlēšanas | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ES budžets | ES finanses | ES stratēģija | eurozona | FINANSES | informācija un informācijas apstrāde | informācijas tehnoloģija un datu apstrāde | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | izstāšanās no ES | jaunatnes politika | migrācija | migrācija | monetārās attiecības | POLITIKA | politika un sabiedrības drošība | politiskā ģeogrāfija | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālā nevienlīdzība | sociālā sistēma | sociālās lietas | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | terorisms | vēlēšanu procedūra un balsošana | Ziemeļkoreja | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA
- Kopsavilkums This is the second edition of an annual EPRS publication designed to identify key issues and policy areas that are likely to feature prominently on the political agenda of the European Union over the coming year. Topics presented include: the implications for the EU of the terrorism threat, the North Korean issue, the security challenges posed by disinformation, fake news and cyber-crime, the ongoing migration crisis and rising inequalities. Other important policy areas covered are youth empowerment, the EU budget, the future of the euro area, the European elections in 2019 and, last but not least, Brexit.

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

European Council Conclusions: A Rolling Check-List of Commitments to Date

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 18-12-2017

Autors BACIAN Izabela Cristina | DRACHENBERG Ralf | TENHUNEN Susanna

- Politikas joma Attīstība un humānā palīdzība | Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Cilvēktiesības | Demokrātija | Drošība un aizsardzība | Eiropas pusgads | Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | ES tiesības: tiesību sistēma un akti | Finanšu un banku jautājumi | Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Iepriekšēja plānošana | Konkurences tiesības un regulējums | Nodarbinātība | Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padomē | Vide | Ārlietas
- Atslēgvārds attīstības politika | brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | digitālais vienotais tirgus | Eiropadome | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ekonomikas politika | ENERĢĒTIKA | enerģētikas politika | ES nodarbinātības politika | FINANSES | klimata pārmaiņu politika | konkurētspēja | kopējā ārpolitika un drošības politika | nodarbinātība | NODARBINĀTĪBA UN DARBA APSTĀKĻI | nodokļi | nodokļu saskaņošana | politika enerģētikas jomā | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālā politika | sociālās lietas | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | TIRDZNIECĪBA | UZŅĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | uzņēmējdarbības organizācija | VIDE | vides politika | vienotais tirgus
- Kopsavilkums The European Council's role – to 'provide the Union with the necessary impetus for its development' and to define its 'general political directions and priorities' - has developed rapidly over the past eight years. Since June 2014, the European Council Oversight Unit within the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), the European Parliament's in-house research service and think-tank, has been monitoring and analysing the European Council's delivery of the various commitments made in the conclusions of its meetings. This overview, presented in the form of a regularly updated Rolling Check-List of Commitments to Date, is designed to review the degree of progress in realising the goals which the European Council has set itself since January 2010 and to assist the Parliament in exercising its important oversight role in this field.

Pētījums [EN](#)

The European Union: A year of hope [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 15-12-2017

Autors CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikas joma ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības

Atslēgvārds Apvienotā Karaliste | domnīca | Eiropa | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomikas atveseļošanās | ekonomikas stāvoklis | ekonomikas un monetārā savienība | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | eurozona | federālisms | FINANSES | izstāšanās no ES | makroekonomika | monetārā ekonomika | monetārās attiecības | POLITIKA | politiskā sistēma | politiskā ģeogrāfija | populisms | pētniecība un intelektuālais īpašums | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | sadarbības politika | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | trešā valsts | ĢEOGRĀFIJA | Trīja

Kopsavilkums The self-confidence of the European Union improved markedly during the past year after the 'annus horribilis' of 2016 when the EU faced a 'poly-crisis' of a shaky euro-area economy, the Brexit vote, the election of Donald Trump as US President, migration pressures, growing Russian assertiveness and apparent foreign-policy drift. The euro-area economy has since entered onto a clear recovery path, popular support for the EU has increased in many countries, Eurosceptic political parties have made smaller than expected gains in several elections, Brexit negotiations have made progress and, according to some analysts and politicians, EU foreign and security policy has developed a global strategy backed by moves towards an integrated defence. 'The wind is back in the European sails,' said Jean-Claude Juncker, President of the European Commission, in September. 2017, the year when the EU marked the 60th anniversary of the European Union's founding Treaty of Rome, generated much creative thinking on how to re-launch or strengthen both the EU-27 and the euro area. This note offers links to selected recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the state of the EU in 2017 and its outlook in several important areas.

Briefing [EN](#)

United States' nuclear weapons policy: New priorities, new challenges

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 08-12-2017

Autors KACZMAREK MICHAEL | LAZAROU Eleni

Politikas joma Drošība un aizsardzība

Atslēgvārds aizsardzība | Amerika | Amerikas Savienotās Valstis | atbruņošanās | daudzpusējs nolīgums | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | elektroenerģijas un kodolenerģijas ražošana | ENERĢĒTIKA | ES starptautiskā loma | Irāna | kodoldrošums | kodolierocis | kodolieroču neizplatīšana | masu iznīcināšanas ierocis | politiskā ģeogrāfija | starptautisks nolīgums | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | Ziemeļkoreja | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums The United States is the world's second largest nuclear power, coming close behind Russia. Together the two states account for 93 % of the world's nuclear weapons. Since the end of the Cold War, the US has followed a policy of reducing its nuclear arsenal, while maintaining a nuclear triad. Under President Obama, it embarked on an intense nuclear modernisation programme, while making commitments towards nuclear non-proliferation and – as a long-term goal – nuclear disarmament. President Donald Trump took office in January 2017 with the promise to discontinue the previous administration's policy priorities. This is reflected in the current realignment of the US nuclear weapons policy. The new administration aims to expand US nuclear capabilities, is sceptical of international arms-control agreements, and has a more determinant stance on non-proliferation. President Trump has criticised the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), and consequently decertified the multilateral Iran nuclear deal in October 2017. The President has also characterised the bilateral New START Treaty, limiting the number of deployed strategic nuclear weapons between the US and Russia, as 'a one-sided deal'. The 1987 Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF Treaty), a landmark nuclear arms control treaty between the US and the former USSR, seems to be in limbo, and nuclear proliferation efforts in North Korea have sparked a war of words between Trump and the North Korean leader, Kim Jong-Un. The ongoing Nuclear Posture Review, together with the coming passage of the annual defence policy bill in Congress, the National Defence Authorization Act (NDAA) for 2018, have the potential to provoke shifts in US nuclear policy.

Briefing [EN](#)

Mapping the Cost of Non-Europe, 2014-19 - Fourth edition

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 07-12-2017

Autors HILLER WOLFGANG

Politikas joma Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Drošība un aizsardzība | Dzimumu līdztiesības jautājumi, līdztiesība un daudzveidība | Eiropas pievienotā vērtība | Eiropas puse | Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Enerģētika | Finanšu un banku jautājumi | Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Līgumtiesības, komerciesības un uzņēmējdarbības tiesības | Nodarbinātība | Nodokļi | Pētniecības politika | Starptautiskā tirdzniecība | Transports | Tūrisms | Vide

Atslēgvārds darba tiesības un darba attiecības | darbinieku pārstāvniecība | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | ekonomikas un monetārā savienība | eurozona | FINANSES | monetārā ekonomika | monetārās attiecības | NODARBINĀTĪBA UN DARBA APSTĀKĻI | nodokļa apiešana | nodokļi | personāla vadība un darbinieku atalgojums | POLITIKA | politiskā sistēma | pārvaldījumu politika | pētniecība un intelektuālais tīrums | pētniecības politika | RAŽOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | sieviešu tiesības | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | starptautiskās tiesības | tiesiskums | TIESĪBAS | tiesības un brīvības | transporta politika | TRANSPORTS | uzņēmuma peļņas nodoklis | UZŅĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | uzņēmējdarbības organizācija | uzņēmējdarbības likums | VIDE | vides politika | vienotais tirgus | vienāds atalgojums | Šengenas Nolīgums | ūdens resursu apsaimniekošana

Kopsavilkums This study brings together work in progress on a long-term project to identify and analyse the 'cost of non-Europe' in a number of policy fields. This concept, first pioneered by the European Parliament in the 1980s, is used here to quantify the potential efficiency gains in today's European economy through pursuing a series of policy initiatives recently advocated by Parliament – from a wider and deeper digital single market to more systematic coordination of national and European defence policies or increased cooperation to fight corporate tax avoidance. The benefits are measured principally in additional GDP generated or more rational use of public resources. The latest analysis suggests that the European economy could be boosted by €1.75 trillion per year – or 12 % of EU-28 GDP (2016) – by such measures over time. The study is intended to make a contribution to the on-going discussion about the European Union's policy priorities over the current five-year institutional cycle, running from 2014 to 2019.

Pētījums [EN](#)

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

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 17-11-2017

Autors CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds domnīca | Eiropa | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ES un ĀKK partnerattiecības | Kenija | migrācija | migrācijas politika | POLITIKA | politika un sabiedrības drošība | pētniecība un intelektuālais īpašums | RAZOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | reģioni un reģionālā politika | Rietumsahāra | sadarbības politika | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | Sāhela | terorisms | trešā valsts | Viduseiropas un Austrumeiropas valstis | Vidusjūras reģions (ES) | vēlēšanas | vēlēšanu procedūra un balsošana | Āfrika | Āfrika | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums The European Union (EU) and the African Union (AU) will hold their fifth summit on 29-30 November 2017 in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, with the aim of strengthening political and economic relations between the two continents. The focus of the meeting is on investing in youth, which is a priority for Africa, where 60 % of the population is under the age of 25. Other key topics include security, governance and democracy, human rights, migration and mobility, as well as investment and trade, skills development and job creation. Relations between Africa and the European Union are governed by partially overlapping policy frameworks. The most important ones are the EU-ACP Cotonou Agreement from 2000 and the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES) agreed in 2007. Relations with Northern African countries are governed by the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EUROMED) launched in 2008 and the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP). This note offers links to a series of recent studies from major international think tanks and research institutes on EU-African relations and other issues related to the continent and its countries. More reports on the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' published in October 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[COP 23: Climate change talks \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 10-11-2017

Autors CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikas joma Globālā pārvaldība | Vide

Atslēgvārds Amerika | Amerikas Savienotās Valstis | ANO konference | atkāpšanās no nolīguma | domnīca | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ENERĢĒTIKA | enerģētikas pētniecība | klimata maiņa | politika enerģētikas jomā | politiskā ģeogrāfija | pētniecība un intelektuālais īpašums | RAZOŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums Representatives of nearly 200 countries started 11 days of talks on 6 November in Bonn, Germany, on how to further implement the 2015 Paris Agreement on tackling climate change. The United Nations' climate meeting, COP 23, is part of global efforts to cut emissions of greenhouse gases that cause global warming. Those efforts suffered a blow earlier in 2017, when US President Donald Trump announced plans for the United States to pull out of the Paris Agreement. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on the Bonn talks and wider issues relating to climate change. Earlier publications on the Paris Agreement can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' published in February 2016.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Outcome of European Council meeting of 19-20 October 2017 and the European Council \(Article 50\) meeting of 20 October 2017](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 27-10-2017

Autors DRACHENBERG Ralf | TENHUNEN Susanna

Politikas joma Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Drošība un aizsardzība | Eiropas pusgads | Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības | Nodarbinātība

Atslēgvārds aizsardzība | Apvienotā Karaliste | digitālais vienotais tirgus | Eiropa | Eiropadome | Eiropas aizsardzības politika | Eiropas dalībvalstu reģioni | Eiropas drošība | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civil dienests | Eiropas struktūra | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ENERĢĒTIKA | ES dalībvalsts | ES enerģētikas politika | ES migrācijas politika | izpildvara un valsts dienests | izstāšanās no ES | Katalonija | migrācija | POLITIKA | politika enerģētikas jomā | politiskais patvērums | politiskā ģeogrāfija | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | starptautiskās tiesības | TIESĪBAS | valdīšana | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums The principal result of the European Council meeting of 19-20 October 2017 was the endorsement of the 'Leaders' Agenda' setting out the main issues and work-plan for the European Council up to June 2019. EU leaders also agreed on changes to the working methods of the European Council itself, including a more 'political approach' to its discussions, enabling more direct engagement on politically sensitive issues, more 'rigorous follow-up' to European Council meetings and decisions, and an increase in the frequency of meetings, if needed. The EU Heads of State or Government also took stock of progress in the implementation of EU migration policy, recognising the significant contribution made by Italy in the Central Mediterranean and committing to ensure sufficient funding to stem the flow of illegal migrants from Africa. They adopted detailed conclusions on Digital Europe, including on cybersecurity and e-Government, before welcoming the significant progress in preparing Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) in defence. EU leaders also discussed developments in North Korea (DPRK), as well as the situation in Iran and in Turkey. EU-27 leaders met on 20 October in a separate formal European Council (Article 50), without the United Kingdom, to discuss the latest developments in the latter's withdrawal negotiations. While postponing the decision on starting the second phase of negotiations on the EU's future relations with the UK, due to insufficient progress made to date, EU-27 leaders called for further work to consolidate the convergence of EU-UK views and to be able to move to the second phase of negotiations as soon as possible. They will reassess the state of progress in the negotiations at the next meeting of the European Council (Article 50), in December 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Outlook for the European Council meeting on 19-20 October 2017 and the European Council \(Article 50\) meeting on 20 October 2017](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 27-10-2017

Autors DRACHENBERG Ralf | TENHUNEN Susanna

Politikas joma Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Drošība un aizsardzība | Eiropas pusgads | Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības | Nodarbinātība

Atslēgvārds Apvienotā Karaliste | bēglis | ciparošana | digitālais vienotais tirgus | dokumentācija | Eiropa | Eiropadome | Eiropas Banku iestāde | Eiropas drošība | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktūra | Eiropas Zāļu aģentūra | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ES migrācijas politika | ES rīcība | ES ārējo robežu aizsardzība | galvenais birojs | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | izstāšanās no ES | migrācija | politiskā ģeogrāfija | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | starptautiskās tiesības | TIESĪBAS | UZŅĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | uzņēmējdarbības organizācija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA | Īrija

Kopsavilkums At their meeting on 19-20 October 2017, EU leaders will focus on migration, in particular assessing the progress made in stemming illegal flows on all migration routes, and digital Europe, following up on the Digital Summit held in Tallinn on 29 September. Heads of State or Government will also discuss defence, in particular the preparations for permanent structured cooperation (PESCO) as well as external relations, including relations with Turkey. The President of the European Council, Donald Tusk, is expected to present the new 'Leaders' Agenda 2017-2018', outlining the decisions that need to be taken at the level of the European Council in the coming year. Finally, EU-27 leaders will meet on 20 October in a separate formal European Council (Article 50), without the United Kingdom, to discuss the latest developments in the latter's withdrawal negotiations. It is expected that the European Council (Article 50) will postpone the decision on starting the second phase of negotiations on the EU's future relations with the UK until the December 2017 European Council, due to insufficient progress having been made to date.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Indonesia and prospects for closer EU ties](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 09-10-2017

Autors RUSSELL Martin

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds ASEAN valstis | divpusējas attiecības | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | Indonēzija | kultūra un reliģija | mazākumtautību aizsardzība | palīdzība attīstības jomā | reliģija | sadarbības politika | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | statistika | tarifu kvota | tarifu politika | TIESĪBAS | tiesības un brīvības | TIRDZNIECĪBA | tirdzniecības nolīgums (ES) | VIDE | vides politika | vides politika | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums Public opinion surveys suggest that although most Indonesians do not know much about the European Union, they generally feel positively towards it. Looking at the principles underpinning key Indonesian government policies over the past few decades, there is much common ground between the EU and Indonesia. Some of the biggest gaps are in the field of economic policy, where the EU's commitment to trade and investment liberalisation contrasts with Indonesia's more ambiguous stance. There are more similarities in foreign and security policy: like the EU, Indonesia is strongly supportive of regional integration, and its efforts to build south-east Asian consensus mirror the EU's common foreign and security policy. Climate change is another area of convergence, with strong commitments from both sides to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Indonesia shares both the EU's motto of 'unity in diversity' and its commitment to multiculturalism; thanks to a successful democratic transition, it has also moved closer to the EU's approach to human rights, although there are still concerns about the situation of some Indonesian minorities. Positive Indonesian perceptions of the EU and shared values are a strong foundation for the two sides to develop closer economic and political cooperation. Indonesia is an important partner for the EU both in its own right and as a leading member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), with which the EU aims to develop a strategic partnership.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Japan and prospects for closer EU ties](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 05-10-2017

Autors D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds Apvienotā Karaliste | divpusējas attiecības | Eiropa | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | izstāšanās no ES | Japāna | politiskā ģeogrāfija | sadarbības politika | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | trešā valsts | Ziemeļkoreja | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums Since the end of the Second World War, the cornerstone of Japan's defence strategy and foreign policy has been its alliance with the United States of America (USA). However, Tokyo has increasingly paid attention to the European integration process. The European Union and Japan share similar values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, while also promoting a market economy, free trade and peace. Within the Japanese media, the EU is recognised as a significant civilian power in the normative and diplomatic domains, promoting the values it shares with Japan. While for decades, the emphasis in relations was on trade issues and industrial cooperation, EU-Japan ties strengthened in the 1990s and the two countries have become strategic partners since 2003 — their cooperation based on the 2001 action plan. Nevertheless, there have been very few significant joint measures or initiatives. The conclusion of a strategic partnership agreement (SPA) will bring an upgrade in EU-Japan relations, moving from sectoral agreements to a comprehensive, binding and forward-looking framework. Both partners are reliant on each other; they could benefit from closer cooperation on military and security matters, as well as on shared challenges, such as slow economic growth, public debt management, the use of financial tools such as quantitative easing, an aging population and the development of the 'silver' economy.

Briefing [EN](#)

'Global Trends to 2035' Geo-politics and international power

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 20-09-2017

Autors SCHMERTZING Leopold

Politikas joma Drošība un aizsardzība | Reģionālā attīstība | Sociālā politika | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds aizsardzība | attīstības valstis | automatizācija | bēglis | daudzpusējas attiecības | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas stāvoklis | humanitārās zinātnes | informācija un informācijas apstrāde | informācijas lielceļš | internets | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | komunikācijas | konfliktu novēršana | pielāgošanās klimata pārmaiņām | RĀZĒŠANA, TEHNOLOĢIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | sadarbības politika | sociālie mediji | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | stihiska nelaime | stratēģiskā aizsardzība | tehnoloģija un tehniskā reglamentācija | trešā valsts | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika | vides politika | ZINĀTNE | ģeopolitika

Kopsavilkums This study considers eight economic, societal, and political global trends that will shape the world to 2035, namely an ageing population, fragile globalisation, a technological revolution, climate change, shifting power relations, new areas of state competition, politics of the information age and ecological threats. It first examines how they may affect some of the fundamental assumptions of the international system. Then it considers four scenarios based on two factors: an unstable or stable Europe and world. Finally, it presents policy options for the EU to address the challenges created by these trends.

Pētījums [EN](#)

Understanding the OECD tax plan to address 'base erosion and profit shifting' – BEPS

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 29-06-2017

Autors REMEUR Cécile

Politikas joma Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Finanšu un banku jautājumi | Nodokļi

Atslēgvārds ar nodokli apliekams ienākums | domstarpību izšķiršana | Eiropas nodokļu līdzdalība | ESAO | FINANSES | nodokļa apiešana | nodokļi | nodokļu iekasēšana | nodokļu iestādes | nodokļu likums | nodokļu stimuli | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | UZŅĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | uzņēmējdarbības organizācija | uzņēmējdarbības struktūra | vispasaules organizācijas

Kopsavilkums Action to fight corporate tax avoidance has been deemed necessary in the OECD forum, with further impetus from the G20/OECD 'Base erosion and profit shifting' action plan (known as BEPS), initiated in 2013. The BEPS action plan has 15 actions, covering elements used in corporate tax-avoidance practices and aggressive tax-planning schemes and was endorsed in 2015. The 15 BEPS final reports are generally seen as a step in the fight against corporate tax avoidance. The action against BEPS is designed to be flexible, as a consequence of its adoption by consensus. Recommendations made in BEPS reports range from minimum standards to guidelines, and also putting in place an instrument to modify the provisions of tax treaties related to BEPS practices. Implementation is under way, and the follow-up and future of work to tackle BEPS is organised so as to provide a more inclusive framework able to involve more countries and build on cooperation between international organisations. Putting BEPS actions in place is progressing, in particular with the finalisation of the multilateral instrument aimed at implementing treaty changes envisaged in the BEPS actions. Similarly, progress is being made with regard to the implementation of the BEPS four minimum standards, and documents are being developed to support the implementation of measures addressing BEPS in lower capacity developing countries. A table noting the different fora and their participants is annexed to the briefing. This briefing updates an earlier edition, PE 580.911, of April 2016 (except the part on 'EU policy: How BEPS actions are translated' which is the subject of a forthcoming briefing).

Briefing [EN](#)

European Council Conclusions: A Rolling Check-List of Commitments to Date (12th edition)

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 20-06-2017

Autors ANGHEL Suzana Elena | BACIAN Izabela Cristina | DRACHENBERG Ralf | TENHUNEN Susanna

Politikas joma Attīstība un humānā palīdzība | Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Cilvēktiesības | Demokrātija | Drošība un aizsardzība | Eiropas pusgads | Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | ES tiesības: tiesību sistēma un akti | Finanšu un banku jautājumi | Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Iepriekšēja plānošana | Konkurences tiesības un regulējums | Nodarbinātība | Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padomē | Vide | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds attīstības politika | brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | digitālais vienotais tirgus | Eiropadome | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ekonomikas politika | ENERĢĒTIKA | enerģētikas politika | ES nodarbinātības politika | FINANSES | klimata pārmaiņu politika | konkurētspēja | kopējā ārpolitika un drošības politika | nodarbinātība | NODARBINĀTĪBA UN DARBA APSTĀKLĪ | nodokļi | nodokļu saskaņošana | politika enerģētikas jomā | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālā politika | sociālās lietas | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | TIRDZNIECĪBA | UZŅĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | uzņēmējdarbības organizācija | VIDE | vides politika | vienotais tirgus

Kopsavilkums The European Council's role – to 'provide the Union with the necessary impetus for its development' and to define its 'general political directions and priorities' – has developed rapidly over the past seven years. Since June 2014, the European Council Oversight Unit within the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), the European Parliament's in-house research service and think-tank, has been monitoring and analysing the European Council's delivery of the various commitments made in the conclusions of its meetings. This overview, presented in the form of a regularly updated Rolling Check-List of Commitments to Date, is designed to review the degree of progress in realising the goals which the European Council has set itself since January 2010 and to assist the Parliament in exercising its important oversight role in this field.

Pētījums [EN](#)

European Maritime and Fisheries Fund

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 15-06-2017

Autors SAPALA Magdalena | WEISSENBERGER Jean

Politikas joma Zivsaimniecība

Atslēgvārds Eiropas Jūrietu un zivsaimniecības fonds | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | Eiropas strukturālie un investīciju fondi | Eiropas Zivsaimniecības fonds | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ES finanses | FINANCES | finansēšana un ieguldījumi | ilgtspējīga zivsaimniecība | konkurence | kopējā zivsaimniecības politika | kuģošanas uzraudzība | LAUKSAIMNIECĪBA, MEZSAIMNIECĪBA UN ZVEJNIECĪBA | līdzfinansējums | nomaļš reģions | piekrastes reģions | reģioni un reģionālā politika | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | starptautiskās tiesības | TIESĪBAS | UZŅĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | valsts atbalsta kontrole | valsts atbalsts | VIDE | vides aizsardzība | vides politika | zvejniecība | īstenošanas regula

Kopsavilkums The €6 396.6 million European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) is the smallest of the European Structural and Investment Funds for the 2014-2020 period, but it is the major financial tool supporting the EU common fisheries policy (CFP). Slightly less than half of the Fund is dedicated to promoting sustainable fisheries and to fostering sustainable aquaculture. Another significant share contributes to proper implementation of the CFP, particularly for data collection and science-based needs, and control and enforcement of rules. A small part of the EMFF is also aimed at supporting an integrated maritime policy (IMP) for the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

Political developments in Libya and prospects of stability

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 01-06-2017

Autors APAP Joanna

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds ANO | ANO Drošības padome | Apvienoto Nāciju Organizācija | Eiropas kaimiņattiecību politika | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktūra | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ES organizācija | Libija | POLITIKA | politika un sabiedrības drošība | politiskā ģeogrāfija | sadarbības politika | starptautiskais konflikts | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | terorisms | trešā valsts | valsts apvērsums | Āfrika | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums Six years after the ousting and death of Libya's dictator Muammar Gaddafi in 2011 the country is facing political instability, economic problems and deteriorating security. The violence between rival factions resulted in tens of thousands of casualties, the collapse of the oil industry, favoured the rise of ISIL/Da'esh and contributed to the country's increasing role as a transit country for migrants hoping to reach Europe. Although the December 2015 UN-brokered agreement resulted in the creation of an internationally recognised Government of National Accord, the latter is still struggling for legitimacy. A political solution to reduce the instability in Libya is critical, both for Libya and for its neighbours. The EU remains committed to an inclusive political settlement under the framework of the Libyan Political Agreement (LPA), and to supporting the Presidency Council (PC) and the Government of National Accord (GNA), headed by Prime Minister Fayed Sarraj, and backed by the United Nations. It welcomes their efforts to restore unified governance, prosperity and security to Libya. The EU works closely with the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) to facilitate the implementation of the LPA and to support mediation efforts in the interest of all Libyans. The EU also supports the mediation activities of neighbours and regional partners including by coordinating efforts with the League of Arab States (LAS), the African Union (AU), and the United Nations (UN) in the framework of the Libya Quartet, in order to advance the political process and assist Libya in its democratic transition.

Briefing [EN](#)

European Council Conclusions: A Rolling Check-List of Commitments to Date (11th edition)

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 10-03-2017

Autors ANGHEL Suzana Elena | BACIAN Izabela Cristina | DRACHENBERG Ralf | TENHUNEN Susanna

Politikas joma Attīstība un humānā palīdzība | Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Budžeta kontrole | Budžets | Cilvēktiesības | Demokrātija | Drošība un aizsardzība | Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Enerģētika | ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības | ES tiesības: tiesību sistēma un akti | Finanšu un banku jautājumi | Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Iepriekšēja plānošana | Izglītība | Kultūra | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Nodarbinātība | Patērētāju aizsardzība | Pētniecības politika | Reģionālā attīstība | Rūpniecība | Sabiedrības veselība | Sociālā politika | Starptautiskā tirdzniecība | Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padomē | Transports | Turisms | Vide | Zivsaimniecība | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds attīstības politika | brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | digitālais vienotais tirgus | Eiropadome | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ekonomikas politika | ENERĢĒTIKA | enerģētikas politika | ES nodarbinātības politika | FINANCES | klimata pārmaiņu politika | konkurētspēja | kopējā ārpolitika un drošības politika | nodarbinātība | NODARBINĀTĪBA UN DARBA APSTĀKLĪ | nodokļi | nodokļu saskaņošana | politika enerģētikas jomā | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālā politika | sociālās lietas | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | TIRDZNIECĪBA | UZŅĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | uzņēmējdarbības organizācija | VIDE | vides politika | vienotais tirgus

Kopsavilkums The European Council's role - to 'provide the Union with the necessary impetus for its development' and to define its 'general political directions and priorities' - has developed rapidly over the past seven years. Since June 2014, the European Council Oversight Unit within the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), the European Parliament's in-house research service and think-tank, has been monitoring and analysing the European Council's delivery of the various commitments made in the conclusions of its meetings. This overview, presented in the form of a regularly updated Rolling Check-List of Commitments to Date, is designed to review the degree of progress in realising the goals which the European Council has set itself since January 2010 and to assist the Parliament in exercising its important oversight role in this field.

Pētījums [EN](#)

[Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 10-03-2017

Autors DOBREVA Alina | WEGNER PHILIPP

Politikas joma Attīstība un humānā palīdzība | Budžeta kontrole | Budžets | Drošība un aizsardzība

Atslēgvārds daudzgažu finanšu shēma | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | Eiropas struktūra | ES finanses | ES starptautiskā loma | ES tiesības | kopējā ārpolitika un drošības politika | miera uzturēšana | palīdzība attīstības jomā | sadarbības nolīgums | sadarbības politika | starptautisks konflikts | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | trešā valsts

Kopsavilkums The Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace was established in 2014 to support the European Union's external policies. It contributes funding for crisis response, conflict prevention, peace-building and crisis preparedness, and to address global and trans regional threats. The instrument thus plays a role in both EU foreign and development policy.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 24-02-2017

Autors CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikas joma Cilvēktiesības | Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības | Globālā pārvaldība

Atslēgvārds Amerika | Amerikas Savienotās Valstis | domnīca | Eiropas integrācija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | eiroskepticisms | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | eurozona | FINANSES | monetārās attiecības | POLITIKA | politiskā sistēma | politiskā ģeogrāfija | populisms | pētniecība un intelektuālais īpašums | RAZOŠANA, TEHNOLOGIJA UN PĒTNIECĪBA | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums The European Union faces challenges, such as in relation to migration and stagnant economic growth, which test its ability to offer solutions to its citizens. Some politicians and analysts have called for a reform of the EU to shore up popular support for European integration 60 years after the signing of the Treaty of Rome, which led to the creation of what is now the Union. This note offers links to recent commentaries, studies and reports from major international think tanks on the state of the EU and possible reforms. Earlier papers on the State of the Union can be found in a September edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking.' Other issues in the series offer links to reports on euro area reform and the impact of Brexit on the EU. They were published in September 2016 and in February 2017 respectively.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Research for CULT Committee – EU Strategy for International Cultural Relations](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 15-02-2017

Autors FRANKE Michaela | MELLAR Balazs

Politikas joma Iepriekšēja plānošana | Izglītība | Kultūra

Atslēgvārds ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ES dalībvalsts | kultūra un reliģija | kultūras sakari | radoša profesija | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums In the joint communication "Towards an EU strategy for international cultural relations" from 8 June 2016, the Commission and the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy have drawn up a strategy for the EU's international cultural relations, departing from "showcasing" and working towards a cooperative peer-to-peer learning approach. The Committee on Culture and Education (CULT) and the Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET) have decided to draw up an own-initiative report on the strategy. CULT strongly advocated the development of this strategy throughout the last few years, as evidenced by a relevant EP resolution and a preparatory action. This briefing gives an overview of the policy developments that led to the new strategy, summarises the strategy itself and points out crucial elements and challenges that could be addressed in the own-initiative report.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Syrian crisis: Impact on Jordan](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 07-02-2017

Autors IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds bēgļis | darbvietu radīšana | darbvietu saglabāšana | EKONOMIKA | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | humanitārās zinātnes | Jordānija | nabadzība | nodarbinātība | NODARBINĀTĪBA UN DARBA APSTĀKLĪ | politiskā ģeogrāfija | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | Sīrija | valsts budžets | ZINĀTNE | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA | ģeopolitika

Kopsavilkums The impact of the Syrian crisis on Jordan is immense. Jordan hosts an estimated 1.3 million Syrians, of which roughly half are refugees registered by the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR). An estimated two out of three refugees live below the poverty line. The strain of the ongoing refugee crisis on host-communities has led to public discontent, directed at the Jordanian government. Syrians live mainly among Jordan's most disadvantaged communities. The sudden influx of large numbers of people exacerbates challenges Jordan has faced for many years – increased competition for jobs, overburdened infrastructure and strained social services, such as healthcare and education. Marginalised Jordanians have begun to mobilise around their grievances as public frustration grows. To confront these issues, Jordan will continue to depend on external assistance. The country has accepted that the bulk of the refugees will remain until the situation in Syria allows for their return, which may be many years from now. In this context, creating job opportunities for Syrian refugees without discriminating against Jordanians will be a key policy challenge. Jordan's stability is a high priority for the EU. The country is an important partner in the European Neighbourhood Policy, as well as in the fight against ISIL/Da'esh. It is one of only two Arab countries to have signed a peace treaty with Israel and is key to any future agreement between Israel and Palestine. Jordan remains a haven of stability in a turbulent region; any change to this situation, particularly if it were to threaten the monarchy, would further destabilise a region in the midst of an existential crisis, potentially also causing new refugee movements to Europe.

Briefing [EN](#)

[US President Donald Trump \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 25-01-2017

Autors CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Politikas joma Demokrātija | Globālā pārvaldība | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds Amerika | Amerikas Savienotās Valstis | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | POLITIKA | politiskā sistēma | politiskā ģeogrāfija | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | TIRDZNIECĪBA | valsts vadītājs | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums Donald Trump has begun his four-year term as the US President by moving to deliver on some of his campaign promises, such as Obamacare, the Trans-Pacific Partnership Trade Agreement and the North American Free Trade Agreement. Analysts and politicians agree that the Trump presidency will have wide-ranging implications for trade, international relations and security. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports published by major international think tanks and other research centres on Trump's presidency. Earlier analysis can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking.'

Briefing [EN](#)

[ACP-EU relations after 2020: The end of an era](#)

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 16-12-2016

Autors PICHON Eric

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds attīstības politika | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomikas politika | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ES palīdzība | ES un ĀKK partnerattiecības | Kotonū Vienošanās | palīdzība attīstības jomā | sadarbības politika | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | statistika | TIRDZNIECĪBA | ĀKK valstis | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums One of the main building blocks of EU external relations, the Cotonou Partnership Agreement between the EU and the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP), is set to expire in 2020. Due to EU institutional evolution and changes in the global balance of powers, a renewal 'as is' of the agreement is not an option. There is a need to streamline ACP-EU relations, with new EU strategies in the regions concerned, and to adapt to the ACP countries' new ambitions. The issue of financing is also on the table. Stakeholders have started discussions, focusing on the overlaps with other frameworks and the assets that should be kept or reformed. The main challenge for the EU is to keep its leverage in the region while remaining faithful to the values the EU Treaties promote. The EU's new relationship with the ACP countries will have to be consistent with recent strategic changes in its foreign policy, such as the EU global strategy. Formal negotiations between the parties need to start in August 2018 at the latest. Further to a joint evaluation, the European Commission and the High Representative have put forward their preferred option: an umbrella agreement with tailored regional partnerships. To date, other stakeholders have not yet taken formal positions, but some discernible patterns are emerging. This briefing develops and updates an 'At a glance' note of September 2016.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multivide [ACP-EU relations after 2020: The end of an era](#)

Driving trade in the ASEAN region: Progress of FTA negotiations

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 14-12-2016

Autors BINDER Krisztina

Politikas joma Starptautiskā tirdzniecība | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds ASEAN | ASEAN valstis | brīvās tirdzniecības līgums | brīvās tirdzniecības zona | daudzpusējs nolīgums | divpusējas attiecības | Eiropas valstu un citu valstu kopīgas organizācijas | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas analīze | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | eksports (ES) | ES dalībvalsts | imports (ES) | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | statistika | tarifu politika | tirdzniecība | TIRDZNIECĪBA | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums After negotiations between the EU and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) for a regional free trade agreement (FTA) were suspended in 2009, the EU decided to pursue bilateral trade agreements with the individual ASEAN member states. To date, six of them have started talks on a bilateral FTA with the EU. Negotiations have already been concluded with two of these countries, Singapore and Vietnam, although those FTAs still await ratification. The EU's final objective is to have a region-to-region agreement with ASEAN, based on the bilateral FTAs concluded with the ASEAN member states. Once the conditions required for this to happen are in place, the EU and its ASEAN partners will need to determine how to bring all these bilateral agreements under one regional FTA, with a view to including ASEAN member states with which the EU does not have bilateral agreements. It is in the EU's strategic interest to strengthen economic cooperation with ASEAN, and to maintain its competitive position in the Asia-Pacific region, given its economic importance, combined with the expanding intraregional trade and investment relations and the growing number of regional integration initiatives. Back in 2006, in its communication entitled 'Global Europe: Competing in the world', the European Commission identified ASEAN as a potential FTA partner that should be given priority based on key economic criteria. The Commission's new 2015 trade strategy, entitled 'Trade for all – Towards a more responsible trade and investment policy', reaffirmed this objective.

Briefing [EN](#)

European Council Conclusions: A Rolling Check-List of Commitments to Date (10th edition)

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 13-12-2016

Autors ANGHEL Suzana Elena | BACIAN Izabela Cristina | DRACHENBERG Ralf | TENHUNEN Susanna

Politikas joma Attīstība un humānā palīdzība | Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Budžeta kontrole | Budžets | Drošība un aizsardzība | Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Enerģētika | ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības | Finanšu un banku jautājumi | Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Intelektuālā īpašuma tiesības | Izglītība | Lauksaimniecība un lauku attīstība | Nodarbinātība | Pētniecības politika | Reģionālā attīstība | Rūpniecība | Sociālā politika | Starptautiskā tirdzniecība | Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padomē | Tiesību un politikas praktiskās piemērošanas novērtēšana | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds attīstības politika | brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | digitālais vienotais tirgus | Eiropadome | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ekonomikas politika | ENERĢĒTIKA | enerģētikas politika | ES nodarbinātības politika | FINANCES | klimata pārmaiņu politika | konkurētspēja | kopējā ārpolitika un drošības politika | nodarbinātība | NODARBINĀTĪBA UN DARBA APSTĀKĻI | nodokļi | nodokļu saskaņošana | politika enerģētikas jomā | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālā politika | sociālās lietas | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | TIRDZNIECĪBA | UZŅĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | uzņēmējdarbības organizācija | VIDE | vides politika | vienotais tirgus

Kopsavilkums The European Council's role - to 'provide the Union with the necessary impetus for its development' and to define its 'general political directions and priorities' - has developed rapidly over the past seven years. Since June 2014, the European Council Oversight Unit within the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), the European Parliament's in-house research service and think-tank, has been monitoring and analysing the European Council's delivery of the various commitments made in the conclusions of its meetings. This overview, presented in the form of a regularly updated Rolling Check-List of Commitments to Date, is designed to review the degree of progress in realising the goals which the European Council has set itself since January 2010 and to assist the Parliament in exercising its important oversight role in this field.

Pētījums [EN](#)

Regional implications of Iraqi Kurdistan's quest for independence

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 06-12-2016

Autors PICHON Eric

Politikas joma Demokrātija | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds dabiska vide | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | energoresursi | Irāka | kultūra un reliģija | Kurdistānas jautājums | POLITIKA | politika un sabiedrības drošība | politiskā ģeogrāfija | reliģiskais fundamentālisms | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | teritoriāls strīds | terorisms | VIDE | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums 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](#)

The 2016 election of a new UN Secretary-General

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 21-10-2016

Autors ZAMFIR Ionel

Politikas joma Globālā pārvaldība

Atslēgvārds ANO | ANO ģenerālsekretārs | Apvienoto Nāciju Organizācija | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civil dienests | lēmumu pieņemšanas paredzamība | POLITIKA | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | vēlēšanas | vēlēšanu procedūra un balsošana | ārpolitika

Kopsavilkums On 13 October, the United Nations General Assembly appointed a European, António Guterres, to the post of UN Secretary-General, after a selection that was, in part, unprecedentedly transparent. For the first time in history, the nominated candidates had the opportunity to present their vision in public dialogues organised in the General Assembly with member states and civil society representatives. Guterres emerged somewhat unexpectedly as the chosen candidate – without much diplomatic wrangling in the Security Council, and defying expectations that the next secretary-general would be a woman and/or an eastern European, according to the principle of diversity which holds sway in the UN. Given his strong political and diplomatic experience and his commitment to the refugees cause (he served as head of the UN Refugee Agency), his election has raised expectations that he will improve the UN's functioning and address current global challenges, especially the Syrian crisis and the refugee crisis. In his vision statement, Guterres emphasised the importance of a 'diplomacy of peace' for his future mandate, focusing on the prevention of conflicts through political means. The commitment to human rights, sustainable development, women's empowerment and the value of diversity embodied in today's increasingly multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and multi-religious societies defines his approach to rising global challenges. He intends to make the UN more efficient and more decentralised.

Briefing [EN](#)

European Council Conclusions: A Rolling Check-List of Commitments to Date (9th edition)

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 18-10-2016

Autors ANGHEL Suzana Elena | BACIAN Izabela Cristina | DRACHENBERG Ralf | TENHUNEN Susanna

Politikas joma Attīstība un humānā palīdzība | Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Drošība un aizsardzība | Eiropas pusgads | Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Enerģētika | ES demokrātija, institucionālās un parlamentārās tiesības | Finanšu un banku jautājumi | Iekšējais tirgus un muitas savienība | Nodarbinātība | Pētniecības politika | Reģionālā attīstība | Rūpniecība | Sociālā politika | Starptautiskā tirdzniecība | Tiesību aktu pieņemšana EP un Padomē | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds attīstības politika | brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | digitālais vienotais tirgus | Eiropadome | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civil dienests | Eiropas struktūra | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ekonomikas politika | ENERĢĒTIKA | enerģētikas politika | ES nodarbinātības politika | FINANSES | klimata pārmaiņu politika | konkurētspēja | kopējā ārpolitika un drošības politika | nodarbinātība | NODARBINĀTĪBA UN DARBA APSTĀKLĪ | nodokļi | nodokļu saskaņošana | politika enerģētikas jomā | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālā politika | sociālās lietas | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | TIRDZNIECĪBA | UZNĒMĒJDARBĪBA UN KONKURENCE | uzņēmējdarbības organizācija | VIDE | vides politika | vienotais tirgus

Kopsavilkums The European Council's role - to 'provide the Union with the necessary impetus for its development' and to define its 'general political directions and priorities' - has developed rapidly over the past seven years. Since June 2014, the European Council Oversight Unit within the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), the European Parliament's in-house research service and think-tank, has been monitoring and analysing the European Council's delivery of the various commitments made in the conclusions of its meetings. This overview, presented in the form of a regularly updated Rolling Check-List of Commitments to Date, is designed to review the degree of progress in realising the goals which the European Council has set itself since January 2010 and to assist the Parliament in exercising its important oversight role in this field.

Pētījums [EN](#)

North Korea's propaganda strategy

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 04-10-2016

Autors D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Politikas joma Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds ANO Drošības padome | Apvienoto Nāciju Organizācija | cilvēktiesības | diktatūra | POLITIKA | politika un sabiedrības drošība | politiskā propaganda | politiskā sistēma | sadarbības politika | starptautiskās sankcijas | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | TIESĪBAS | tiesības un brīvības | trešā valsts | Ziemeļkoreja | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums The internationally isolated regime of the Democratic Popular Republic of Korea (or North Korea) needs to build consensus around the idea that, under the direction of a young dynamic leader, the nation's living standards have improved amidst vivid economic and technological growth. North Koreans are often forced to contribute their free labour to campaigns, as a way to attest their devotion to the nation and help make it stronger in the face of its external enemies. Kim Jong Un's coming to power has helped modernise the image of the North Korean leadership. His sister, Kim Yo Jong, has been put in charge of Pyongyang's Propaganda and Agitation Department. The regime is building a nationalistic narrative that increasingly targets young people and elites while keeping information under strict control, in a country whose population is today less inclined to believe in propaganda than in the past. The USA, South Korea, and occasionally Japan, are the targets of bellicose North Korean rhetoric that has often had a destabilising effect on the region. Anti-US propaganda has been a primary theme in Pyongyang's efforts to boost patriotic feeling, while the duel with Seoul often resembles old-fashioned psychological warfare.

Briefing [EN](#)

The New EU Blue Card Directive

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 29-09-2016

Autors EISELE Katharina

Politikas joma Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Ex ante ietekmes novērtēšana

Atslēgvārds darba atļauja | darba migrācija | darba tiesības | darba tiesības un darba attiecības | darba tirgus | darbaspēka mobilitāte | EKONOMIKĀ | ekonomikas analīze | ES iekšējā robeža | ES migrācijas politika | ietekmes izpēte | intelektuālā darbaspēka emigrācija | kvalificēts strādnieks | migrācija | migrējošais strādājošais | nodarbinātība | NODARBINĀTĪBA UN DARBA APSTĀKĻI | sadarbības politika | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | starptautiskās tiesības | TIESĪBAS | trešā valsts | ārvalstnieks

Kopsavilkums The Impact Assessment makes a convincing case for the need for action to overhaul the current Blue Card Directive. The IA is substantiated by sound and comprehensive research (in the form of 16 annexes) and external expertise, as well as wide consultation taking international immigration systems aiming to attract highly skilled workers into account. Although not all of the options presented appear viable, the European Commission makes a genuine attempt to identify solutions to the problem. The limited data, about which the Commission is transparent, suggests that the quantitative evidence used in the IA, in particular regarding the economic impacts, might merit further exploration. Finally, it would have been useful if the IA had provided a link to the external IA study that underpins the Commission's IA.

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

Japan's humanitarian assistance

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 17-05-2016

Autors D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Politikas joma Attīstība un humānā palīdzība

Atslēgvārds civilā aizsardzība | donorvalsts | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | humānā palīdzība | Japāna | krimināltiesības | palīdzība cietušajiem | palīdzība dabas katastrofas upuriem | palīdzības politika | POLITIKA | politika un sabiedrības drošība | sadarbības politika | sadarbības politika | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskā sadarbība | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | stihiska nelaime | TIESĪBAS | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums Domestic experience of natural disasters has made Japan a global leader in disaster risk reduction. Japan is now the fifth largest donor of humanitarian aid, and Japan Disaster Relief teams are highly appreciated. On the eve of the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS), Tokyo underlines the importance of strengthening coordination between humanitarian and development assistance.

Pārskats [EN](#)

Cyber diplomacy: Confidence-building measures

Publikācijas veids Briefing

Datums 28-10-2015

Autors PAWLAK Patryk

Politikas joma Brīvības, drošības un tiesiskuma telpa | Drošība un aizsardzība | Globālā pārvaldība

Atslēgvārds ANO ģenerālsekretārs | Apvienoto Nāciju Organizācija | ASEAN | cīņa pret noziedzību | datu noziegums | datu aizsardzība | diplomātiskās attiecības | EDSO | Eiropas drošība | Eiropas valstu un citu valstu kopīgas organizācijas | elektronisks pierādījums | informācija un informācijas apstrāde | informācijas tehnoloģija un datu apstrāde | IZGLĪTĪBA UN KOMUNIKĀCIJAS | komunikācijas | krimināltiesības | organizētā noziedzība | policijas uzraudzība | POLITIKA | politika un sabiedrības drošība | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālās lietas | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | terorisms | tiesvedība | TIESĪBAS | valsts drošības apdraudējums | virtuālā kopiena | vispasaules organizācijas

Kopsavilkums The growing importance of internet-enabled platforms for delivery of government, financial, and public services makes them one of the key priorities for national security. Over recent years, state, state-sponsored and non-state actors (i.e. terrorist organisations, organised crime groups) alike have resorted to intrusive techniques to gain the economic, political or security upper hand over their competitors and adversaries. The evolving landscape of threats, and challenges linked to attribution of attacks to specific perpetrators, have further increased the risks of misunderstanding and misperception of operations in cyberspace. Against this background, a number of international and regional organisations in Europe, Asia and Latin America have embarked on the process of developing confidence-building measures in cyberspace, with a focus on improving communication and information exchange, transparency and verification, cooperation and restraint measures. While these are welcome, there is growing concern that the nascent global 'cyber stability regime' may be undermined by diverging concepts, methods and measures elaborated within these diverse frameworks. The European Union has embraced the peaceful development of cyberspace as one of its key priorities in the EU Cybersecurity Strategy. It contributes actively to the ongoing debates about norms, provides support to regional confidence-building processes, and pursues the objective of a stable, safe and secure cyberspace by providing funding for capacity building in partner countries.

Briefing [EN](#)

The European Union's Role in International Economic Fora - Paper 4: The IMF

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 12-10-2015

Ārējais autors Joachim A. Koops and Dominik Tolksdorf

Politikas joma Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Finanšu un banku jautājumi

Atslēgvārds administratīvā caurredzamība | Apvienoto Nāciju Organizācija | Eiropa | Eiropas Centrālā banka | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas struktūra | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ES dalībvalsts | ES starptautiskā loma | FINANCES | Grieķija | izpildvara un valsts dienests | monetārās attiecības | POLITIKA | politiskā ģeogrāfija | Starptautiskais Valūtas fonds | starptautisks aizdevums | starptautiskā monetārā sistēma | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | valdīšana | valūtas krīze | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums This paper forms part of a series of nine studies on the role of the European Union in international economic fora, prepared by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs of the European Parliament. It provides factual background information about the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as well as about the EU's relations with the IMF (both in terms of the IMF's role in the EU and the EU's role, representation and impact in the IMF). The paper focuses in particular on the impact of IMF-EU relations in the wake of the financial crisis and explores issues of accountability, transparency and options for increased legitimacy also in the context of the "Troika" programmes across Europe, particularly in Greece. The strong influence of European policy-makers and institutions in the context of the "Troika" programmes raise not only fundamental questions about the future of EU-IMF relations, but also about transparency, legitimacy and accountability of financial assistance programmes as well as global and European global economic governance. The paper also considers wider reflections by non-EU members of the IMF on the more intensified involvement of the IMF in European affairs and provides ten concrete recommendations to members of the European Parliament.

Pētījums [EN](#)

Shaping and Controlling Foreign Policy - Parliamentary Diplomacy and Oversight, and the Role of the European Parliament

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 04-06-2015

Autors BAJTAY PETER

Politikas joma Attīstība un humānā palīdzība | Drošība un aizsardzība | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds Amerika | Amerikas Savienotās Valstis | Apvienotā Karaliste | Eiropa | Eiropas integrācija | Eiropas Parlaments | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas Savienības iestādes un Eiropas civildienests | Eiropas Savienības tiesību akti | Eiropas struktūra | Eiropas Ārējās darbības dienests | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | EP pilnvaras | Francija | kopējā ārpolitika un drošības politika | Lisabonas Līgums | netiešā demokrātija | parlaments | parlamentu sadarbība | parlamentārā asambleja | parlamentārā diplomātija | parlamentārā kontrole | parlamentārā sistēma | POLITIKA | politiskā sistēma | politiskā ģeogrāfija | prezidentāla valsts iekārta | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | valsts parlaments | Vācija | ārpolitika | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums In the post-Cold War international system, new actors, including parliaments, emerge and they challenge the traditional dominance by governments of international relations and foreign policy. In democratic societies it is increasingly difficult to sustain the traditional notion that foreign policy is incompatible with democratic decision-making and scrutiny and that state sovereignty in this domain is the exclusive, unquestionable competence of governments, as the perceived sole representative of the state. As the core institution of democracy and elected representatives, parliaments are increasingly expected to contribute to resolving complex foreign policy and international issues which are impacting more and more directly on citizens' lives by discussing diverse views on strategic direction and policy priorities, by legitimising complex policies and initiatives and by building up public trust (and support) on complex issues in a way that is comprehensible to citizens. The paper examines the role and functions of parliaments in shaping and controlling foreign policy, also by discussing some case studies (US, German, British and French). It reflects particularly on the gradual parliamentarisation of Member State-dominated EU foreign policy. It analyses the nature of the European Parliament's actorhood in international relations, the EP's emerging role in EU foreign policy as well as the tools and powers available to exert influence on the Union's decisions and relations. It finally concludes that EU foreign policy can become efficient and democratic at the same time in the process of building an EU 'representative democracy'.

Pētījums [EN](#)

Russia as an international player

Publikācijas veids Pārskats

Datums 16-01-2015

Autors RUSSELL Martin

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārds ANO Drošības padome | Apvienoto Nāciju Organizācija | diplomātiskās attiecības | donorvalsts | Eiropa | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | ESAO | humanitārās zinātnes | Krievija | miera uzturēšana | palīdzība attīstības jomā | Pasaules Tirdzniecības organizācija | politiskā ģeogrāfija | sadarbības politika | starptautiskās sankcijas | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskā tirdzniecība | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | TIRDZNIECĪBA | Ukraina | vadošo industriāli attīstīto valstu grupa | vispasaules organizācijas | ZINĀTNE | ĢEOGRĀFIJA | ģeopolitika

Kopsavilkums While Russia's relations with the West have hit a new low as the Ukraine crisis unfolds, the impact on the country's standing in the rest of the world has been more limited. Accordingly, while some Russian activity in certain international fora has been scaled back, elsewhere it continues to play an active role, for example as a leading member of the UN and as an emerging development aid donor.

Pārskats [EN](#)

The European Union and the Review of the Human Rights Council

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 25-02-2011

Ārējais autors Karen E. SMITH (Reader in International Relations, London School of Economics and Political Science, UK)

Politikas joma Cilvēktiesības

Atslēgvārds ANO palīgstruktūra | Apvienoto Nāciju Organizācija | cilvēktiesības | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | ES starptautiskā loma | institucionālā reforma | POLITIKA | politika un sabiedrības drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | TIESĪBAS | tiesības un brīvības

Kopsavilkums A review of the United Nations Human Rights Council is currently under way in Geneva and New York and is set to be finished by July 2011. This study analyses the role of the European Union in the Human Rights Council since the inception of the Council in 2006, and then considers its role in the review process. It first assesses the internal and external effectiveness of the EU in the Human Rights Council, and finds that the EU's influence in the Human Rights Council to date is mixed. The agenda and outcomes of the Human Rights Council (HRC) have been dominated by other blocs, and the EU has not been actively pushing the HRC to consider situations in which human rights are being violated. The study then assesses the debates regarding the review of the Human Rights Council, and the EU's positions regarding those debates. The study concludes by offering recommendations for increasing the EU's influence in the review process and the Human Rights Council more broadly.

Pētījums [EN](#)

The geopolitics of Arctic natural resources

Publikācijas veids Padziļināta analīze

Datums 31-08-2010

Ārējais autors Valur INGIMUNDARSON, University of Iceland

Politikas joma Enerģētika | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārdi Amerika | Amerikas Savienotās Valstis | Arktika | dabas resursi | dabiska vide | Dānija | Eiropa | ekonomiskā ģeogrāfija | Kanāda | Krievija | Norvēģija | politiskā ģeogrāfija | starptautiskā drošība | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | teritoriāls strīds | VIDE | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums The paper assesses the importance of Arctic resources from geopolitical, economic and legal perspectives. It examines estimates of oil and gas deposits; the outlook for exploitation; jurisdictional and maritime claims; questions of governance, and the potential for geopolitical friction. While the Arctic is estimated to contain about 13% of the world's undiscovered oil and 30% of its gas, the extraction viability – in the foreseeable future – is questionable. This applies especially to gas because of the shale gas “revolution” and high development and production costs. Overlapping territorial claims do not require urgent solutions; they are more likely to postpone resource development than to create inter-state conflicts. There is, however, ambivalence about governance due to the absence of a UN enforcement mechanism to resolve disputes; the Arctic Council's lack of political influence; and uncertainty over whether the meetings of the Arctic Ocean states will be turned into an institutionalized decision-making venue. This ambiguity – when coupled with increased pressure by actors, such as the European Union and China, for increased internationalization of the Arctic – could produce friction among the Arctic states and between them and non-Arctic states and organizations. Thus, while the Arctic is currently a low tension area, the long-term geopolitical conflict risks are much greater.

Padziļināta analīze [EN](#)

Indigenous Peoples and Climate Change

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 13-05-2009

Ārējais autors OVIEDO Gonzalo (International Union for Conservation of Nature, IUCN, Gland, Switzerland) and FINCKE Annelie (International Union for Conservation of Nature, IUCN, Gland, Switzerland)

Politikas joma Vide | Ārlietas

Atslēgvārdi bioloģiskā daudzveidība | dabiska vide | demogrāfija un iedzīvotāji | EKONOMIKA | ekonomikas politika | ES vides politika | ietekme uz vidi | ilgtspējīga attīstība | klimata maiņa | mazākumtautību aizsardzība | pamatiedzīvotāji | sadarbības vides aizsardzības jomā | sadarbības politika | SOCIĀLIE JAUTĀJUMI | sociālā atstumšana | sociālās lietas | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | TIESĪBAS | tiesības un brīvības | VIDE | vides pasliktināšanās | vides politika

Kopsavilkums This study addresses the specific challenges which indigenous peoples face as a consequence of climate change and related policy response measures. Generally, the approach is based on the concept that human vulnerability to the impacts of climate change (and to the potential impacts of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures) depends on a range of factors that so far have not been examined in great detail. In order to reduce the vulnerability of indigenous peoples to climate change impacts, responses need to be rooted in an understanding of indigenous people's rights as human beings and as peoples. This demands coordination with a range of instruments and processes, including the United Nations Permanent Forum on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The Forum, together with several inter-governmental and nongovernmental processes and institutions, has been active in promoting approaches that take account of the rights of indigenous peoples. The study argues that international climate change policies have not yet been sufficiently responsive to this requirement, although there is admittedly increasing attention to the debate. However, it is crucial that the upcoming steps in designing international climate change policies should clearly incorporate the rights dimensions of climate change.

Pētījums [EN](#)

The EU-LAC-ASIA triangulation strategy - a new boost for European-Latin American relations?

Publikācijas veids Padziļināta analīze

Datums 29-04-2008

Ārējais autors Dr Klaus BODEMER

Politikas joma Ārlietas

Atslēgvārdi Amerika | EIROPAS SAVIENĪBA | Eiropas struktūra | Eiropas valstu un citu valstu kopīgas organizācijas | ekonomiskās attiecības | ES attiecības | Latīņamerika | Latīņamerikas organizācija | politiskā sadarbība | reģionālā sadarbība | sadarbības politika | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | STARPTAUTISKĀS ORGANIZĀCIJAS | Āzija | Āzija un Okeānija | ĢEOGRĀFIJA

Kopsavilkums The political dialogue started almost two and a half decades ago with the so-called 'San José Process' is without doubt one of the soundest bases of Euro-Latin American relations. At the beginning of this century, during an internal debate on stronger biregional relations and in response to general and structural changes in the international environment, the idea arose to extend this bi-regional dialogue towards a trilateral or triangular dialogue which included Asia as the third player on the stage. The text presented below questions whether this strategy could be a significant step towards renewed dialogue and a strategic partnership between the two regions. The starting point (first part) is an evaluation of the most important dialogues in Euro-Latin American relations: the dialogue between the EU and the Central American Isthmus (the San José Process), the meetings between the EU and the Rio Group and, finally, the Euro-Latin American Summits. The points of reference in this evaluation are the three different functions which a political dialogue, from a conceptual point of view, must accomplish: agenda setting, rationalisation and institutionalisation. The fact that these functions are only partially fulfilled in bi-regional relations between the EU and LAC is at least partly due to the origin of the dialogue and its politico-institutional logic, both of which limit the room for manoeuvre for renewed dialogue. Some proposals in this respect are followed in the second part of the Briefing Paper by a description and evaluation of the triangular strategy between the EU, Latin America and Asia. Obviously a strategy of this profile, started in recent years by Spanish diplomats and academics, has to take account of changes in the regional and international environment. A triangular approach which goes beyond a collection of ideas and assumptions and meets the necessary requirements for its political implementation, requires greater efforts in empirical research

Padziļināta analīze [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#)

The International Role of the Euro

Publikācijas veids Pētījums

Datums 01-01-1998

Ārējais autors Agnès Benassy-Quere, Benoît Mojon et Armand-Denis Schor

Politikas joma Ekonomika un monetārie jautājumi | Finanšu un banku jautājumi

Atslēgvārds ekonomika un monetārā savienība | euro | eurozona | FINANCES | finanšu tirgus | kapitāla brīva kustība | monetārā ekonomika | monetārās attiecības | starptautiska valūta | starptautiskā monetārā sistēma | starptautiskā politika | starptautiskās attiecības | STARPTAUTISKĀS ATTIECĪBAS | valūtas maiņas kurss

Kopsavilkums The creation of the Euro will constitute a major change to the international monetary system. This study examines the extent to which the Euro will become a major international currency to rival the dollar, whether it is likely to be 'strong' or 'weak'; and how exchange rate policy for the Euro is to be managed. It also contains Annexes on the Euro as an anchor currency for the CEECs; and on parameters for Euro/US\$ exchange rates.

Pētījums [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)