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[Cyber solidarity act](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 13-02-2024

Awtur CAR POLONA

Qasam tematiku L-Adozzjoni tal-Leġislażzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | gwerra tal-informazzjoni | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | komunikazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | proposta (UE) | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sikurezza infrastrutturali kritika | sikurezza tal-informazzjoni | skambju ta' informazzjoni | suq uniku diġitali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | UNJONI EWROPEA | ciberkriminalità | għir ta' dejta | għieda kontra l-kriminalità

Sommarju Russia's war against Ukraine has revealed the extent of our dependency on digital technology and the fragility of the digital space. It has triggered a surge in cyberattacks that have been particularly disruptive when targeting critical infrastructure – such as energy, health or finance – because of the increasing reliance on information technology, rendering this infrastructure all the more vulnerable. Against this backdrop, the Commission has proposed a regulation on a cyber solidarity act that would address the urgent need to strengthen solidarity and EU capacities to detect, prepare for and respond to cybersecurity threats and incidents. The proposed regulation envisages the establishment of a framework based on three pillars. The first is a European cyber shield – a platform of national and cross-border security operations centres. The second is a cybersecurity emergency mechanism that would support – including financially – preparedness, response and mutual assistance actions among Member States by creating a European cybersecurity reserve of trusted providers. The third is a cybersecurity incident review mechanism to assess and review significant or large-scale incidents. In Parliament, the file was assigned to the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE), where Lina Gálvez Muñoz (S&D, Spain) was appointed rapporteur. The Council and the Parliament are currently in negotiations to finalise the text. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Revision of the EU rules on asset recovery and confiscation](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 01-03-2023

Awtur CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Qasam tematiku L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | DRITT | dritt kriminali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | konfiska ta' proprjetà | kooperazzjoni transfruntiera | kooperazzjoni ġudizzjarja tal-UE | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kriminalità organizzata | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | miżura restrittiva tal-UE | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | proposta (UE) | proċedimenti kriminali | reat | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sekwestru ta' beni | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | għieda kontra l-kriminalità | ġustizzja

Sommarju The confiscation of criminals' illicit profits is considered an effective tool in the fight against organised crime, identified as a major threat to EU security. However, despite the comprehensive set of EU rules on asset freezing and confiscation, there are still obstacles on the path to recovering criminal assets, as shown by the European Commission's June 2020 evaluation of the 2014 directive on freezing and confiscation of instrumentalities and proceeds of crime and the 2007 Council decision on asset recovery offices (AROs). To address this situation, in May 2022 the European Commission adopted a proposal to amend the 2014 directive with a view to strengthening the EU's asset recovery and confiscation rules and reinforcing the powers of AROs. The European Economic and Social Committee adopted its opinion on the proposal on 14 December 2022. In the European Parliament, the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs is in charge of the file and published its draft report on 14 February 2023. First edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages in the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 23-02-2023

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix difiża | grupp ta' riflessjoni | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u proprjetà intelletwali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali

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

Briefing [EN](#)

[Towards EU leadership in the space sector through open strategic autonomy - Cost of non-Europe](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 20-01-2023

Awtur EVROUX CLEMENT THIERRY | HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA | SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Qasam tematiku Il-Valur Miżjud Ewropew

Kelma għat-tiftix DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | EKONOMIJA | FINANZI | finanzi pubblici | finanzi pubblici u politika baġitarja | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | politika dwar l-ispazju | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RICERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | spazju ekstrasferiku | strategija tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA | xjenza spazjali | xjenzi naturali u applikati

Sommarju This 'cost of non-Europe' report looks at the potential benefits of efficient, ambitious and united EU-level action in the space sector. The report finds that to enable the European space sector to benefit from open strategic autonomy, and to ensure EU access to and use of space, including for its security, the EU must act decisively. Moving away from fragmentation could bring large benefits, amounting to at least €140 billion per year by 2050.

Studju [EN](#)

[Annual report on the common security and defence policy \(CSDP\), 2022](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 11-01-2023

Awtur CLAPP SEBASTIAN

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix difiża | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | gwerra | kooperazzjoni militari | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kwistjoni Russo-Ukrena | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | rapport tal-attività | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | tagħmir militari | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju During the January I 2023 plenary session, the European Parliament will vote on its 2022 annual report on the implementation of the common security and defence policy (CSDP). This year's report coincides with ground breaking developments in EU defence. Prepared and adopted by the Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET), the report focuses in part on Russia's illegal aggression against Ukraine and the EU's response, implementation of the Strategic Compass, EU defence initiatives and parliamentary scrutiny of the CSDP.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[Question time: Protecting strategic infrastructure against China's influence](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 09-12-2022

Awtur CLAPP SEBASTIAN | GRIEGER Gisela | NEGREIRO ACHIAGA Maria Del Mar | RAGONNAUD Guillaume | SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix Asja u Oċeanja | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | FINANZI | finanzjar u investment | gwerra tal-informazzjoni | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | investment barrani | iċ-Ċina | katina tal-provvista | manigment | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | produzzjoni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RICERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sikurezza infrastrutturali kritika | sikurezza tal-informazzjoni | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | GEOGRAFIJA | geografija ekonomika | ġestjoni tar-riskju

Sommarju China's full or partial ownership of a large number of strategic infrastructure assets in the European Union has significantly increased the EU's exposure to a non-EU country with a track record of weaponising its growing global economic footprint to achieve political objectives. Moreover, a series of recent cyber-attacks associated with Chinese hackers have put the EU's critical infrastructure at risk of compromise or espionage. Both developments highlight the need to protect the EU's strategic infrastructure against physical and digital threats. The European Parliament will use its oversight powers to question the European Commission on the issue during the December plenary session.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[Preventing radicalisation in the European Union: How EU policy has evolved](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 25-11-2022

Awtur BAKOWSKI Piotr

Qasam tematiku L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | difiża | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | POLITIKA | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika u sikurezza pubblika | radikalizzazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The questions of why terrorism occurs and how to stop it have haunted European citizens ever since the series of terrorist attacks across the EU that started in the early 2000s. The idea that someone might become a terrorist by going through a 'radicalisation' process seemed like a plausible explanation and therefore quickly gained ground among EU policy-makers. Even though experts still disagree over what radicalisation is and whether focusing on it has really advanced the understanding of terrorism, the idea of the close linkages between the two phenomena has endured for better or for worse. Although the terrorism threat the EU faces has evolved, measures to prevent radicalisation are still a key component of EU counter-terrorism efforts as the radicalisation debate goes on.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

The Strategic Compass and EU space-based defence capabilities

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 17-11-2022

Awtur estern Daniel FIOTT

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | politika dwar l-ispace | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | PRODUEZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RICERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | spazju ekstrasferiku | strategija tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The European Union relies on space for its economic sovereignty and security and defence. Without space-based capabilities, the EU could not enjoy any degree of strategic autonomy in security and defence. Since the adoption and endorsement of the Strategic Compass, space has only increased its relevance for the EU in the area of security and defence. Indeed, the Compass calls for a dedicated EU Strategy for Space and Defence. Yet space and defence is not a new avenue of policy for the EU and defence cooperation frameworks such as Permanent Structured Cooperation and the European Defence Fund already fund and advance space-relevant capability programmes. A major challenge facing the EU as it develops its space policies is how to ensure that the Union can develop a credible space and defence strategy, while also investing in the most appropriate space-defence capabilities.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

Resilience of critical entities

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 16-11-2022

Awtur VORONOVA Sofija

Qasam tematiku L-Ispace u ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | IMPRIJA U KOMPETIZZJONI | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | maniment | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | proposta (UE) | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sikurezza infrastrutturali kritika | sikurezza tal-informazzjoni | strategija tal-UE | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | UNJONI EWROPEA | ċiberkriminalità | ġestjoni tar-riskju

Sommarju Protecting critical infrastructure against physical and digital threats is more than ever high on the EU agenda, not least in the light of the recent Nord Stream gas pipelines sabotage. During the November II plenary session, the European Parliament is due to vote on a provisional agreement on rules to enhance critical entities' resilience.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

A high common level of cybersecurity – NIS2

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 07-11-2022

Awtur NEGREIRO ACHIAGA Maria Del Mar

Qasam tematiku L-Ispace u ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | gwerra tal-informazzjoni | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | KUMMERĊ | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | proposta (UE) | protezzjoni tad-data | provdiment ta' servizzi | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sikurezza infrastrutturali kritika | sikurezza tal-informazzjoni | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | UNJONI EWROPEA | ċiberkriminalità

Sommarju Cyber-attacks and cybercrime continue to rise worldwide. The EU is planning to increase its cyber-resilience by updating the Network and Information Security (NIS) Directive. The expansion of the scope to be covered by the proposed NIS2 directive, obliging more entities and sectors to take consistent measures, would help increase the level of cybersecurity in Europe in the longer term. The European Parliament is due to vote in plenary in November on the agreement reached in interinstitutional negotiations.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[The EU Rapid Deployment Capacity: This time, it's for real?](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 28-10-2022

Awtur estern Christoph MEYER, Ton VAN OSCH, Yf REYKERS

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix difiża | forza ta' reazzjoni rapida | forzi armati | kooperazzjoni militari | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The EU's Strategic Compass (SC) calls for the creation of a 'European Rapid Deployment Capacity' (EU RDC) that would allow the EU to swiftly deploy up to 5 000 troops into non-permissive environments for different types of crises. The In-Depth Analysis (IDA) examines how this objective might be achieved successfully. It looks at the problems related to decision making and political will that have structurally hampered the deployment of the EU Battlegroups since their creation in 2007. It also looks at the conditions under which Member States might be willing to make first use of Article 44, which provides for small groups of Member States to act within an EU framework. Secondly, the IDA analyses operational questions, such as the Rapid Deployment Capacity's (RDC) possible tasks, force packages and illustrative scenarios, the concept and size, exercises, costs, and addressing shortfalls. Thirdly, the analysis discusses command and control challenges, especially how to rapidly develop the Military Planning and Conduct Capability (MPCC) as the RDC's headquarters, and the role of Operational Headquarters (OHQ). The paper highlights the considerable potential for the RDC to substantially improve on the Battlegroups, strengthen the EU's strategic autonomy, and positively contribute to the EU's integrated approach to security and peace. Yet, the timetable is highly ambitious and will require Member States to give its achievement a high priority in their contributions. Furthermore, the RDC is only likely to succeed if the right lessons are learnt, not just in terms of improving operational readiness and capacity, but also crucially in terms of political signalling, commitment, and stronger sense of national ownership. The authors provide a number of recommendations for EU institutions on how this might be achieved in the short and longer term.

[Analizi fil-Fond](#) [EN](#)

[Tracking the EU Commissioners' commitments - Von der Leyen Commission, 2019 - 2024: Margaritis Schinas](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 20-09-2022

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | edukazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | impjiegi | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGHOL | integrazzjoni tal-migranti | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kummissarju Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | migrazzjoni | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | politika tal-edukazzjoni | politika taż-żgħirażagh | promozzjoni tal-kunċett Ewropew | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sport | taħriġ vokazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | Viċi President tal-istituzzjoni | għieda kontra l-kriminalità | Zona ta' libertà, sigurtà u ġustizzja

Sommarju This briefing follows up the commitments made by the commissioner since 2019.

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

[Peace and Security in 2022: Overview of EU action and outlook for the future](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 14-07-2022

Awtur LAZAROU Eleni | ZAMFIR Ionel

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | awtonomija strateġika | demokrazija | II-Politika Ewropea għat-Tharis tal-Inħawi fil-Qrib | koeżistenza paċifika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kwistjoni Russo-Ukrena | POLITIKA | politika estera | prevenzjoni tal-kunflitti | qafas politiku | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA | ġeopolitika | żamma tal-paċi

Sommarju This is the fifth Peace and Security Outlook produced by the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS). The series analyses and explains the European Union's contribution 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 as European security faces the most tangible military threat since the end of the Cold War. Russia's war on Ukraine compounds the challenges to peace and security already accentuated by the coronavirus crisis. The study follows the logic of the annual series, by focusing on the promotion of peace and security in the EU's external action. Linking the study to the Normandy Index, which measures threats to peace and democracy worldwide based on the EU Global Strategy, each chapter of the study analyses a specific threat to peace and presents an overview of EU action to counter the related risks. The areas discussed include violent conflict, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, climate change, cyber-attacks, disinformation, and terrorism, among other issues. The EU's pursuit of peace is understood as a goal embodied in several EU policies, including development, democracy support, humanitarian assistance, security, and defence. The study concludes with an outlook for the future. A parallel study, published separately, focuses specifically on EU peace-building efforts in the Eastern Neighbourhood. The studies have been drafted as a contribution to the Normandy World Peace Forum scheduled for September 2022.

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

Multimedia [Peace and security interactive infographic](#)

Outcome of the Madrid NATO Summit, June 2022

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 14-07-2022

Awtur CLAPP SEBASTIAN

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | Ewropa | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | ir-Russja | kooperazzjoni militari | kooperazzjoni UE-NATO | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kwistjoni Russo-Ukrena | I-Ukraina | laqgħa għolja | manigment | maniggar tal-kriżijiet | NATO | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sikurezza tal-informazzjoni | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u processar tad-data | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju On 28-30 June 2022, NATO leaders met in Madrid and adopted a new strategic concept, rewriting their assessment of the threat environment in the light of Russia's war on Ukraine. NATO also overhauled its defence and deterrence posture, and officially invited Finland and Sweden to join the Alliance.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

NATO and European defence [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 13-07-2022

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | difiża | Ewropa | ir-Russja | kooperazzjoni militari | kwistjoni Russo-Ukrena | I-Ukraina | laqgħa għolja | NATO | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | pajjiżi tan-NATO | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika tad-difiża | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | tkabbir ta' organizzazzjoni internazzjonali | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

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

Briefing [EN](#)

EU strategic autonomy 2013-2023: From concept to capacity

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 08-07-2022

Awtur DAMEN Mario

Qasam tematiku L-Ippjanar bil-Quddiem

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | awtonomija strateġika | awtosuffiċjenza enerġetika | ENERĠIJA | katina tal-provvista | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ internazzjonali | kummerċ internazzjonali | politika tal-enerġija | politika tal-UE | produzzjoni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA | geopolitika

Sommarju EU strategic autonomy (EU-SA) refers to the capacity of the EU to act autonomously – that is, without being dependent on other countries – in strategically important policy areas. These can range from defence policy to the economy, and the capacity to uphold democratic values. In order to structure the debate on strategic autonomy into analytical categories, this briefing assumes that by and large there have been several phases to the debate about EU-SA, each with a different focus. From 2013 to 2016, it was mainly seen as an approach to security and defence matters. From 2017 to 2019, EU-SA was considered as a way to defend European interests in a hostile geopolitical environment, marked by Brexit, the Trump Presidency and China's growing assertiveness. In 2020, the Covid 19 pandemic shifted the focus to mitigating economic dependence on foreign supply chains. Since 2021, the scope of EU-SA has been widened to virtually all EU policy areas, including that of the EU's values, while the expression 'strategic autonomy' was paradoxically used less and was often replaced by similar concepts, such as 'open strategic autonomy', 'strategic sovereignty', 'capacity to act' and 'resilience'. This briefing uses 'strategic autonomy' and 'strategic sovereignty' as equal and interchangeable terms. Since the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, steps towards achieving EU-SA are being taken, while the concept nevertheless remains blurred by the variation in terminology. Achieving EU-SA will require a common vision, political will and capabilities to implement it, and a distinct role for the EU, between Member States and global players. Visual tools, such as the 360° strategic autonomy wheel (in Annex 1), can help to identify dependencies and understand complex interdependencies between policy areas. Political will was expressed in the European Council's Versailles Declaration of 11 March 2022, which aims at greater EU-SA in defence, energy supply and the economy. However, EU-SA can be constrained by Member States and non-EU (third) countries or international organisations that challenge the EU. This EU strategic autonomy monitor is the first in a series on the state of play in the debate and implementation of EU-SA. It will be complemented by thematic papers in the 'strategic autonomy 360°' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

Establishing the Union secure connectivity programme for the period 2023-2027

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 06-07-2022

Awtur VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Qasam tematiku II-Politika dwar ir-Riċerka

Kelma għat-tiftix analiżi ekonomika | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | komunikazzjoni | komunikazzjoni satellita | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | POLITIKA | politika dwar l-isparju | politika u sikurezza pubblika | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | programm tal-UE | proposta (UE) | provdiment ta' servizzi | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sikurezza infrastrutturali kritika | sikurezza tal-informazzjoni | studju tal-impatt | teknoloġija spazjali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | TRASPORT | trasport bl-ajru u fl-isparju | UNJONI EWROPEA | użu tal-isparju

Sommarju This briefing provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above-mentioned proposal, adopted on 15 February 2022 and referred to the European Parliament's Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE). The proposal, which is included in the 2022 Commission work programme (see Annex I – New initiatives) and in the EU Legislative Priorities for 2022 (see the Commission's working document), seeks to establish a Union secure satellite communication system. This system would ensure highly secured connectivity and communication to the Union and Member States' governmental entities, also with a view to making sure that the EU remains connected in case of cyber-attacks, or in case of natural disasters leading to the breakdown of terrestrial communication networks (IA, pp. 10-11). In addition, the system would allow for connecting key infrastructure better, supporting crisis management, surveillance and potential mass-market broadband applications, and ensuring the provision of high-speed, flexible and resilient satellite communication services. The proposed regulation sets out the objectives of the programme, the rules governing the envisaged activities and its implementation, its infrastructure and services, the participants, the EU budget for the 2023-2027 period, the forms of Union funding and the rules for providing such funding.

Briefing [EN](#)

The European Parliament and the break-up of the Soviet Union in 1991

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 01-07-2022

Awtur KAISER WOLFRAM KARL WILHELM | VINTILA NICOLAE-SERGIU

Qasam tematiku II-Kultura | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix arma nukleari | difiża | Ewropa | gwerra bierda | imperjalizmu | ir-Russja | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | nonproliferazzjoni nukleari | Parlament Ewropew | POLITIKA | proċeduri parlamentari | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sessjoni parlamentari | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | USSR | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

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

Briefing [EN](#)

Priority dossiers under the Czech EU Council Presidency

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 30-06-2022

Awtur NADKARNI ISABEL

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE

Kelma għat-tiftix baġit tal-UE | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | finanzi tal-UE | gwerra | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | iċ-Ċekja | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | I-Ukraina | maniġment | maniġġar tal-kriżijiet | politika tal-enerġija | Presidenza tal-Kunsill (UE) | provvista tal-enerġija | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sigurtà tal-provvista | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju Czechia is a parliamentary republic with a head of government – the prime minister – and a head of state – the president. The current Prime Minister is Petr Fiala, from the Civic Democratic Party (ODS). He has been in office since November 2021 and was preceded by Andrej Babiš (2017-2021), the founder of the party ANO 2011. Czech President Miloš Zeman was first elected to the post in 2013 and had previously served as prime minister, from 1998 to 2002. The supreme executive body is the government. It is led by the prime minister and appointed by the president of the republic. The president also appoints other government members based on the prime minister's recommendations. Before it is installed, the government must win a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies. The Spolu alliance, formed for the 2021 legislative election, was composed of the Civic Democratic Party (ODS), KDU-ČSL (Christian and Democratic Union), and TOP 09 (Tradition, Responsibility, Prosperity). It currently governs the country in a coalition with the Pirates and Mayors' alliance. The Czech Parliament is bicameral. The upper house is the Senate (81 members elected for six years) and the lower house is the Chamber of Deputies (200 members elected for four years). There are currently seven parties in the Chamber of Deputies. All of these parties except the SPD also have seats in the Senate, where the Czech Social Democratic Party (ČSSD) and the Green Party (Z) also have seats. The Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (KSCM) holds no seats in the Chamber or the Senate but has one elected member of the European Parliament and representatives at regional level. Czechia will hold the Presidency of the Council of the EU for the second time. The previous time was in the first half of 2009, coinciding with the last months of the sixth legislative term of the European Parliament and with the European elections, held between 4 and 7 June 2009. The programme of the Trio formed together with France and Sweden has as its thematic priorities to protect citizens and freedoms; to promote a new growth and investment model for Europe; to build a climate-neutral, green, fair and social Europe; and to promote Europe's interests and values in the world.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU - Western Balkans leaders' meeting of 23 June 2022

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 22-06-2022

Awtur ANGHEL Suzana Elena

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | diżinformazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | Ewropa | il-Balkani tal-Punent | intervent militari | ir-Russja | komunikazzjoni | kooperazzjoni internazzjonali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kriterji tal-adeżjoni | I-Ukraina | laqgħa għolja | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sanzjonijiet internazzjonali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju On 23 June 2022, for the first time since the start of Russia's war on Ukraine, the Heads of State or Government of the EU and of the six Western Balkan countries will meet for a leaders' meeting in Brussels. The discussion will focus on enlargement, energy, security and defence, and youth. Discussion of Emmanuel Macron's 'European Political Community' proposal is not on the agenda, but it could come up during the debate.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

Ukraine's application to join the EU [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 16-06-2022

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix adeżjoni fl-Unjoni Ewropea | analiżi ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | gwerra | ir-Russja | konsegwenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | I-Ukraina | miżura restrittiva tal-UE | pajjiżi kandidati tal-UE | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riżoluzzjoni ta' tilwimiet | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

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

Briefing [EN](#)

The EU's foreign, security and defence policy after Russia's invasion of Ukraine

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 01-06-2022

Awtur PRZETACZNIK Jakub

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix difiża | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzjar u investiment | intervent militari | investiment | ir-Russja | kooperazzjoni militari | kooperazzjoni UE-NATO | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | l-Ukraina | nefqa tad-difiża | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju The Russian invasion of Ukraine shattered Europe's peace and altered its security situation. This change requires EU foreign, security and defence policy, including its tools, to adapt appropriately. The European Parliament is expected to vote on a draft recommendation in this regard during its June plenary session.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Outlook for the special European Council meeting of 30-31 May 2022

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 30-05-2022

Awtur ANGHEL Suzana Elena

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | difiża | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | intervent militari | ir-Russja | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kooperazzjoni militari | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | l-Ukraina | laqgħa għolja | nefqa tad-difiża | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika tal-enerġija | provvista tal-enerġija | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | saħħa | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sigurtà tal-ikel | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju On 30 and 31 May 2022, EU Heads of State or Government will meet for the fourth time since the outbreak of Russia's war on Ukraine, to discuss developments in and support for the invaded country. Three other inter-connected topics - security and defence, energy and food security - will also be on the agenda. EU leaders are expected to take stock of the defence investment gaps analysis presented by the European Commission and the High Representative/Vice President of the Commission (HR/VP), Josep Borrell, and to give further guidelines. Their debate on energy could be a heated one as Member States agree on the main principle – cutting off the EU's dependency on Russian fossil fuels – but disagree on the method and pace. With respect to food security, EU leaders are expected to consider the disruptive impact of Russia's war on Ukraine on food supply chains and on prices in the EU and its neighbourhood.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

Russia's war on Ukraine: NATO response

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 22-04-2022

Awtur CLAPP SEBASTIAN

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | Ewropa | intervent militari | ir-Russja | kooperazzjoni militari | kooperazzjoni UE-NATO | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | l-Ukraina | NATO | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sanzjonijiet internazzjonali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | stabiliment tal-paċi | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju NATO has condemned Russia's war on Ukraine in the strongest possible terms, and calls it 'the biggest security threat in a generation'. The Alliance calls on Russia to cease hostilities immediately, withdraw all its forces from Ukraine and work towards a peaceful diplomatic solution. To avoid direct confrontation with Russia, NATO has made clear that it will not deploy forces to Ukraine, which is not a NATO member, nor will it enforce a no-fly zone over Ukraine. The delivery of weapons and equipment to Ukraine (by individual NATO Allies) and the imposition of unprecedented sanctions are being organised predominantly outside the NATO framework. In order to deter further Russian aggression and reassure its Allies, NATO has substantially enhanced its own deterrence posture, with large deployments of troops and equipment to the eastern flank of the Alliance's territory.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#), [XL](#)

[Future Shocks 2022: Addressing risks and building capabilities for Europe in a contested world](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 20-04-2022

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE

Kelma għat-tiftix EKONOMIJA | epidemija | gwerri | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | manigment | marda tal-coronavirus | POLITIKA | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet tal-UE | reċessjoni ekonomika | saħħa | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sistema ta' twissija tal-UE | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | ġestjoni tar-riskju

Sommarju The coronavirus crisis has demonstrated not only that the European Union faces a variety of risks, and that those disparate risks are inter-linked, but that the response to such challenges to the Union - even in areas in which the EU does not have explicit competence - is stronger with the Union and its Member States acting together. Russia's war on Ukraine, which was launched while this study was being drafted, shows us not just the added value of concerted action by the Union but also the ability of EU institutions and Member States to find new and effective solutions to deal with major shocks. This paper, the first in an annual series, seeks to assess the risks to, and capabilities and resilience of, the EU system. Building on a review of global risks, it considers in detail specific risks with the potential to harm Europe and its people. It then sets out options for policy responses which can ensure Europe is more able to address the dangers of such risks and minimise the potential damage. Among the options set out are those previously included in European Parliament resolutions, in positions from other EU institutions, and in policy papers from think tanks and stakeholders.

Studju [EN](#)

Multimedia [Responding better to future pandemics](#)

[Fighting antibiotic resistance](#)

[Fitfor55: a new energy system](#)

[The Recovery and Resilience Facility: RRF](#)

[Building a European social model for the 21st century](#)

[Establishing greater strategic autonomy for European industry](#)

[Russia's brutal expansionism](#)

[Overview of risks for Europe in 2022 and beyond](#)

[Strengthening the EU's chip sector](#)

[EU food security responses to the war in Ukraine](#)

[Future Shocks 2022: Building a healthier online environment for healthy democracies](#)

[Future Shocks 2022: Strengthening our energy security](#)

[Future Shocks 2022: Extreme weather events](#)

[Bridging Europe's digital divide](#)

[Stepping up EU defence](#)

[Third-country participation in EU defence](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 31-03-2022

Awtur LAZAROU Eleni

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix difiża | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | ftehim ta' kooperazzjoni (UE) | industrija tal-armi | komunikazzjoni | komunikazzjoni satellita | kooperazzjoni militari | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | navigazzjoni satellitari | organizzazzjoni tat-trasport | pajjiż terz | politika dwar l-ispazju | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | TRASPORT | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Cooperation with third countries is embedded in several dimensions of EU security and defence policy. The Strategic Compass, adopted in March 2022, dedicates one of its main sections to the role of partnerships.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[Counterterrorism policies, measures and tools in the EU](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 25-03-2022

Awtur estern Dr. Julia BURCHETT, Université Libre de Bruxelles
Prof. Anne WEYEMBERGH, Université Libre de Bruxelles
In collaboration with Georgia THEODORAKAKOU, Intern, Centre de droit européen, Université Libre de Bruxelles

Qasam tematiku Il-Liġi tal-UE: Is-Sistema u l-Atti Legali | L-Adozzjoni tal-Leġiżlazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | difiża | estremiżmu | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | POLITIKA | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | politika tal-UE | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, aims to provide background information and policy recommendations concerning the impact and effectiveness of the counterterrorism policies, measures and tools in the EU. Besides a mapping of the evolution of the EU counter-terrorism policy architecture, this study assesses the impact and effectiveness of the EU counterterrorism policy by focusing on key policy areas. On the basis of the mapping exercise and the examination of the areas covered by this study, the research team has provided recommendations that could inform future policy developments.

Studju [EN](#)

Sommarju eżekuttiv [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Annual report on the common security and defence policy \(CSDP\)](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 10-02-2022

Awtur LAZAROU Eleni

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix difiża | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | rapport tal-attività | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The EU's common security and defence policy (CSDP) is the main framework through which the Member States work together to address conflicts and crises and strengthen international peace. During the February 2022 plenary session, the European Parliament will vote on its 2021 annual report on implementation of the CSDP. The report, adopted by the Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET), focuses on the development of the EU's security and defence doctrine through the Strategic Compass, CSDP missions and operations, crisis management, resilience, capabilities, partnerships and parliamentary oversight of CSDP.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Security and defence in the Indo-Pacific: What is at stake for the EU and its strategy?](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 08-12-2021

Awtur estern •Dr Ramon PACHECO PARDO
•Dr Nicola LEVERINGHAUS

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix Amerika | ASEAN | Asja u Oċeanja | il-Korea t'Isfel | il-Ġappun | in-New Zealand | iċ-Ċina | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | l-Awstralja | l-Indja | l-Istati Uniti | organizzazzjonijiet ekstra-Ewropej | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | pajjiżi tal-ASEAN | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | strategija tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

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

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

[Strategic Compass: Towards adoption](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 26-11-2021

Awtur LAZAROU Eleni

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix difiża | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | FINANZI | finanza tal-UE | finanzjament tal-UE | finanzjar u investiment | investiment | kooperazzjoni militari | kooperazzjoni teknika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | POLITIKA | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | proposta (UE) | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | riċerka u żvilupp | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sikurezza infrastrutturali kritika | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju On 15 November 2021, High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the Commission (HR/VP) Josep Borrell presented the draft European Union (EU) 'Strategic Compass'. Amidst geopolitical competition, rising threats, accelerated technological development, climate crisis and global instability, the compass aims to facilitate a 'common sense of purpose' in Union security and defence, strengthen action, deepen partnerships, and stimulate innovation. On 30 November 2021, Parliament's Subcommittee on Security and Defence (SEDE) will hold an exchange of views on the state of play of the Strategic Compass.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[Where will the EU's Strategic Compass point?](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 07-10-2021

Awtur LATICI Tania | LAZAROU Eleni

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix difiża | difiża strategika | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | maniġment | maniġġar tal-kriżijiet | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | strateġija tal-UE | sħubija internazzjonali tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju As Member States encounter increasingly complex security threats, momentum to push for EU initiatives to deliver on the Union's level of ambition in defence has emerged. A process aimed at bringing clarity, guidance and incentives to completing the common security and defence policy, the Strategic Compass is a first for the European Union. Announced by Commission President Ursula von der Leyen in her 2021 State of the European Union speech, a European Defence Summit is expected to take place in February 2022. It is envisaged that, following its much-anticipated presentation, EU leaders will endorse the Compass in March 2022. European Council President Charles Michel branded 2022 'the year of European defence'. Launched in 2020, developing the Strategic Compass entails a complex strategic reflection, threat analysis and strategic dialogue among Member States. It is structured around four interlinked thematic baskets: crisis management, defence capabilities, resilience, and partnerships. Unlike the 2016 EU Global Strategy, which saw the EU institutions take the lead, this process is Member State-led, with the institutions playing a supporting and coordinating role. The main challenge of the Strategic Compass appears to be, on the one hand, providing clarity in the EU's objectives (defining the ends, the ways and the means), and on the other, ensuring Member State 'buy-in'. The latter is essential for the follow-up to the process, the findings from which should ideally be reflected in national defence planning processes. The process provides opportunities to improve links between the operational and capability dimensions of EU defence initiatives and external crisis management, to consolidate existing strategic partnerships and rethink the configuration of new ones, and to provide a concrete vision for the commitments made since 2016 to boost the EU as a defence actor. However, experts caution that the Compass risks remaining a paper exercise, should the political will to follow up not materialise.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU cyber-defence capabilities](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 30-09-2021

Awtur LATICI Tania

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | diżinformazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | gwerra tal-informazzjoni | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | komunikazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | L-Aġenzija tal-Unjoni Ewropea għaċ-Ċibersigurtà | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | protezzjoni tad-data | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sikurezza infrastrutturali kritika | sikurezza tal-informazzjoni | strateġija tal-UE | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | UNJONI EWROPEA | ċiberkriminalità | ġlieda kontra l-kriminalità

Sommarju Cyberspace has become the fifth domain of warfare alongside the traditional sea, land, air and space. As societies digitalise and become more technologically connected, cyber risks and vulnerabilities increase. The European Union (EU) has been highly active in strengthening cyber capabilities and coordination frameworks through a collection of initiatives and proposals, notably since 2017. The European Parliament will debate recent as well as future measures during the October I 2021 plenary session, with a focus on cyber-defence capabilities, the subject of a report discussed and voted in the Foreign Affairs (AFET) Committee in July 2021.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Who does what in security and defence? EU-US Explainer](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 29-09-2021

Awtur LATICI Tania

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | Amerika | difiża | is-Servizz Ewropew għall-Azzjoni Esterna | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kooperazzjoni UE-NATO | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | l-Istati Uniti | NATO | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | POLITIKA | politika estera | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet transatlantiċi | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sigurtà pubblika | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | geografija ekonomika | geografija politika

Sommarju Geopolitical competition between rival nations and a complex security environment are threatening some of the core values of the transatlantic alliance. The institutions responsible for implementing EU and US security and defence policies aim to protect civilians and to promote rules-based conduct in external action. Against this backdrop, both the EU and US are undertaking significant strategic realignments, as the US shifts from counter-insurgency operations to competing with near-peer powers and the EU moves towards the objective of a defence union and strategic autonomy. Despite the historical transatlantic security and defence relationship, the institutional landscapes of the EU and the US are distinct and complex. This document seeks to give an overview of who does what in security and defence institutions on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[What if the internet failed?](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 27-09-2021

Awtur VAN WOENSEL Lieve

Qasam tematiku Il-Kultura | Il-Protezzjoni tal-Konsumatur | Is-Saħħa Pubblika | It-Trasport | It-Turiżmu | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji | L-Agrikultura u l-Iżvilupp Reġjonali | L-Edukazzjoni | L-Energija | L-Impjigi | L-Industrija | L-Ippjanar bil-Quddiem

Kelma għat-tiftix data personali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | FINANZI | gvern elettroniku | gwerra tal-informazzjoni | ibbankjar elettroniku | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | internet | istituzzjonijiet finanzjarji u kreditu | komunikazzjoni | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ elettroniku | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | protezzjoni tad-data | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sikurezza infrastrutturali kritika | sikurezza tal-informazzjoni | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data

Sommarju What if the internet failed? Since the 1960s, when work on its development began, internet infrastructure has become almost as important as the electricity and transport infrastructure in modern societies. More and more key services, such as banking, food retail and health care, rely on internet connections. Despite the internet's original resilient decentralised design, the increasing importance of a few central players and the shift towards greater centralisation have made the internet more susceptible to failure. This would have severe repercussions: people would not be able to withdraw cash or pay by card, supermarkets and large retailers would not be able to bill and sell products, and managing digital certificates (such as the Covid-19 vaccination certificate) would no longer be possible.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

Multimedia [What if the Internet failed?](#)

[Common Provisions Regulation: New rules for cohesion policy for 2021-2027](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 20-09-2021

Awtur WIDUTO Agnieszka

Qasam tematiku L-Iżvilupp Reġjonali

Kelma għat-tiftix DRITT | dritt għall-ażil | dritt internazzjonali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | finanza tal-UE | Fond Ewropew għall-Affarijiet Marittimi u s-Sajd | Fond Ewropew għall-Iżvilupp Reġjonali | Fond Soċjali Ewropew | Fond ta' Koeżjoni | fruntiera esterna tal-UE | immaniġġjar finanzjarju | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | manigment | migrazzjoni | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | proposta (UE) | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | tqassim tal-finanzjament tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju For the EU budget covering the 2021-2027 period, the European Commission proposed to update EU cohesion policy with a new set of rules. The proposal for a Common Provisions Regulation (CPR) set out common provisions for eight shared management funds: the European Regional Development Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Social Fund Plus, the Just Transition Fund, the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund, the Asylum and Migration Fund, the Internal Security Fund and the Border Management and Visa Instrument. Additional specific regulations add certain provisions needed to cater for the particularities of individual funds, in order to take into account their different rationales, target groups and implementation methods. The new CPR is of the utmost importance as it sets the main rules that govern the above-mentioned funds for the 2021-2027 period. While it builds upon the previous sets of rules covering the 2014-2020 period, it nevertheless introduces a number of innovations. It aims, amongst other things, to simplify and improve synergies between the different EU policy tools. On 23 June 2021, the Parliament voted to adopt the text of the regulation agreed with the Council. The final act was published in the Official Journal on 30 June 2021. Fifth edition of a briefing originally drafted by Vasileios Margaras. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

The direction of EU-Russia political relations

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 08-09-2021

Awtur RUSSELL Martin

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix [dizinformazzjoni](#) | [DRITT](#) | [drittijiet tal-bniedem](#) | [drittijiet u libertajiet](#) | [EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI](#) | [Ewropa](#) | [ftehim ta' kooperazzjoni \(UE\)](#) | [gwerri tal-informazzjoni](#) | [intervent militari](#) | [ir-Russja](#) | [komunikazzjoni](#) | [kostruzzjoni Ewropea](#) | [kwistjoni Russo-Ukrena](#) | [l-Ukraina](#) | [miżura restrittiva tal-UE](#) | [RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI](#) | [sigurtà Ewropea](#) | [sigurtà internazzjonali](#) | [UNJONI EWROPEA](#) | [GEOGRAFIJA](#) | [geografija ekonomika](#) | [geografija politika](#)

Sommarju Russia's 2014 annexation of Crimea marked the beginning of a new and difficult phase in bilateral relations. The latter are based on the five principles agreed by EU foreign ministers in 2016, in addition to the joint communication of June 2021. During the September plenary session, the European Parliament is expected to debate EU–Russia political relations and vote a draft recommendation to the Council, the Commission and the High Representative. While acknowledging that the EU approach has contained the risk of Russian aggression, the draft recommendation calls for a review of EU policy, including more support for human rights.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

The Organization for Security and Co operation in Europe (OSCE) : A pillar of the European security order

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 02-09-2021

Awtur RUSSELL Martin

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix [DRITT](#) | [drittijiet tal-bniedem](#) | [drittijiet u libertajiet](#) | [kwistjoni internazzjonali](#) | [monitoraġġ tal-elezzjoni](#) | [organizzazzjonijiet dinjin](#) | [ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI](#) | [OSKE](#) | [POLITIKA](#) | [prevenzjoni tal-kunflitti](#) | [proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni](#) | [RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI](#) | [sigurtà Ewropea](#) | [sigurtà internazzjonali](#)

Sommarju The OSCE's origins go back to 1975, when the countries in the two opposing blocs in the Cold War signed the Helsinki Final Act, enshrining principles such as territorial integrity and respect for human rights. The act was followed by a series of follow-up meetings to monitor implementation, in a process known as the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE). Following the adoption of the 1990 Paris Charter envisaging a new post-Cold War European order, in 1995 the CSCE was put on a more permanent, institutional basis and renamed the OSCE. The OSCE, like the CSCE before it, is based on a vision of 'comprehensive security' that encompasses human rights and economic cooperation, as well as traditional 'hard' security. However, hopes that the OSCE could become the central pillar of a new post-Cold War order faded as divisions re-emerged, between an enlarged EU and NATO on the one hand, and Russia on the other. The OSCE lacks the legal powers and the resources needed to live up to its ambition of becoming a platform for pan-European/trans-Atlantic cooperation. With decisions taken by consensus, disagreements between participating states hamper decision-making and prevent the organisation from becoming more effective. The OSCE plays a useful though limited role in several areas. The organisation has been powerless to resolve conflicts in the post-Soviet region, but its observers are the main source of detailed and reliable information on the situation in eastern Ukraine. OSCE agreements, such as the Vienna Document, help to promote military transparency, and election observation missions have advanced democratic reforms in several countries.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe \(OSCE\): A pillar of the European security order](#)

European Defence Fund: Multiannual financial framework 2021-2027

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 02-07-2021

Awtur KARABOYTCEVA Miroslava Kostova

Qasam tematiku L-Industrija

Kelma għat-tiftix [baġit tad-difiża](#) | [difiża](#) | [dokumentazzjoni](#) | [dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea](#) | [EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI](#) | [finanzi tal-UE](#) | [fondi \(UE\)](#) | [IMPRIJA U KOMPETIZZJONI](#) | [INDUSTRIJA](#) | [kooperazzjoni militari](#) | [kooperazzjoni UE-NATO](#) | [kostruzzjoni Ewropea](#) | [manigment](#) | [politika Ewropea tad-difiża](#) | [politika ta' kooperazzjoni](#) | [politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni](#) | [PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RIĊERKA](#) | [programm tal-UE](#) | [programm ta' azzjoni](#) | [proposta \(UE\)](#) | [rapport](#) | [RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI](#) | [riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali](#) | [riċerka u żvilupp](#) | [sigurtà Ewropea](#) | [sigurtà internazzjonali](#) | [Stat Membru tal-UE](#) | [strutturi u politika industrijali](#) | [tfassil tal-ligi tal-UE](#) | [UNJONI EWROPEA](#) | [GEOGRAFIJA](#) | [geografija ekonomika](#) | [żvilupp industrijali](#)

Sommarju In June 2018, the European Commission presented a legislative proposal on a European Defence Fund, including a budget allocation of €11.5 billion in constant 2018 prices for the 2021-2027 period. The proposal aimed to streamline and simplify the set-up in place at the time by integrating the Preparatory Action on Defence Research (research window) and the European Defence Industrial Development Programme (as one part of the capability window) into a single Fund. The main aims of the Fund would be to foster the competitiveness and innovativeness of European defence and to contribute to the EU's strategic autonomy. In this regard, the Fund would inter alia support collaborative industrial projects; co finance the costs of prototype development; encourage the participation of small and medium-sized enterprises; and promote projects in the framework of permanent structured cooperation. Synergies were expected with other EU initiatives in the field of cybersecurity, maritime transport, border management, Horizon Europe, the space programme and the European Peace Facility. In April 2019, after several trilogue meetings, Parliament and Council reached a partial agreement on the Fund, covering the content, but not, among other things, budgetary issues. Parliament adopted its position at first reading in April 2019. A provisional political agreement on the outstanding issues was reached in December 2020. The Council adopted its first-reading position in March 2021 and the Parliament adopted the text at second reading on 29 April. The final act was published in the Official Journal on 12 May.

Briefing [EN](#)

Outlook for the special European Council meeting of 24-25 May 2021

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 21-05-2021

Awtur ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE | Is-Saħħa Pubblika | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Ambjent | L-Industrija

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | AMBJENT | epidemija | Ewropa | ftehim kummerċjali (UE) | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | ir-Renju Unit | ir-Russja | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | laqgħa għolja | manigment | manigġar tal-kriżijiet | marda tal-coronavirus | politika ambjentali | politika dwar il-bidla fil-klima | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | saħħa | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju The special European Council meeting of 24-25 May 2021 will concentrate on climate policy, hold a strategic debate on relations with Russia, continue its coordination efforts in response to the coronavirus pandemic and review the implementation of the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement. Regarding climate, EU leaders are expected to take stock of progress made in adopting the EU climate law and give further guidelines on and impetus to EU climate action and policy. The strategic debate on relations with Russia comes at a moment when bilateral relations have reached a new low, and the EU is reviewing its threat perception as part of the ongoing Strategic Compass exercise. The leaders' discussions on the EU's response to the coronavirus pandemic will include vaccines, international solidarity and the EU Digital Covid Certificate, which has recently been provisionally agreed on by the co-legislators.

Briefing [EN](#)

Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - May 2021

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 12-05-2021

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Id-Demokrazija | Il-Baġit | Il-Governanza Dinjija | Il-Kontroll Baġitarju | Il-Kultura | Il-Liġi tal-UE: Is-Sistema u l-Atti Legali | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Edukazzjoni

Kelma għat-tiftix Asja u Oċeanja | diżinformazzjoni | edukazzjoni | edukazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | epidemija | Ewropa | finanzi tal-UE | fondi (UE) | gwerra tal-informazzjoni | impjegji | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGHOL | ir-Russja | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | it-Turkija | iċ-Ċina | komunikazzjoni | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | relazzjonijiet interistituzzjonali (UE) | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | saħħa | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | telexogħol | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju The Monthly Highlights publication provides an overview, at a glance, of the on-going work of the policy departments, including a selection of the latest and forthcoming publications, and a list of future events.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

Defence industry cooperation in the European Union: Rationale, initiatives, achievements, challenges

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 12-05-2021

Awtur KARAKAS Cemal

Qasam tematiku L-Industrija

Kelma għat-tiftix difiża | difiża strateġika | finanzi tal-UE | fondi (UE) | kooperazzjoni industrijali | kooperazzjoni militari | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | nefqa tad-difiża | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | strateġija tal-UE | tagħmir militari | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Offering an overview of cooperation in the EU defence industry, this paper aims to answer the following questions: What EU action has been taken and which laws apply? Is the European Defence Fund a game-changer? What are the achievements of and challenges facing Europe's defence industry? What role can the future combat air system play? Where does the European Parliament stand? With these initiatives and instruments in place, will the European Union be able to successfully enhance economic cooperation in the defence sector?

Analizi fil-Fond [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Best Practices in the whole-of-society approach in countering hybrid threats

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Studju

Data 06-05-2021

Awtur estern Mikael WIGELL; Harri MIKKOLA; Tapio JUNTUNEN

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Id-Demokrazija | Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Gustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix Asja u Oċeanja | diżinformazzjoni | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | Ewropa | gwerra tal-informazzjoni | il-Finlandja | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | interferenza | komunikazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | I-Awstralja | I-lżveġja | litteriżmu diġitali | POLITIKA | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sigurtà tal-provvista | Soċjetà civili | studju tal-każijiet | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju Over recent years, the European Union has increased efforts to strengthen its resilience to hybrid threats. A model of preparedness based on the notions of 'whole-of-society', 'whole-of-government' and 'societal resilience' has gained ground in the EU's policy work. Although some progress has been made, many obstacles and challenges remain. The EU needs to address conceptual questions involved with the mapping of hybrid threats to facilitate targeted and effective countermeasures, as well as initiatives to improve societal resilience. Although the EU recognises the strategic value of resilience, the concept's precise meaning and level of added value remain vague. Its exact relationship to national preparedness and hybrid threats, as well as the whole-of-society approach requires clarification. In addition to addressing these issues, this study analyses some best practices from the whole-of-society approach by examining action taken by Finland, Sweden and Australia in this regard. The study also provides recommendations for further actions.

Studju [EN](#)

Investing in destabilisation: How foreign money is used to undermine democracy in the EU

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Studju

Data 06-05-2021

Awtur estern Edoardo BRESSANELLI

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija | Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE

Kelma għat-tiftix demokrazija | diżinformazzjoni | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | FINANZI | finanzjament tal-partit | finanzjar u investiment | gwerra tal-informazzjoni | interferenza | investiment barrani | komunikazzjoni | KUMMERĊ | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | partit politiku | POLITIKA | qafas politiku | reklamar | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | studju komparattiv

Sommarju Foreign interference has become a major security threat for democracies. The European Union (EU) provides no exception and, in the last few years, has significantly stepped up its efforts to counter this threat. A specific type of foreign interference is the foreign funding of political parties. At the national level, regulations banning or limiting foreign funding are currently in place in most member states, but there is still significant variation across them. At the EU level, the recent reforms of the regulation on the funding of the Europarties and their associated foundations have banned contributions from abroad. Notwithstanding such welcome changes to party regulations, cases of foreign funding are still being reported in several member states, with foreign actors exploiting regulatory loopholes to channel funds or provide other types of support. To tackle this issue more effectively, regulatory convergence at the national level should be promoted, the transparency of party accounts should be enhanced, and the monitoring and sanctioning powers of the relevant control authorities strengthened.

Studju [EN](#)

Workshop: Achieving Strategic Sovereignty for the European Union

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Studju

Data 28-04-2021

Awtur estern Daniel FIOTT; Nicolas POITERS; Pauline WEIL; Guntram WOLFF; Jana PUGLIERIN; Riccardo ALCARO

Qasam tematiku Il-Kummerċ Internazzjonali | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | difiża | Ewropa | ir-Renju Unit | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | pajjiż terz | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika kummerċjali | politika kummerċjali komuni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet multilaterali | relazzjonijiet transatlantiċi | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sħubija internazzjonali tal-UE | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA | xjenzi naturali u applikati | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | ġeografija politika | ġeopolitika | ħruġ mill-UE

Sommarju The notion of European 'strategic sovereignty' is increasingly important in debates about the European Union. Given rapidly shifting global geopolitical and technology trends, and the seeming fragmentation of the multilateral order, the EU is being forced to confront its own position in international affairs. A number of concepts have been given life because of the deteriorating international scene including "European sovereignty", "strategic autonomy", "digital sovereignty", "technological sovereignty" and "open strategic autonomy". However defined, there is a need to move beyond concepts and focus on the nature of economic interdependence, multilateralism and strategic partnerships. This online workshop, requested by the European Parliament's Committee on Foreign Affairs, zoomed in on each of these elements with case studies that centre on semiconductors, the Iran nuclear deal and EU security and defence.

Studju [EN](#)

European Defence Fund 2021–2027

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 21-04-2021

Awtur KARABOYTCHIEVA Miroslava Kostova

Qasam tematiku L-Industrija

Kelma għat-tiftix difiża | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | FINANZI | finanza tal-UE | finanzjar u investiment | fondi (UE) | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | industrija tal-armi | kompetittività | nefqa tad-difiża | organizzazzjoni tal-impriża | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | promozzjoni ta' investiment | proposta (UE) | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u propjetà intellettuali | riċerka u żvilupp | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The European Commission presented a proposal for a regulation establishing a European Defence Fund in June 2018. The Fund aims to foster the competitiveness and innovativeness of European defence and to contribute to the EU's strategic autonomy. The Parliament and Council reached a partial agreement in early 2019 and then a provisional political agreement on the outstanding issues in December 2020. The Council adopted its first-reading position in March 2021, and the Parliament is expected to vote its second-reading position during the April plenary session.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Addressing the dissemination of terrorist content online

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 21-04-2021

Awtur LUYTEN KATRIEN

Qasam tematiku L-Ispazju ta" Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | dokumentazzjoni | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | informazzjoni | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | internet | komunikazzjoni | KUMMERC | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | proposta (UE) | provdiment ta' servizzi | radikalizzazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sikurezza tal-informazzjoni | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | terroriżmu | tixrid ta' informazzjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA | ġlieda kontra l-kriminalità

Sommarju The European Commission proposed, in 2018, a new regulation aimed at countering the security threat represented by the spread of terrorist content online. The regulation would require service providers to remove online content posted with the objective to radicalise, recruit or incite to violence, within one hour of receiving a removal order from the competent authorities. The European Parliament is due to vote at second reading during its April plenary session on the agreed text reached in trilogue negotiations.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Improving the resilience of critical entities

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 23-02-2021

Awtur TUOMINEN ULLA-MARI

Qasam tematiku L-Ispazju ta" Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix analiżi ekonomika | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERC | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | management | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | proposta (UE) | provdiment ta' servizzi | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sikurezza infrastrutturali kritika | skambju ta' informazzjoni | strateġija tal-UE | studju tal-impatt | suq uniku | UNJONI EWROPEA | ġestjoni tar-riskju

Sommarju This briefing finds that the European Commission's impact assessment (IA), which accompanies the directive proposal on the resilience of critical entities, provides a good evidence-based problem definition and a sufficiently broad range of options. The assessment is mostly qualitative, due to difficulties in quantification. The IA could have been more transparent in its description of stakeholder views, and could have provided due references and a link to the feasibility study which has supported the IA. Further explanations to support the preferred option in terms of efficiency would have benefited the analysis.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Improving the common level of cybersecurity across the EU](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 11-02-2021

Awtur KONONENKO Vadim

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix [analizi ekonomika](#) | [dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea](#) | [EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI](#) | [EKONOMIJA](#) | [IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI](#) | [informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni](#) | [intelliġenza artifiċjali](#) | [maniġment](#) | [POLITIKA](#) | [politika u sikurezza pubblika](#) | [proposta \(UE\)](#) | [protezzjoni tad-data](#) | [RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI](#) | [sigurtà Ewropea](#) | [sigurtà internazzjonali](#) | [sikurezza infrastrutturali kritika](#) | [sikurezza tal-informazzjoni](#) | [studju tal-impatt](#) | [teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data](#) | [UNJONI EWROPEA](#) | [ċiberkriminalità](#) | [gestjoni tar-riskju](#)

Sommarju Drawing on the findings of an evaluation of the NIS directive, the IA generally seems to provide a clear and relevant analysis of the shortcomings of the existing NIS Directive and the available policy options for their improvement by a new legal act. It appears that the IA's assumptions are based on a thorough stocktaking exercise involving the consultation of a big number of stakeholders. The IA could however have explained in closer detail practical implications of the proposed initiative. It would have been useful if the IA had provided a fuller impact analysis particularly of potential economic costs and fundamental rights implications, as noted in the RSB opinion. Finally, the range of options assessed is limited to two in addition to the baseline. Given that the final outcome of the assessment is a significant revision of the existing legal framework, one might have expected a more granular formulation of policy options in the IA.

Briefing [EN](#)

[European critical infrastructure: Revision of Directive 2008/114/EC](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 03-02-2021

Awtur ANGLMAYER Irmgard

Qasam tematiku It-Traspożizzjoni u l-Implimentazzjoni tal-Liġi | L-Evalwazzjoni tal-Liġi u l-Politika fil-Prattika | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix [applikazzjoni tal-leġiżlazzjoni](#) | [Direttiva tal-KE](#) | [distribuzzjoni enerġetika](#) | [DRITT](#) | [dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea](#) | [ENERĠIJA](#) | [grija enerġetika](#) | [għejun u ferġat tad-dritt](#) | [IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI](#) | [infrastruttura tat-trasport](#) | [kostruzzjoni Ewropea](#) | [maniġment](#) | [navigazzjoni satellitari](#) | [netwerk trans-Ewropew](#) | [organizzazzjoni tat-trasport](#) | [POLITIKA](#) | [politika tal-enerġija](#) | [politika tat-trasport](#) | [politika u sikurezza pubblika](#) | [RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI](#) | [sigurtà Ewropea](#) | [sigurtà internazzjonali](#) | [sikurezza infrastrutturali kritika](#) | [TRASPORT](#) | [UNJONI EWROPEA](#) | [gestjoni tar-riskju](#)

Sommarju Council Directive 2008/114/EC is part of the EU framework for critical infrastructure protection. While embracing an all-hazards approach, its scope is limited to the sectors energy and transport. This is widely considered a shortcoming. Calls for broadening its scope and for refocussing the directive on resilience rather than just protection, and interconnectivity of critical infrastructures resulted in a new legislative proposal the Commission presented in December 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

[How the COVID-19 crisis has affected security and defence-related aspects of the EU](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 27-01-2021

Awtur estern [Christoph O. Meyer](#), [Sophia Besch](#), [Prof. Martin Bricknell](#), [Dr Ben Jones](#)
[Christoph O. MEYER](#), [Martin BRICKNELL](#), [Ramon PACHECO PARDO](#), [Ben JONES](#).

Qasam tematiku [Coronavirus](#) | [Is-Saħha Pubblika](#) | [Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża](#) | [L-Affarijiet Barranin](#)

Kelma għat-tiftix [difiża](#) | [epidemija](#) | [forzi armati](#) | [kostruzzjoni Ewropea](#) | [KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI](#) | [marda tal-coronavirus](#) | [pajjiż terz](#) | [politika Ewropea tad-difiża](#) | [politika ta' kooperazzjoni](#) | [politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni](#) | [RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI](#) | [saħħa](#) | [saħħa pubblika](#) | [sigurtà Ewropea](#) | [sigurtà internazzjonali](#) | [umanistika](#) | [UNJONI EWROPEA](#) | [XJENZA](#) | [ġeopolitika](#)

Sommarju This paper looks at how the COVID-19 pandemic has directly and indirectly affected European security and defence. It documents how missions and operations of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) were directly impacted. It finds that COVID-19 has accentuated already recognised capacity shortfalls of the CSDP, such as strategic airlift, secure communications and command and control. Defence spending through EU instruments, and to a lesser extent at national level, has come under pressure although it may still escape post-2008 style cuts. The pandemic revealed the vulnerabilities of Member States' infrastructure and supply chains, and the limited competences of the EU in supporting Member States' management of public health emergencies. COVID-19 tends to act as a threat multiplier and source of instability, particularly in low-income countries already affected by socio-economic imbalances and governance problems. The pandemic is likely to accelerate existing trends, including the declining share of the US and the EU in the world economy compared to Asia, intensifying concerns about China's growing assertiveness, growing attention to IT security and cyber capabilities, and the interconnection between conventional and unconventional security risks.

This analysis also looks at which lessons the EU should learn in order to better manage and prepare for such crises. At a strategic level, the EU needs to invest in lesson learning exercises with the European Parliament playing a key role in making the learning publicly accessible. It should also be proactive in shaping international discourses about international governance and the role of the EU post COVID-19. Furthermore, the paper elaborates 19 short and longer-term recommendations, for instance, on how CSDP missions can become more resilient in public health emergencies and which capability shortfalls need addressing most; how defence spending can be made more efficient and better targeted; or how the EU can help to better coordinate military support to civilian authorities. Finally, it advocates investment in health intelligence and better managing the biosecurity risks arising from growing access to dual-use technologies. The EU should forge a preventive approach to future pandemics and associated risks and embrace a comprehensive approach to security and resilience. Yet, one should not lose sight of the distinctive function of the CSDP and what it can currently deliver.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

Understanding EU counter-terrorism policy

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 14-01-2021

Awtur VORONOVA Sofija

Qasam tematiku L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | dimensjoni transnazzjonali | DRITT | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | drittijiet fundamentali | drittijiet u libertajiet | EKONOMIJA | finanza tal-UE | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kompetenza tal-Istati Membri | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | opinjoni pubblika | Parlament Ewropew | POLITIKA | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | reġjuni u politika reġjonali | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA | għieda kontra l-kriminalità | Żona ta' libertà, sigurtà u ġustizzja

Sommarju Faced with a persistent international terrorist threat, the European Union (EU) is playing an ever more ambitious role in counter-terrorism. Even though primary responsibility for combating crime and ensuring security lies with the Member States, the EU provides cooperation, coordination and (to some extent) harmonisation tools, as well as financial support, to address this borderless phenomenon. Moreover, the assumption that there is a connection between development and stability, as well as between internal and external security, has come to shape EU action beyond its own borders. EU spending in the area of counter-terrorism has increased over the years, to allow for better cooperation between national law enforcement authorities and enhanced support by the EU bodies in charge of security and justice, such as Europol, eu-LISA and Eurojust. The many new rules and instruments that have been adopted in recent years range from harmonising definitions of terrorist offences and sanctions, and sharing information and data, to protecting borders, countering terrorist financing, and regulating firearms. However, implementing and evaluating the various measures is a challenging task. The European Parliament has played an active role not only in shaping legislation, but also in evaluating existing tools and gaps through the work accomplished by its Special Committee on Terrorism (TERR) in 2018. In line with the Parliament's recommendations, as well as the priorities set by the new European Commission and its counter-terrorism agenda presented in December 2020, future EU counter-terrorism action will focus on better anticipating threats, countering radicalisation and reducing vulnerabilities, by making critical infrastructures more resilient and better protecting public spaces. Upcoming developments also include increased information-sharing, by means of better implementation and modernisation of existing tools, a reinforced mandate for Europol, as well as possible investigation and prosecution of terrorist crimes at EU level, through the proposed extension of the mandate of the recently established European Public Prosecutor's Office. This briefing builds on an earlier one, entitled 'The fight against terrorism', published in 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

Implementation of the common security and defence policy

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 13-01-2021

Awtur LATICI Tania

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix assistenża reċiproka | difiża | dokumentazzjoni | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | is-Servizz Ewropew għall-Azzjoni Esterna | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | prevenzjoni tal-kunflitti | rapport tal-attività | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | zamma tal-paċi

Sommarju The main avenue through which the European Union (EU) contributes to strengthening international peace and security is its common security and defence policy (CSDP). Enshrined in the Lisbon Treaty, this policy is the main framework through which EU Member States take joint action on security and defence matters. The European Parliament is set to vote on the annual CSDP report covering 2020 during the January 2021 plenary session.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Implementation of the common foreign and security policy (CFSP)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 13-01-2021

Awtur STANICEK BRANISLAV

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | kooperazzjoni internazzjonali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | politika estera | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | rapport tal-attività | relazzjonijiet internazzjonali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet multilaterali | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | tkabbir tal-Unjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju 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.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 27-10-2020

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix kostruzzjoni Ewropea | politika estera | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet tal-UE | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA

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

Briefing [EN](#)

[Implementation and governance of Permanent Structured Cooperation \(PESCO\)](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 14-10-2020

Awtur LATICI Tania

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix difiża | kooperazzjoni militari | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Stat Membru tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika

Sommarju Established in 2017, PESCO is a Treaty-based military and defence cooperation mechanism involving 25 EU Member States. It aims to be a key vehicle for increasing the European Union's ability to take more responsibility for its security by reducing defence industrial fragmentation and increasing its capacity for crisis management through collaborative projects. As PESCO has been undergoing a strategic review in the course of 2020, the European Parliament is set to vote on a draft recommendation on the implementation and governance of PESCO during the October II plenary session.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Strategic sovereignty for Europe](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 11-09-2020

Awtur ANGHEL Suzana Elena

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | difiża | ENERĠIJA | epidemija | indipendenza ekonomika | integrazzjoni Ewropea | kooperazzjoni internazzjonali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | POLITIKA | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika tal-enerġija | politika tal-enerġija tal-UE | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet multilaterali | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | saħħa | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sikurezza infrastrutturali kritika | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The current coronavirus pandemic has exposed the vulnerability of the European Union to external actors, and has enhanced its progress towards 'strategic sovereignty'. This notion signifies the ability to act autonomously, to rely on one's own resources in key strategic areas and to cooperate with partners whenever needed. To fully develop such strategic sovereignty, the EU needs to show political will and strengthen its capacity to act. It has to give up its silo approach to policies and address them in a more coordinated manner. It also needs to move progressively towards 'smart power': relying on 'soft power' tools, whilst incrementally developing 'hard power' ones, including a fully-fledged EU defence instrument. Deepening the European project, including by tapping into the still unused/under-used potential of the Lisbon Treaty, will also bring the EU closer to strategic sovereignty, while also allowing it to reap the full benefits of the integration project. A strategically sovereign EU would represent a protective shield preventing powers that are increasingly influential on the global scene from turning it into their 'playground'.

Briefing [EN](#)

Ten opportunities for Europe post-coronavirus: Exploring potential for progress in EU policy-making

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 29-07-2020

Awtur BASSOT Etienne

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Is-Saħħa Pubblika | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | It-Trasport | L-Ambjent | L-Edukazzjoni | L-Impjiegi | L-Industrija

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | deterjorament ambjentali | edukazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | epidemija | impjiegi | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGHOL | INDUSTRIJA | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ elettroniku | kummerċjalizzazzjoni | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | mobilità sostenibbli | politika ambjentali | politika industrijali tal-UE | politika tal-ambjent tal-UE | politika tat-trasport | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | saħħa | saħħa pubblika | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strutturi u politika industrijali | tagħlim mill-bogħod | telexogħol | tibdil fil-klima | TRASPORT

Sommarju Whilst much commentary and analysis has understandably been focused on reaction to, and mitigation of, the immediate impact of the coronavirus crisis in Europe and worldwide, relatively little attention has been paid to areas of potential opportunity which the crisis may offer to improve policy for the future. This EPRS analysis looks at ten areas which may offer potential for progress, including working more closely together on health policy, using climate action to promote a sustainable recovery, re-thinking the world of work, future-proofing education, harnessing e commerce and championing European values and multilateralism.

Analizi fil-Fond [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Multimedia [Ten opportunities for Europe post-coronavirus](#)

Financing EU security and defence: Heading 5 of the 2021-2027 MFF

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 23-01-2020

Awtur MAZUR Sidonia

Qasam tematiku Il-Baġit | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix baġit | FINANZI | finazzi tal-UE | impenn ta' nfiq | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | nefqa baġitarja | nefqa tal-UE | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju For the new 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework (MFF), the European Commission proposes to dedicate a separate heading to security and defence – Heading 5. Although the European Union (EU) has already financed action linked to security and defence, this is the first time that this policy area has been so visibly underlined in the EU budget structure. With an allocation of €24 323 million (in 2018 prices), Heading 5 is the smallest of the seven MFF headings and represents 2.1 % of the total MFF. Heading 5 'Security and Defence' under the new MFF consists of three 'policy clusters': security, (policy cluster number 12), defence (13) and crisis response (14). The programmes and funds proposed for Heading 5 consist of old and new initiatives. They include the continuation of the current Internal Security Fund – Police instrument, funding for nuclear decommissioning and the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (rescEU). The European Defence Fund and the military mobility programme, which is a part of the Connecting Europe Facility, are new. The European Parliament position is supportive of the Commission proposal, with the exception of the allocation for nuclear decommissioning, which the Parliament sees as insufficient. Even though the Council has not yet expressed its position on the 2021-2027 MFF, the Finnish EU Presidency contributed to the debate with its 'negotiation box' that proposed severe cuts to Heading 5, down to €16 491 million. The European Parliament reaction to this reduction is negative.

Briefing [EN](#)

Cybersecurity of critical energy infrastructure

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 25-10-2019

Awtur ERBACH Gregor

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix distribuzzjoni enerġetika | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | ENERĠIJA | gwerra tal-informazzjoni | kostruzzjoni u urbanistika | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | POLITIKA | politika tal-enerġija | politika u sikurezza pubblika | provvista tad-dawl | provvista tal-enerġija | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sigurtà tal-provvista | sikurezza infrastrutturali kritika | sikurezza tal-informazzjoni | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u processar tad-data

Sommarju The European Union (EU) has a high level of energy security, enabled by oil and gas reserve stocks, and one of the most reliable electricity grids in the world. However, a number of established and emerging trends pose new challenges to the security of energy supply, notably in the electricity sector. The production, distribution and use of energy is becoming increasingly digitalised and automated, a trend which will further increase with the transformation towards a distributed carbon-neutral energy system and the growth of the 'internet of things', which means that more and more networked devices will be connected to the electricity grid. This provides increased opportunities for malicious actors to carry out attacks on the energy system, notably cyber-attacks, possibly in combination with physical damage and social engineering. It also increases the risk of inadvertent disruption. Hackers are becoming increasingly capable, and are already probing and exploiting vulnerabilities in the energy system, as a number of incidents outside the EU have demonstrated.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU policies – Delivering for citizens: Protection of EU external borders

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 28-06-2019

Awtur RADJENOVIC Anja

Qasam tematiku L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | Afrika | Afrika | dimensjoni transnazzjonali | dokument tal-identità | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | EKONOMIJA | finanza tal-UE | fondi (UE) | Frontex | fruntiera esterna tal-UE | fruntiera interna tal-UE | Ftehim ta' Schengen | għajnuna ta' qabel l-ażżjoni | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | kontroll fuq il-fruntiera | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJET SOĊJALI | migrazzjoni | organizzazzjoni tal-UE | POLITIKA | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | reġjuni u politika reġjonali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | għieda kontra l-kriminalità

Sommarju The unprecedented arrival of refugees and irregular migrants in the EU, which peaked in 2015, exposed a series of deficiencies and gaps in EU policies on external borders. It affected the functioning of the Schengen rules, leading to the re-introduction of border checks by several Member States. In response to these challenges, as well as the surge in terrorist and serious cross-border crime activities, the EU has embarked on a broader process of reform aimed at strengthening its external borders by reinforcing the links between border controls and security. On the one hand, measures for protecting the EU's external borders have focused on reinforcing EU border management rules, such as the Schengen Borders Code, and strengthening and upgrading the mandates of relevant EU agencies, such as Frontex, eu-LISA, Europol and EASO. On the other hand, in connection with a number of key shortcomings in the EU's information systems, efforts were made to improve use of the opportunities offered by information systems and technologies for security, criminal records, and border and migration management. This included strengthening existing IT systems (SIS II, VIS, Eurodac, ECRIS-TCN), establishing new ones (ETIAS, Entry/Exit System) and improving their interoperability. The broader mandate and the increase of activities in the area of EU border management is also reflected in the growing amounts, flexibility, and diversity of EU funds, inside and outside the current and future EU budget. This is an update of an earlier briefing issued in advance of the 2019 European elections.

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

Multimedia [EU policies – Delivering for citizens: Protection of EU external borders](#)

Peace and Security in 2019: Overview of EU action and outlook for the future

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 03-06-2019

Awtur LAZAROU Eleni

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix kostruzzjoni Ewropea | politika estera | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | stabiliment tal-paċi | UNJONI EWROPEA | żamma tal-paċi

Sommarju This is the second 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, as well as in the increasingly relevant area of disinformation and foreign influence. It concludes with the outlook for the future. A parallel study, published separately, focuses specifically on EU peacebuilding efforts in Colombia. The studies have been drafted with a view to their presentation at the Normandy World Peace Forum, in June 2019.

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

Multimedia [Peace and Security in 2019: Overview of EU action and outlook for the future](#)

Ten issues to watch in 2019

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 08-01-2019

Awtur BASSOT Etienne

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE | Il-Baġit | Il-Kummerċ Internazzjonali | Il-Liġi tal-UE: Is-Sistema u l-Atti Legali | Il-Politika dwar ir-Riċerka | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarij | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Ambjent | L-Impjiegi | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix Afrika | Afrika | AGRIKOLTURA, FORESTRIJA U SAJD | AMBJENT | ambjent marin | ambjent naturali | baġit tal-UE | big data | deterjorament ambjentali | diġitalizzazzjoni | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | elezzjoni Ewropea | finanza tal-UE | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | intelligenza artifiċjali | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ internazzjonali | kummerċ internazzjonali | mobiltà sostenibbli | organizzazzjoni tat-trasport | Parlament Ewropew | POLITIKA | politika komuni tas-sajd | politika tat-trasport | proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJET INTERNAZZJONALI | sajd | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | suq uniku diġitali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | tniġġis tal-baħar | TRASPORT | UNJONI EWROPEA | vettura elettrika | GEOGRAFIJA

Sommarju This is the third edition of an annual EPRS publication designed to identify and frame some of the key issues and policy areas that are likely to feature prominently on the political agenda of the European Union over the coming year. The topics analysed are the outlook for a new European Parliament and new European Commission, the way forward for the soon-to-be EU-27, the future financing of the Union, the process of digital transformation, artificial intelligence and collective intelligence, internal security, trade wars, Africa, electric mobility, and the oceans.

Analizi fil-Fond [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Unlocking the potential of the EU Treaties: An article-by-article analysis of the scope for action](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 07-01-2019

Awtur BASSOT Etienne

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE | Il-Liġi tal-UE: Is-Sistema u l-Atti Legali

Kelma għat-tiftix dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | FINANZI | frodi kontra l-UE | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | missjoni militari tal-UE | missjoni civili tal-UE | POLITIKA | Politika Ewropea | ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | protezzjoni tad-data | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet monetarji | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | terroriżmu | trattati Ewropej | UNJONI EWROPEA | Żona ta' libertà, sigurtà u ġustizzja | zona tal-euro

Sommarju Public opinion often expresses the view that the European Union should do more to improve the lives of citizens in various policy areas, but a lack of convergence among Member States on the desired changes, not to mention likely hurdles in the ratification process, as well as other factors make any significant reform of the EU Treaties unlikely in the near term. This study identifies and analyses 34 policy areas where there may be the potential to do more under the existing legal bases provided by the Treaties without recourse to any amendment or updating of those texts. It looks at currently unused or under-used legal bases in the Treaties with a view to their contributing more effectively to the EU policy process.

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

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 20-12-2018

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Il-Kummerċ Internazzjonali | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarji | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | Amerika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | elezzjoni Ewropea | Ewropa | FINANZI | grupp ta' riflessjoni | ir-Renju Unit | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | l-Istati Uniti | migrazzjoni | migrazzjoni | POLITIKA | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | politika u sikurezza pubblika | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RICERKA | proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni | relazzjonijiet internazzjonali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rifuġjat | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | terroriżmu | Unjoni Ekonomika u Monetarja | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | hrug mill-UE

Sommarju 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](#)

[EU Defence: The White Book implementation process](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 12-12-2018

Awtur estern Mr Frédéric MAURO

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix difiża | finanza tal-UE | fondi (UE) | forzi armati | kooperazzjoni militari | kooperazzjoni msaħħa | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | NATO | nefqa tad-difiża | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Stat Membru tal-UE | tagħmir militari | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika

Sommarju The question of a defence White Book at European level has been under discussion for some time. Many voices, particularly in the European Parliament, are pushing for such an initiative, while others consider that it is not only unnecessary, but could even dangerously divide Europeans. Concretely, the question cannot be tackled separately from that of defence planning and processes which underpin the development of military capabilities, as White Books are often the starting point for these. Within the European Union, however, there is not just one, but three types of defence planning: the national planning of each of the Member States; planning within the framework of NATO (the NATO Defence Planning Process) and, finally, the European Union's planning, which has developed in stages since the Helsinki summit of 1999 and comprises many elements. Its best-known component - but by no means not the only one - is the capability development plan established by the European Defence Agency. How do all these different planning systems coexist? What are their strengths and weaknesses? Answering these preliminary questions is essential in mapping the path to a White Book. This is what this study sets out to do.

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

Priority dossiers under the Romanian EU Council Presidency

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 07-12-2018

Awtur ATTARD LUCIENNE

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | baġit tal-UE | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | finanza tal-UE | ftehim kummerċjali (UE) | ir-Rumanija | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | migrazzjoni | negozjar ta' ftehim (UE) | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | politika komuni tat-trasport | politika soċjali Ewropea | politika tal-enerġija | politika tal-enerġija tal-UE | politika tat-trasport | Presidenza tal-Kunsill (UE) | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | suq uniku diġitali | TRASPORT | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju Romania will hold the EU Council Presidency from January to July 2019. Its Presidency comes at the end of the European Parliament's current legislative term, with European elections taking place on 23-26 May 2019. This is the first time that Romania holds the EU Council Presidency since joining the European Union on 1 January 2007. Romania has a bicameral legislature. The Parliament consists of the Senate (the upper house) having 137 seats and the Chamber of Deputies (the lower house) with 332 seats. The members of both houses are elected by direct, popular vote on the basis of proportional representation to serve four-year terms. The executive branch of the Government is directly or indirectly dependent on the support of the parliament, often expressed through a vote of confidence. The Social Democratic Party (PSD) heads the current governmental alliance with the centre-right Liberal-Democrat Alliance (ALDE). Romania is a semi-presidential republic, with Klaus Iohannis as President in office since November 2014, and the current Prime Minister, Viorica Dancila (PSD), in office since January 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

Establishing the European Defence Fund

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 26-10-2018

Awtur KONONENKO Vadim

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix baġit tad-difiża | difiża | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | finanza tal-UE | fondi (UE) | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | industrija tal-armi | kompetittività | kooperazzjoni interkorporattiva | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | nefqa tad-difiża | organizzazzjoni tal-impriża | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RĠERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka militari | riċerka u propjetà intellettuali | riċerka u żvilupp | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | tfassil tal-liġi tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju One of a number of MFF-related impact assessment reports, this IA provides a comprehensive overview of the problems facing European defence development, as well as the general objectives that the proposed European Defence Fund is meant to address. It would nevertheless have gained by including a more detailed explanation behind the merger of the two financing windows, as well as a more detailed analysis of impacts. Finally, the lack of more specific objectives appears to have weakened the analysis of monitoring mechanisms and it is unclear how stakeholders' views have fed into the analysis.

Briefing [EN](#)

Cybersecurity [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 26-10-2018

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix datatrażmissjoni | diżinformazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | Ewropa | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | internet | ir-Russja | komunikazzjoni | protezzjoni tad-data | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | ciberkriminalità | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju Cybersecurity was back in the spotlight earlier in October, when several Western countries issued a coordinated denunciation of Russia, accusing it of running a global hacking campaign. Moscow denied the allegations. On 4 October, the UK and the Netherlands accused Moscow of sending agents to The Hague to hack into the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, while the United States indicted suspected Russian agents for conspiring to hack computers and steal data to delegitimise international anti-doping organisations. They were also accused of trying to hack into Westinghouse Electric, a nuclear power company. Russia and other countries had earlier been accused of cyber-espionage, proliferation of fake news, and misuse of social media in some election campaigns. Cybersecurity can be defined as the protection of computer systems and mobile devices from theft and damage to their hardware, software or information, as well as from disruption or misdirection of the services they provide. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from major international think-tanks and research institutes on cybersecurity and related issues. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in April 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

Outcome of the meetings of EU Heads of State or Government, 17-18 October 2018

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 19-10-2018

Awtur ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Qasam tematiku L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | ažil politiku | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | Eurogrupp | Ewropa | FINANZI | ir-Renju Unit | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | laqgħa għolja | migrazzjoni | negozjar ta' ftehim (UE) | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | Politika Ewropa u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet monetarji | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | hrug mill-UE

Sommarju The European Council (Article 50) meeting of 17 October 2018 made neither made progress towards finalising a withdrawal agreement nor decide on holding an extraordinary summit on Brexit. At the European Council meeting of 18 October 2018, EU leaders stressed the need to cooperate with countries of origin and transit as well as fighting people smuggling-networks. On internal security they adopted conclusions regarding many of the new threats the EU is facing, including cyber-attacks, disinformation campaigns, and terrorism. Additionally they addressed a number of external relations related issues, such as EU-Africa relations, the upcoming EU League of Arab States meeting and Climate change.

Briefing [EN](#)

Migration [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 19-10-2018

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix Afrika | Afrika | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | Frontex | fruntiera esterna tal-UE | grupp ta' riflessjoni | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGHOL | is-Saħel | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | migrazzjoni | migrazzjoni | pajjiż terz | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RIĊERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rifugjat | riċerka u propjetà intellettuali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | suq tax-xogħol | suq tax-xogħol | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA

Sommarju At the European Council meeting on 18 October, European Union Heads of State or Government vowed to step up the fight against illegal migration, by intensifying efforts to crack down on smuggling networks, protect external borders and cooperate with countries of origin and transit. The EU's southern borders remain under pressure from irregular migrants escaping poverty and conflicts in the Middle East and Africa, although the leaders noted that illegal border crossings into the EU have declined by 95 % from their peak in October 2015. The leaders also said in their conclusions that a joint task force should be established at Europol's European Migrant Smuggling Centre. The European Commission is to propose a comprehensive set of implementation measures by December, and the leaders urged the European Parliament and Council to examine promptly the recent proposals on the Return Directive, the Asylum Agency and the European Border and Coast Guard. This note offers links to commentaries and studies on migration by major international think tanks. Earlier papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking', published in June 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

Revision of the Schengen Information System for border checks

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 18-10-2018

Awtur ATANASSOV Nikolai

Qasam tematiku L-Adozzjoni tal-Leġislazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | Frontex | fruntiera esterna tal-UE | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kontroll fuq il-fruntiera | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | mandat ta' arrest Ewropew | migrazzjoni | pajjiż terz | persuna ta' nazzjonalità barranija | POLITIKA | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | protezzjoni tad-data | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Sistema ta' Informazzjoni ta' Schengen | sistema tal-informazzjoni | skambju ta' informazzjoni | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | UNJONI EWROPEA | Żona ta' libertà, sigurtà u ġustizzja

Sommarju The Schengen Information System (SIS) is a large-scale information database that supports external border control and law-enforcement cooperation in the Schengen states by enabling competent authorities, such as police and border guards, to enter and consult alerts on wanted or missing persons and lost or stolen property. In view of responding more effectively to new migration and security challenges, in December 2016, the European Commission put forward a package of three legislative proposals aimed at revising the legal framework of the SIS. The proposal on the establishment, operation and use of the SIS in the field of border checks provides for more effective use of fingerprints and facial images in the SIS, and imposes an obligation on the Member States to record all entry bans issued to third-country nationals who have been found staying illegally in their territory. Third edition of a briefing originally drafted by Costica Dumbrava. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. Please note this document has been designed for on-line viewing.

Briefing [EN](#)

Use of the Schengen Information System for the return of illegally staying third-country nationals

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 18-10-2018

Awtur ATANASSOV Nikolai

Qasam tematiku L-Adozzjoni tal-Leġislażzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | Frontex | fruntiera esterna tal-UE | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | kontrolli fuq il-fruntiera | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | mandat ta' arrest Ewropew | migrazzjoni | migrazzjoni illegali | pajjiż terz | persuna ta' nazzjonalità barranija | POLITIKA | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | protezzjoni tad-data | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Sistema ta' Informazzjoni ta' Schengen | sistema tal-informazzjoni | skambju ta' informazzjoni | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | UNJONI EWROPEA | Żona ta' libertà, sigurtà u ġustizzja

Sommarju The Schengen Information System (SIS) is a large-scale information database that supports external border control and law enforcement cooperation in the Schengen states. It does so by enabling competent authorities, such as police and border guards, to enter and consult alerts on wanted or missing persons and lost or stolen property. In view of responding more effectively to new migration and security challenges, in December 2016, the European Commission put forward a package of three legislative proposals aimed at revising the legal framework of the SIS. The proposal on the use of the SIS for returning illegally staying third-country nationals aims to enhance the enforcement of the EU return policy and to reduce the incentives to irregular migration to the EU. Among other things, the proposal introduces the obligation for Member States to enter all return decisions into the SIS. Third edition of a briefing originally drafted by Costica Dumbrava. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. Please note this document has been designed for on-line viewing.

Briefing [EN](#)

Revision of the Schengen Information System for law enforcement

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 18-10-2018

Awtur ATANASSOV Nikolai

Qasam tematiku L-Adozzjoni tal-Leġislażzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | Frontex | fruntiera esterna tal-UE | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | kontrolli fuq il-fruntiera | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | mandat ta' arrest Ewropew | migrazzjoni | pajjiż terz | persuna ta' nazzjonalità barranija | POLITIKA | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | protezzjoni tad-data | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Sistema ta' Informazzjoni ta' Schengen | sistema tal-informazzjoni | skambju ta' informazzjoni | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | UNJONI EWROPEA | Żona ta' libertà, sigurtà u ġustizzja

Sommarju The Schengen Information System (SIS) is a large-scale information database that supports external border control and law enforcement cooperation in the Schengen states. It enables competent authorities, such as police and border guards, to enter and consult alerts on certain categories of wanted or missing persons and lost or stolen property. In December 2016, the European Commission adopted a package of proposals aimed at responding more effectively to new migration and security challenges. One of these proposals is focused on improving and extending the use of the SIS in the field of police cooperation and judicial cooperation in criminal matters. It clarifies procedures, creates new alerts and checks, extends the use of biometrics, and enlarges access for law enforcement authorities. Third edition of a briefing originally drafted by Costica Dumbrava. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Citizenship by investment (CBI) and residency by investment (RBI) schemes in the EU

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Studju

Data 17-10-2018

Awtur SCHERRER Amandine Marie Anne | THIRION Elodie

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarij | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | drittijiet u libertajiet | familja | familja | FINANZI | finanzjar u investiment | investiment barrani | investiment dirett | kompetenza tal-Istati Membri | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | libertà ta' moviment | permess ta' residenza | persuna ta' nazzjonalità barranija | politika dwar il-viżi | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Stat Membru tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | cittadin tal-UE | cittadinanza Ewropea | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika

Sommarju This study analyses the state of play and issues surrounding citizenship and residency by investment schemes (so-called 'golden passports' and 'golden visas') in the EU. It looks at the economic social and political impacts of such schemes and examines the risks they carry in respect of corruption, money laundering and tax evasion.

Studju [EN](#)

Outlook for the meetings of EU Heads of State or Government, 17-18 October 2018

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 16-10-2018

Awtur ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarij | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | ažil politiku | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | ekonomija monetarja | FINANZI | finanza tal-UE | fondi (UE) | internet | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | komunikazzjoni | kooperazzjoni UE-NATO | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | laqgħa għolja | migrazzjoni | POLITIKA | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet monetarij | relazzjonijiet transatlantiċi | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | terroriżmu | Unjoni Ekonomika u Monetarja | UNJONI EWROPEA | ciberkriminalità | żona tal-euro

Sommarju As has become the norm with European Council meetings, EU Heads of State or Government will convene on 17 and 18 October 2018 in different formats with varying compositions and levels of formality: a regular meeting of the European Council, and an enlarged Euro Summit of 27 Member States on 18 October, preceded by a European Council (Article 50) meeting on the 17 October over dinner. The agenda of the European Council meeting focuses on migration and internal security. Specific foreign policy issues might also be addressed at this meeting. The Euro Summit will discuss the state of play of negotiations on the deepening of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), with a view to the next Euro Summit in December. However, the priority issue for Heads of State or Government will be Brexit. At the European Council (Article 50) meeting, EU-27 leaders are expected to discuss the progress that has been achieved in the negotiations so far, and possibly call for an extraordinary summit in November 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

The role of the European Council in internal security policy

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 11-10-2018

Awtur DRACHENBERG Ralf

Qasam tematiku L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | AMBJENT | analiżi ekonomika | datatrazmissjoni | deterjorament ambjentali | diżastru mill-bniedem | diżastru naturali | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | fruntiera esterna tal-UE | Ftehim ta' Schengen | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | It-Trattat dwar l-Unjoni Ewropea | komunikazzjoni | kooperazzjoni bejn il-pulizija tal-UE | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | skambju ta' informazzjoni | statistika tal-UE | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | terroriżmu | Trattat dwar il-Funzjonament tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | ciberkriminalità | għieda kontra l-kriminalità

Sommarju Due to the various terrorist attacks across the EU in recent years, internal security and the fight against terrorism have become major concerns for EU citizens as well as for the EU Heads of State or Government. The European Council has a significant Treaty-based role to play in the area of justice and home affairs, including on policy issues such as the fight against terrorism and organised crime, police cooperation and cybersecurity, often subsumed under the concept 'internal security'. In recent years it has carried out this strategic role on various occasions but sometimes in a more reactive way often in the aftermath of major terrorist attacks. The paper also shows that while the policy fields of internal security and migration were usually clearly separated in European Council discussions, the two areas are now increasingly linked, in particular by the subject of external EU border protection. The Salzburg summit of 20 September 2018 is an example for this and also illustrates a recent trend of EU Presidencies to bring together EU Heads of State or Government in their country to discuss policy topics at the top of their own agendas.

Briefing [EN](#)

The future partnership between the European Union and the United Kingdom: Negotiating a framework for relations after Brexit

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 25-09-2018

Awtur CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina | PUCCIO Laura

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE | Il-Liġi tal-UE: Is-Sistema u l-Atti Legali

Kelma għat-tiftix Ewropa | ftehim preferenzjali | għajnuna għall-iżvilupp | ir-Renju Unit | kooperazzjoni tal-pulizija | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ internazzjonali | l-Organizzazzjoni Dinjija tal-Kummerċ | negozjar ta' ftehim (UE) | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | pajjiż terz | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika kummerċjali | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet kummerċjali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Unjoni Ewropea | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | hrug mill-UE

Sommarju Following the European Council's additional guidelines of March 2018, the European Union (EU) and the United Kingdom (UK) have started discussions on their future relationship after Brexit. The aim is to agree on a political framework for their future partnership by autumn 2018, to be adopted alongside the withdrawal agreement. Conclusion of a treaty or treaties establishing future EU-UK relations will only take place after the UK leaves the Union and becomes a third country. Both parties have expressed the desire to remain in a close partnership, which would cover several areas including trade and economic matters, internal security, foreign and security policy, and cooperation on defence. This study looks at the respective aims for, and principles underpinning, the negotiations, as expressed publicly to date by each party, and analyses some of the legal constraints and existing practices or precedents shaping EU cooperation with third-country partners. This allows assessment of the possibilities and limits of any future EU-UK partnership, in light of the stated objectives and 'red lines' officially announced, leading to the conclusion that, notwithstanding several common aims, significant divergences still persist with respect to the means of achieving the stated objectives.

Studju [EN](#)

Anness 1 [EN](#)

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 21-09-2018

Awtur PERCHOC Philippe

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | DRITT | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | Ewropa | ftehim internazzjonali | ir-Russja | kooperazzjoni militari | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | OSKE | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju In today's context of renewed tensions on the European continent, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) has an opportunity to play a stronger role as a forum for all Europe's security actors, helping to prevent a logic of confrontation between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the EU versus Russia from prevailing. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) came into being during the detente of 1962-1979. It transformed the zero-sum game of the Cold War into a positive-sum game between European states, becoming a forum for discussion between the two superpowers and European countries. However, the main achievement of the Helsinki process that formed the CSCE was that it brought all the participating countries to the negotiating table. The main outcome of the Helsinki process was less the Final Act itself than the original process of negotiations between all the participating states. After the fall of the USSR and the subsequent EU and NATO enlargements, the OSCE (as the CSCE was renamed in 1994) was redesigned as a forum for resolving Cold War tensions and it became gradually less relevant. The main elements of the European security framework established by the CSCE (Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe, Vienna Document, Open Skies Treaty) lost their ability to secure effective arms control and build confidence. There was a shift towards soft security cooperation (election monitoring, peace processes, the protection of minorities, and action to ensure a safe environment for journalists). Initiatives to reform the OSCE over the past decade have largely failed because of disagreements between member states on the objectives and the organisation's legal and financial means. Nevertheless, it remains a necessary forum when it comes to resolving a growing number of crises.

Briefing [EN](#)

2021-2027 multiannual financial framework and new own resources: Analysis of the Commission's proposal

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 26-07-2018

Awtur PARRY Matthew | SAPALA Magdalena

Qasam tematiku Il-Baġit

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | AMBJENT | baġit | baġit ġenerali (UE) | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | FINANZI | finanzi pubblici u politika baġitarja | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjament tal-baġit tal-UE | Fondi Strutturali | immaniġġjar finanzjarju | impenn ta' nfiq | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | innovazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | maniġment | migrazzjoni | politika ambjentali | politika baġitarja | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | politika tal-ambjent tal-UE | PRODÜZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | proposta (UE) | proċedura baġitarja | relazzjonijiet bilaterali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u proprjetà intelletwali | riżorsi proprji | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | suq uniku | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The process of negotiating a new seven-year financial plan for the EU has now begun formally with the Commission's publication of proposals for a 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), and for a new system of own resources providing the revenue to pay for it. This analysis presents the proposed new MFF and own resources and compares them to the status quo, as well as to the European Parliament's priorities as expressed in plenary resolutions adopted in spring 2018.

Analizi fil-Fond [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Foreign influence operations in the EU

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 10-07-2018

Awtur BENTZEN Naja

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija

Kelma għat-tiftix awtostrada tal-informazzjoni | diżinformazzjoni | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | elezzjoni Ewropea | Ewropa | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | ir-Russja | is-Servizz Ewropew għall-Azzjoni Esterna | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | komunikazzjoni | kooperazzjoni UE-NATO | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | media soċjali | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | propaganda politika | proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sit tal-internet | tixrid ta' informazzjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju Attempting to influence political decision-making beyond one's own political sphere is not a new phenomenon – it is an integral part of the history of geopolitics. Whereas hard power relies on military and economic force, the soft power of a state involves public diplomacy and dialogue on values, cultures and ideas, which should normally correspond with its behaviour abroad. Although the extent is hard to measure, democratic states whose values match the prevailing global norms – pluralism, fundamental rights and freedoms, the rule of law as a principle within states and in international relations – and exert this influence by contributing to the prevention and resolution of conflicts, traditionally appear more attractive, thus having more soft power leverage. However, influence can also serve purposes of interference and destabilisation. Authoritarian state actors struggle to project soft power while engaging in disruptive or destructive behaviour. Instead, some state actors see a means of reaching their goals by making democratic actors, systems and values appear less attractive, through a number of overt and covert instruments. The tools are constantly evolving. Today, social media combines the oral tradition with new electronic means of dissemination, enabling (potentially disruptive) messages to spread instantaneously. Disinformation can be, and is being, combined with other instruments in an increasingly diverse, hybrid 'toolbox' that authoritarian state actors have at their disposal. In recent years, awareness in the research community of online disinformation by state actors has increased around the world, not least in the context of the United Kingdom referendum on EU membership and the US presidential election in 2016. Although their visibility increases in the context of elections and referendums, influence campaigns are not limited to democratic processes.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Foreign influence operations in the EU](#)

The European Council in 2017: Overview of decisions and discussions

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 29-06-2018

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Gustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | AMBJENT | ažil politiku | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | ENERĠIJA | finanzi tal-UE | ftehim bilaterali | ftehim kummerċjali | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ internazzjonali | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | migrazzjoni | pajjiż terz | POLITIKA | politika ambjentali | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | politika tal-ambjent tal-UE | politika tal-enerġija | politika tal-enerġija | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | terroriżmu | tqassim tal-finanżjament tal-UE | trattati Ewropej | UNJONI EWROPEA | hruġ mill-UE

Sommarju The year 2017 was good for the EU, politically and economically. For the first time in almost a decade, the EU was not beset by crises, although Brexit posed a difficult challenge. The European Council met the Brexit challenge by approving guidelines for the negotiations in April, and agreeing to move to a new stage in December, while convening in a new format: Article 50 (TEU) meetings of the EU-27. The European Council launched another new format in 2017: Leaders' Meetings, held under the auspices of the Leader Agenda, to discuss challenging issues such as migration and EMU reform. By the end of the year, the European Council could look back at an eventful but largely successful twelve months.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

The European Council's 'rolling agenda' on European defence cooperation

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 27-06-2018

Awtur ANGHEL Suzana Elena

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | finanzi tal-UE | fondi (UE) | ibhra tal-UE | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | kooperazzjoni UE-NATO | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kunsill Ewropew | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Stat Membru tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika

Sommarju In 2012, the European Council introduced European Defence Cooperation on its agenda and kept it as a 'rolling' item ever since. A series of push factors beginning in 2014 has accelerated the process of European Defence Cooperation and the European Council finally began to commit more to defence than ever in December 2016. The upcoming June 2018 European Council is expected to continue to drive the process of European Defence Cooperation and continue the trend of cooperation.

Briefing [EN](#)

[A Europe without internal borders? Free movement of persons](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 25-06-2018

Awtur KLUGMAN-VUTZ Cornelia

Qasam tematiku Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | dimensjoni transnazzjonali | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | dritt ta' stabiliment | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | familja | familja | fruntiera interna tal-UE | Ftehim ta' Schengen | impjiegi | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGHOL | kontroll fuq il-fruntiera | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | libertà ta' moviment | migrazzjoni | migrazzjoni illegali | mobilità tal-istudenti | organizzazzjoni tat-tagħlim | permess ta' residenza | persuna ta' nazzjonalità barranija | POLITIKA | politika dwar il-viżi | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | reġjuni u politika reġjonali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | ċittadinanza Ewropea | ġlieda kontra l-kriminalità

Sommarju Different groups of EU citizens enjoy the right to freedom of movement across the EU, making it possible to work in another Member State, retire, study, set up a business, follow a family member or look for a job. EU citizens, tourists and businesses benefit from these rights as well as the Schengen area, which greatly facilitates freedom of movement. Contrary to popular belief, thus opening internal EU borders has not led to an increase in crime. Rather, Schengen innovations such as enhanced police cooperation and harmonised external border controls help Europe work against cross-border crime. Closing EU internal borders again could lead to costs of between €100 and 230 billion over 10 years.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The fight against terrorism](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 25-05-2018

Awtur BAKOWSKI Piotr | VAN BALLEGOOIJ Wouter

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija | Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE | Id-Drittijiet tal-Bniedem | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | azzjoni tal-UE | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | FINANZI | fruntiera esterna tal-UE | Ftehim ta' Schengen | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | kontroll fuq il-fruntiera | kooperazzjoni bejn il-pulizija tal-UE | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | moviment liberu tal-kapital | organizzazzjoni tal-UE | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | skambju ta' informazzjoni | Stat Membru tal-UE | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA | vittma ċivili | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġlieda kontra l-kriminalità | hasil tal-flus

Sommarju Significant benefits could be achieved by the EU and its Member States by addressing the gaps and barriers in the area of the fight against terrorism, notably by developing an evidence-based EU criminal policy cycle involving the European Parliament and national parliaments. In this context, EU institutions should conduct comprehensive ex-ante assessments and ex-post evaluations of counterterrorism measures, in line with better law-making principles. The effectiveness and fundamental rights compliance of counter-radicalisation programmes should continue to be monitored. The framework for countering terrorism requires further refinement. A European law enforcement culture with full respect for fundamental rights needs to be fostered in which relevant information is shared and analysed, judicial cooperation tools are properly utilised and seeking the support of EU agencies becomes a natural reflex. This also requires the allocation of significant resources aimed at training and exchanges. Beyond resulting in more relevant, coherent, effective and efficient action in the fight against terrorism, such measures could increase the wellbeing of the population, reduce the material and immaterial impacts of terrorism, and ensure protection of fundamental rights when impacted by counterterrorism measures.

Studju [EN](#)

[The Institutional Consequences of a 'Hard Brexit'](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 15-05-2018

Awtur estern Federico Fabbrini , Professor of EU Law & Director of the Brexit Institute, Dublin City University

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE | Il-Baġit | Il-Liġi tal-UE: Is-Sistema u l-Atti Legali | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix attività istituzzjonali | baġit tal-UE | Ewropa | finanza tal-UE | ir-Renju Unit | Istituzzjoni tal-UE | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ internazzjonali | kummerċ internazzjonali | l-Organizzazzjoni Dinjija tal-Kummerċ | negozjar ta' ftehim (UE) | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | pajjiż terz | POLITIKA | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | ħruġ mill-UE

Sommarju This in-depth analysis, commissioned by the European Parliament at the request of the Committee of Constitutional Affairs, considers the institutional, budgetary and policy implications that a so-called 'hard Brexit' would pose on the EU. It analyses from a legal perspective how a withdrawal of the UK from the EU without a withdrawal treaty, transition deal and framework on future relations would affect each specific EU Institution, the EU budget for the remaining years of the current MFF, and EU policies in the crucial fields of trade, security and justice. While the study does not endorse a 'hard Brexit' it provides guidelines for the EU to be prepared in case such scenario were to materialise.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

Counter Terrorism and External Border Management in Italy

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 15-05-2018

Awtur BLESSING AMY | MILT Kristiina

Qasam tematiku L-Ispazju ta" Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix analizi ekonomika | Aġenzija tal-Unjoni Ewropea għall-Ażil | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | EKONOMIJA | Europol | Ewropa | Frontex | fruntiera esterna tal-UE | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | kontrolli fuq il-fruntiera | kooperazzjoni Ewropea | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | I-Italja | migrant | migrazzjoni | migrazzjoni illegali | Nazzjonijiet Uniti | ONU | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | POLITIKA | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | statistika | terroriżmu | tftixxja u salvataġġ | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju This in-depth analysis was produced by the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the Special Committee on Terrorism (TERR) for the purpose of a TERR mission to Rome and Catania from 6 to 8 June 2018. The paper examines Italy's external border management, through the lens of counter terrorism. Hotspots and Standard Operating Procedures are given specific attention, alongside the Italian and European legislative framework. By exploring the role and interaction of different organisations with national authorities, this paper provides a comprehensive overview of their different mandates and contribution to Italy's external border management.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

EU funds for migration, asylum and integration policies

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 15-05-2018

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Ms Inês GONÇALVES RAPOSO, Bruegel

Qasam tematiku Il-Baġit | Il-Kontroll Baġitarju | L-Evalwazzjoni tal-Liġi u I-Politika fil-Prattika | L-Ispazju ta" Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix DRITT | dritt għall-ażil | dritt internazzjonali | finanzi tal-UE | fondi (UE) | għajnuna lir-refuġjati | immigrazzjoni | integrazzjoni tal-migranti | kontroll tal-migrazzjoni | kooperazzjoni transfruntiera | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | migrazzjoni | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rifuġjat | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The European Union significantly increased its funding for migration, asylum and integration policies in the wake of the increased inflow of asylum seekers in 2015. This study provides an overview, an analysis and an evaluation of the use of these funds, based on publicly available information, insights from interviews with various stakeholders and a survey of non-governmental organisations. We also offer recommendations on how to improve the use of funds and allocation keys to Member States. We argue for an increase in funding in support of member states as well as for EU agencies such as Frontex and EASO and for a more strategic coordination of various migration related initiatives.

Studju [EN](#)

The return of foreign fighters to EU soil: Ex-post evaluation

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 15-05-2018

Awtur SCHERRER Amandine Marie Anne

Awtur estern The external study was written by Dr Francesco Ragazzi (Assistant Professor at Leiden University, the Netherlands) and Josh Walmsley (Independent Researcher) at the request of the Ex-Post Evaluation Unit of the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value, within the Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (EPRS) of the Secretariat of the European Parliament.

Qasam tematiku L-Evalwazzjoni tal-Liġi u I-Politika fil-Prattika | L-Ispazju ta" Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | CEPOL | demografija u popolazzjoni | detention before trial | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | dritt kriminali | drittijiet ta-tfal | drittijiet ta' libertajiet | estremiżmu | Eurojust | Europol | Frontex | fruntiera esterna tal-UE | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kunflitt internazzjonali | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | priġunerija | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | responsabilità kriminali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Stat Membru tal-UE | terroriżmu | tfal | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġustizzja

Sommarju Since the Syrian conflict began in 2011, thousands of EU nationals have travelled or attempted to travel in conflict zones in Iraq and Syria to join insurgent terrorist groups, such as ISIL/Da'esh ('Islamic State'). Of those, it has been estimated that around 30 % have already returned to their home countries. The issue of foreign fighters has been high on the political agenda at both Member State and EU level for the last five years and touches upon a wide range of policies: policies related to the prevention of radicalisation; to information exchange at EU level; to criminal justice responses to returnees; to disengagement/deradicalisation inside and outside prisons. This study aims at outlining the EU response to the issue of returning foreign fighters and their families. It furthermore examines how six Member States have responded to this phenomenon so far (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, France, the Netherlands and the UK). These Member States are confronted with significant challenges in dealing with foreign fighters that combine legal, ethical and practical questions regarding their obligations and capabilities as regards the handling of the foreign fighters still abroad and the returnees already on EU soil. Meanwhile, Member States' existing programmes aiming at tackling radicalisation are difficult to evaluate, leading to uncertainties as regards the efficiency of current practices.

Studju [EN](#)

The Mechanisms of Prevention and Detection of CBRN Illegal Material Transfers Across Borders and Within the EU

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 03-05-2018

Awtur estern Dr. Claude WACHTEL
Dr. Elisande NEXON

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Ispazju ta" Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | arma bijoloġika | arma kimika | difiża | difiża ċivili | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | estremiżmu | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | kooperazzjoni transfruntiera | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | manigment | POLITIKA | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | programm ta' azzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | skambju ta' informazzjoni | terroriżmu | għieda kontra l-kriminalità

Sommarju This in-depth analysis, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the Special Committee on Terrorism of the European Parliament (TERR), examines the challenges pertaining to CBRN illicit trafficking that the European Union faces. Taking into account the new October 2017 CBRN Action Plan as well as existing mechanisms and solutions, it focuses on means to prevent and detect the introduction into and movement within the Union territory.

Studju [EN](#)

EU Civil Protection Responding to CBRN Incidents and Attacks

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 03-05-2018

Awtur estern Professor Christian KAUNERT
Dr Sarah LEONARD
Dr Ikrom YAKUBOV

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Ispazju ta" Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | arma bijoloġika | arma kimika | difiża | difiża ċivili | estremiżmu | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | kooperazzjoni transfruntiera | kriminalità organizzata | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | manigment | POLITIKA | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | programm ta' azzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | terroriżmu | għieda kontra l-kriminalità

Sommarju The threat posed by terrorist attacks involving chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear (CBRN) agents or materials is existential for both the EU as a whole and its individual Member States. Therefore the importance of creating, maintaining and effectively employing pre-emptive, preventive, timely responsive countering means is of vital for the protection of EU citizens and the maintenance of peace and security. This in-depth analysis, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the Special Committee on Terrorism of the European Parliament (TERR), aims to examine the efficacy of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) in the event of CBRN terrorist attacks. Although the UCPM is presented as the main emergency management instrument of the EU, it is mainly a post-incident handling tool; hence its preparedness for CBRN terrorist attacks is underdeveloped and requires an immediate improvement. Thus by understanding these shortfalls can Europe collectively be prepared against the threat of CBRN attacks.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

Member States' Preparedness for CBRN Threats

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 03-05-2018

Awtur estern Dr S.N. CHATFIELD

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Ispazju ta" Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | arma bijoloġika | arma kimika | difiża | difiża ċivili | estremiżmu | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | kooperazzjoni transfruntiera | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | manigment | POLITIKA | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | programm ta' azzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | terroriżmu | għieda kontra l-kriminalità

Sommarju This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the Special Committee on Terrorism, outlines the threats posed by CBRN weapons, examines how well Europe is prepared for these threats and assesses where preparedness and response could be improved. It suggests that to date, terrorist attacks in Europe have largely utilised conventional weapons where medical staff are able to respond using conventional medicine and medical practices. However, threats from the use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) materials for terrorism remain high and are evolving. The future threats are likely to come from the use of chemical and biological weapons.

Studju [EN](#)

[Cyber-security \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 27-04-2018

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | difiża | digitalizzazzjoni | dokumentazzjoni | DRITT | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | Ewropa | grupp ta' riflessjoni | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | ir-Russja | komunikazzjoni | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | netwerk tat-trażmissjoni | politika tad-difiża | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RIĊERKA | protezzjoni tad-data | protezzjoni tal-privatezza | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Stat Membru tal-UE | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | ċiberkriminalità | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | għieda kontra l-kriminalità

Sommarju Cyber-security can be defined as the protection of computer systems and mobile devices from theft and damage to their hardware, software or information, as well as from disruption or misdirection of the services they provide. Cyber-crime and cyber-attacks have become a growing threat to governments, businesses and individuals as digital technologies advance. There have also been allegations of cyber-espionage, proliferation of fake news and misuse of social media in some electoral campaigns. The European Commission updated the European Union's cyber-security strategy in September 2017, to promote cyber-resilience and joint response across the bloc. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think-tanks and research institutes on cyber-security and relations issues. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in February 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Interoperability of Justice and Home Affairs Information Systems](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 12-04-2018

Awtur estern Mirja GUTHEIL
Quentin LIGER
James EAGER
Yemi OVIOU
Daniel BOGDANOVIC

Qasam tematiku Id-Dritt u r-Regolamentazzjoni dwar il-Kompetizzjoni | Il-Liġi tal-UE: Is-Sistema u l-Atti Legali | L-Adozzjoni tal-Leġiżlazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill

Kelma għat-tiftix Aġenzija tal-Unjoni Ewropea għall-Ażil | bijometrika | dokument tal-identità | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | fruntiera interna tal-UE | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | Istituzzjoni tal-UE | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | kontroll fuq il-fruntiera | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | protezzjoni tad-data | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Sistema ta' Informazzjoni ta' Schengen | skambju ta' informazzjoni | Stat Membru tal-UE | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | tħaddim tal-Istituzzjonijiet | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA | xjenzi naturali u applikati | għir ta' dejta | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | Żona ta' libertà, sigurtà u ġustizzja

Sommarju This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs, at the request of the European Parliament Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE Committee), primarily assesses the Commission's December 2017 proposals for a Regulation on establishing a framework for interoperability between EU Justice and Home Affairs information systems. The study first analyses the relationships between the information systems in the current and proposed implementation before assessing the key elements of the Commission's proposals, including the concept of interoperability used, the problem definition and objectives and the proposed solutions, as well as the implementation, fundamental rights and data security implications.

Studju [EN](#)

Sommarju eżekuttiv [DE](#), [FR](#)

[Permanent structured cooperation \(PESCO\): Beyond establishment](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 09-03-2018

Awtur LAZAROU Eleni

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix difiża | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | It-Trattat dwar l-Unjoni Ewropea | kooperazzjoni militari | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | L-Aġenzija Ewropea għad-Difiża | NATO | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | Politika Ewropea u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riżoluzzjoni tal-Parlament Ewropew | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Stat Membru tal-UE | Trattat dwar il-Funzjonament tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika

Sommarju In its 2016 Global Strategy, the European Union (EU) set a new level of ambition in security and defence. Closer defence cooperation among EU Member States is now at the top of the agenda. The aim is to make European defence spending more efficient, and work towards a strategically autonomous European defence union (EDU). The launch of permanent structured cooperation (PESCO) in December 2017 is seen as a crucial step in that direction. On 13 November 2017, 23 EU Member States signed a joint notification addressed to the Foreign Affairs Council (FAC) and to the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the European Commission (HR/VP) on their intention to participate in PESCO. On 11 December 2017, 25 Member States agreed to 'ambitious and more binding common commitments' and issued an initial list of 17 PESCO defence projects to fill the EU's strategic capability gaps and ensure the cross-border availability, deployability and interoperability of forces. On 6 March 2018, the Council – meeting for the first time ever in 'PESCO' format – formally adopted the list of projects to be developed. This new impetus given to EU defence has been accompanied by widespread support on the part of high-level EU representatives, and is also broadly backed by the European public. Nonetheless the 'renaissance' of EU defence policy came fairly unexpectedly. Several challenges remain, including boosting investment, overcoming fragmentation and accommodating national defence priorities while coordinating national defence capabilities.

Briefing [EN](#)

Europe's online encyclopaedias: Equal access to knowledge of general interest?

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 16-01-2018

Awtur BENTZEN Naja

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | aċċess għall-informazzjoni | diżinformazzjoni | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | enciklopedija | estremiżmu | impjegi | IMPJEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGHOL | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | internet | komunikazzjoni | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | propaganda politika | proċessar tal-informazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | għir ta' dejta | hiliet tal-lingwa

Sommarju The post-fact era – in which emotions trump evidence, while trust in institutions, expertise and mainstream media is declining – is putting our information ecosystem under strain. At a time when information is increasingly being manipulated for ideological and economic purposes, public access to source of trustworthy general-interest knowledge – such as national online encyclopaedias – can help boost our cognitive resilience. Basic, reliable background information about history, culture, society and politics is an essential part of our societies' complex knowledge ecosystem, and an important tool for any citizen searching for knowledge, facts and figures.

Analizi fil-Fond [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Outcome of the meetings of EU leaders of 14-15 December 2017

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 12-01-2018

Awtur BACIAN Izabela Cristina | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarij | L-Edukazzjoni | L-Impjegi | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Gustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | DRITT | dritt kriminali | Eurogrupp | Ewropa | FINANZI | ir-Renju Unit | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | laqgħa għolja | migrant | migrazzjoni | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet monetarij | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | theddida għas-sigurtà nazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | f'ruġ mill-UE

Sommarju On 14-15 December 2017, EU Heads of State or Government convened in four different settings with varying compositions and levels of formality: a regular summit of the European Council, a Leaders' Meeting on migration, a European Council (Article 50) meeting, and an enlarged Euro Summit. While the European Council meeting adopted conclusions focused on security and defence, social policy, education and culture, the informal debate on migration concentrated on the reform of the Dublin Regulation, in particular on the relocation mechanisms for asylum-seekers. The European Council also discussed tax evasion, welcomed the outcome of the One Planet Summit in Paris, agreed to roll over the sanctions on Russia in response to the annexation of Crimea, and reiterated the EU's firm commitment to the two-state solution for the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The main results of the European Council (Article 50) meeting were the decision that 'sufficient progress' has been achieved to proceed to the second phase of Brexit negotiations, and the adoption of guidelines in this respect. While there were no formal conclusions at the Euro Summit meeting, participants agreed to focus on areas where the convergence of views is the greatest, most notably the completion of the Banking Union and the transformation of the ESM into a European Monetary Fund.

Briefing [EN](#)

Smart Borders: EU Entry/Exit System

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 12-01-2018

Awtur D'ALFONSO Alessandro | ORAV Anita

Qasam tematiku Il-Baġit | L-Adozzjoni tal-Leġiżlazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Gustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix bażi ta' data | data personali | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | fruntiera esterna tal-UE | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | kontroll fuq il-fruntiera | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | migrazzjoni | migrazzjoni illegali | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | protezzjoni tad-data | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Sistema ta' Informazzjoni ta' Schengen | sistema tal-informazzjoni | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | terroriżmu | tfassil tal-liġi tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | għir ta' dejta

Sommarju In anticipation of increased traveller flows and in response to security concerns regarding the control of EU external borders, on 6 April 2016, the Commission presented revised proposals for establishing an Entry/Exit System for recording the border-crossings of all non-EU nationals. These build on the Smart Borders package presented in 2013, which did not secure consensus among the co-legislators and was the subject of additional technical and operational studies completed in 2015. The current system of manual stamping of passports would be replaced by automation of certain preparatory border control procedures. The system would be interconnected with the Visa Information System (VIS) database and used by the same authorities: border control and consular posts. Moreover, it would allow law enforcement authorities to perform restricted queries in the database for criminal identification and intelligence to prevent serious crime and terrorism. The two regulations were signed on 30 November 2017, and the Entry/Exit System is due to become fully functional by 2020 at the latest.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU efforts on counter-terrorism - Capacity-building in third countries

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 19-12-2017

Awtur IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Għajnuna għall-Iżvilupp u Umanitarja

Kelma għat-tifx Afrika | Afrika ta' Fuq | Asja u Oċeanja | difiża | finanzi tal-UE | forzi armati | fundamentaliżmu reliġjuż | għajnuna ta' qabel l-adeżjoni | il-Balkani tal-Punent | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kultura u reliġjon | KUMMERC | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | Lvant Nofsani | negozju illeċitu | pajjiż terz | POLITIKA | politika kummerċjali | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | propaganda politika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | terroriżmu | tqassim tal-finanżjament tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika

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

Briefing [EN](#)

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

EU and Member States' policies and laws on persons suspected of terrorism-related crimes

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 18-12-2017

Awtur estern Optimity Advisors:
Mirja GUTHEIL, Quentin LIGER, Carolin MÖLLER, James EAGER, Max HENLEY, Yemi OVIOU

Qasam tematiku Il-Liġi tal-UE: Is-Sistema u l-Atti Legali | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tifx analiżi ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | Karta tad-Drittijiet Fundamentali tal-Unjoni Ewropea | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kunflitt internazzjonali | pajjiż terz | POLITIKA | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Stat Membru tal-UE | statistika tal-UE | strateġija tal-UE | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika

Sommarju This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the European Parliament Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE Committee), presents an overview of the legal and policy framework in the EU and 10 select EU Member States on persons suspected of terrorism-related crimes. The study analyses how Member States define suspects of terrorism-related crimes, what measures are available to state authorities to prevent and investigate such crimes and how information on suspects of terrorism-related crimes is exchanged between Member States. The comparative analysis between the 10 Member States subject to this study, in combination with the examination of relevant EU policy and legislation, leads to the development of key conclusions and recommendations.

Studju [EN](#)

Outlook for the meetings of EU leaders on 14-15 December 2017

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 12-12-2017

Awtur DRACHENBERG Ralf | POLIDORI Silvia

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarij | L-Edukazzjoni | L-Impjiegi | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tifx affarijiet soċjali | difiża | FINANZI | Fond Monetariju Ewropew | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kompetizzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kummerċ barra l-UE | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | leġiżlazzjoni anti-dumping | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika kummerċjali | politika soċjali Ewropea | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet monetarij | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | Żona ta' libertà, sigurtà u ġustizzja | żona tal-euro

Sommarju On 14 and 15 December 2017, EU leaders will convene in four different settings with varying compositions and levels of formality: a regular summit of the European Council, a Leaders' meeting on migration, a European Council (Article 50) meeting, and an enlarged Euro Summit. The agenda of the formal European Council concentrates on defence, social policy, and education and culture, whilst the informal Leaders' meeting will focus exclusively on migration, and notably on the reform of the Common European Asylum System. At the European Council (Article 50) meeting, EU leaders will consider the Commission's recommendation that 'sufficient progress' has been made in the negotiations with the United Kingdom, and decide whether to move to the next phase. The enlarged Euro Summit will discuss further developments in the euro area, the banking union and the gradual completion of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU).

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 08-12-2017

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix difiża | forzi armati | grupp ta' riflessjoni | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kooperazzjoni militari | organizzazzjoni tal-UE | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIKERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u proprjetà intelletwali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The European Union is moving closer to developing integrated European defence after 23 of its 28 Member States agreed in November on joint military investment in equipment, research and development through Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO), an enhanced-cooperation mechanism enshrined in the 2009 Lisbon Treaty. The plan is to jointly develop European military capabilities and make them available for operations separately from, or in complementarity with, NATO. This note brings together commentaries, analyses and studies by major international think tanks and research institutes on European Union defence. Earlier publications on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' published in May 2017.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Facing Russia's Strategic Challenge: Security Developments from the Baltic to the Black Sea](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 17-11-2017

Awtur estern Nicolás De Pedro, Research Fellow, CIDOB, Spain; Panagiotis Manoli, Research Fellow, ELIAMEP, Greece; Sergey Sukhankin, Associate Expert, ICPS, Ukraine; Theodoros Tsakiris, Research Fellow, ELIAMEP, Greece

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix difiża | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | ir-Russja | kooperazzjoni militari | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | kwistjoni Russo-Ukrena | kwistjoni ta' Kaliningrad | l-Ukraina | NATO | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | politika estera | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika tad-difiża | politika tal-enerġija | provvista tal-enerġija | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sigurtà reġjonali | sigurtà tal-provvista | Shubija tal-Lvant | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | ġeopolitika

Sommarju The EU and NATO are facing an increasingly uncertain and complex situation on their eastern and south-eastern borders. In what the EU has traditionally conceived as its 'shared neighbourhood' with Russia and NATO its 'eastern flank', Moscow is exhibiting a growingly assertive military posture. The context of the Baltic and the Black Sea regions differs, but Russia's actions in both seem to be part of the same strategy aiming to transform the European security order and its sustaining principles. The Kremlin seems to follow similar policies and tactics, mainly through the militarisation of the Kaliningrad Oblast and Crimea as the centrepiece of its strategy of power projection vis-à-vis NATO and the EU. An all-out war remains an unlikely scenario, but frictions or accidents leading to an unwanted and uncontrolled escalation cannot be completely ruled out. Tensions and military developments take place in both the Baltic and Black seas, but are not only about them. Russia is testing the Euro-Atlantic response and resilience at large. To assess how far it might be willing to go, it is necessary to evaluate how Russia perceives the West and its actions, taking into account the deep and entrenched clash of perceptions between Brussels and Moscow, and the worldview of the latter.

Studju [EN](#)

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 27-10-2017

Awtur DRACHENBERG Ralf | TENHUNEN Susanna

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE | Is-Semestru Ewropew | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiki u Monetari | L-Impjiegi | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | ažił politiku | Catalonia | difiża | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | governanza | ir-Renju Unit | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | migrazzjoni | POLITIKA | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika tal-enerġija | politika tal-enerġija tal-UE | relazzjonijiet internazzjonali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | reġjuni tal-Istati Membri tal-UE | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Stat Membru tal-UE | suq uniku digitali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | hrug mill-UE

Sommarju 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](#)

[The European Council and the 2017 State of the Union proposals](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 27-10-2017

Awtur DRACHENBERG Ralf

Qasam tematiku Il-Liġi tal-UE: Is-Sistema u l-Atti Legali | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Gustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix DRITT | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kunsill Ewropew | POLITIKA | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | President tal-Kummissjoni | public prosecution | relazzjonijiet interistituzzjonali (UE) | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA | gustizzja

Sommarju In his 2017 State of the Union address to the European Parliament, the European Commission's President, Jean-Claude Juncker, took stock of EU developments over the past year and outlined his vision for the future of the EU, which would lead to a 'more united, stronger and more democratic Europe'. His vision consists of five proposals which would require a decision by the European Council, as well as one suggestion which would directly impact on the composition and working methods of this EU institution. The five proposals are: 1) using the general passerelle clause to shift from unanimity to qualified majority voting (QMV) in the Council on remaining internal market issues and aspects of taxation policy; 2) moving to QMV in the field of Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP); 3) setting up a European Defence Union; 4) extending the competences of the European Public Prosecutor's Office; 5) agreeing on a new composition for the European Parliament, including transnational lists. The additional suggestion is to merge the positions of President of the European Council and European Commission. In principle, all proposed initiatives could be carried out without a Treaty change. The Treaty on European Union (TEU) and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) include a series of clauses enabling the European Council to go beyond the current status quo. In three cases, the European Council would need the consent of the European Parliament before taking its decision. A comparison between President Juncker's proposals and the views of the European Parliament indicates that their opinions overlap regarding four of the ideas, while on one of them, discussions in the Parliament are still ongoing (see Table 1 below).

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

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 27-10-2017

Awtur DRACHENBERG Ralf | TENHUNEN Susanna

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE | Is-Semestru Ewropew | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomici u Monetari | L-Impjiegi | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Gustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | Awtorità Bankarja Ewropea | azzjoni tal-UE | digitalizzazzjoni | dokumentazzjoni | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | Ewropa | frontiera esterna tal-UE | IMPRIZA U KOMPETIZZJONI | ir-Renju Unit | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | I-Aġenzija Ewropea għall-Mediċini | I-Irlanda | migrazzjoni | organizzazzjoni tal-imprizi | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | relazzjonijiet internazzjonali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rifuġjat | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | suq uniku digitali | uffiċċju prinċipali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | hrug mill-UE

Sommarju 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](#)

[Parliament's reading of the 2018 EU budget](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 23-10-2017

Awtur MAZUR Sidonia

Qasam tematiku Il-Baġit | Il-Kontroll Baġitarju

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | approprjazzjonijiet ta' pagament | baġit | FINANZI | finanzi pubbliċi u politika baġitarja | finanzi tal-UE | Fond Ewropew għall-Investimenti Strateġiċi | għajna lir-refuġjati | impenn ta' nfiq | impjeg taż-żgħażaġh | impjiegi | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGHOL | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | politika baġitarja | politika soċjali Ewropea | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika tal-impjiegi tal-UE | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RICERKA | Programm Kwadru RTD | programm tal-UE | relazzjonijiet interistituzzjonali (UE) | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | stabbiliment tal-baġit tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju During the October II plenary, the European Parliament is due to decide whether to amend the Council's position on the 2018 draft EU budget put forward by the European Commission. The report adopted by the Committee on Budgets reverses all the cuts proposed by the Council. Furthermore, it increases appropriations for a number of Parliament's priority programmes linked to sustainable growth, jobs – particularly youth employment, security, and climate change.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Research of the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs and the EPRS in the Fields of Responsibilities of the Special Committee on Terrorism

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 06-10-2017

Awtur MILT Kristina | TELL CREMADES MIGUEL | VORONOVA Sofija

Qasam tematiku L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | applikazzjoni tal-liġi tal-UE | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | il-Membri tal-PE | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kriminalità organizzata | Kumitat tal-PE | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | qafas politiku | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | setgħa legiżlattiva | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA | Żona ta' libertà, sigurtà u ġustizzja

Sommarju This paper provides a detailed analysis of the responsibilities of the Special Committee on Terrorism and the corresponding available and upcoming research of the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs and the EPRS.

Analizi fil-Fond [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Combating terrorism

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 12-09-2017

Awtur VORONOVA Sofija

Qasam tematiku L-Adozzjoni tal-Leġiżlazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | dritt kriminali | drittijiet fundamentali | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | għajnuna għall-vittmi | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | kooperazzjoni transfruntiera | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | negozju illiċitu | persuna ta' nazzjonalità barranija | POLITIKA | politika kummerċjali | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | public prosecution | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Sistema ta' Informazzjoni ta' Schengen | skambju ta' informazzjoni | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | terroriżmu | theddida għas-sigurtà nazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | għbir ta' dejta | għieda kontra l-kriminalità | ġustizzja | Żona ta' libertà, sigurtà u ġustizzja

Sommarju The phenomenon of foreign fighters travelling to conflict zones, mostly in Syria and Iraq, represents a growing threat for the EU and its Member States. Most of the recent terrorist attacks in Europe were perpetrated by 'home-grown' terrorists, and at least some of the perpetrators proved to be returned foreign fighters. In December 2015, the European Commission presented a proposal for a directive on combating terrorism, aimed at updating the current framework on criminalising terrorist offences and at bringing EU legislation into line with international developments, such as the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 2178 and the Additional Protocol to the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism. The proposal extends the list of offences, to cover receiving of terrorist training, travelling and attempting to travel abroad for terrorism, and funding or facilitating such travel, and also includes provisions on the protection of victims. After completion of the legislative procedure at first reading in the Parliament and Council, the final act was signed in March 2017. Member States are required to transpose the new directive into national law by 8 September 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

L-industrija tad-difiża

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Skedi Informattivi dwar l-UE

Data 01-09-2017

Awtur GOUARDERES Frederic

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Industrija

Kelma għat-tiftix difiża | industrija tal-armi | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kuntratt pubbliku | L-Aġenzija Ewropea għad-Difiża | monitoraġġ tal-esportazzjoni | oġġett bifunzjonali | politika kummerċjali | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka militari | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | riċerka u żvilupp | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju B'fatturat li kien jammonta għal EUR 97.3 biljun fl-2014, 500 000 ruħ impjegati direttament u 1.2 miljun impjeg indirett, l-industrija tad-difiża Ewropea hija settur industrijali ewlieni. Hija kkaratterizzata minn komponenti ekonomiċi u teknoloġiċi li jirrappreżentaw fatturi importanti għall-kompetittività industrijali tal-Ewropa. Maħluqa fl-2004, l-Aġenzija Ewropea għad-Difiża tikkontribwixxi għall-iżvilupp ta' din l-industrija. Illum, dan is-settur qiegħed iħabbat wiċċu ma' sfidat bħall-frammentazzjoni tas-suq u t-tnaqqis tal-infiq għad-difiża.

Skedi Informattivi dwar l-UE [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

[The European Council in 2016: Overview of decisions and discussions](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 13-07-2017

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

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE | Id-Dritt u r-Regolamentazzjoni dwar il-Kompetizzjoni | Il-Kummerċ Internazzjonali | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarij | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | AMBJENT | ažil politiku | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | ENERĠIJA | finanzi tal-UE | ftehim bilaterali | ftehim kummerċjali | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ internazzjonali | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | migrazzjoni | pajjiż terz | POLITIKA | politika ambjentali | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | politika tal-ambjent tal-UE | politika tal-enerġija | politika tal-enerġija | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | terroriżmu | tqassim tal-finanzjament tal-UE | trattati Ewropej | UNJONI EWROPEA | ħruġ mill-UE

Sommarju This In-Depth Analysis by the European Council Oversight Unit of the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS) is the second in a series of annual publications examining the activity of the European Council. In 2016, the Heads of State or Government devoted most of their attention to three policy areas: migration; foreign and security policy; and economic governance, competitiveness and trade. The publication also considers the impact of the United Kingdom referendum vote on the proceedings of the European Council, both procedurally (EU 28 and EU-27 meetings) and thematically (policy priorities and debates on the future of a Europe-at-27). The European Council has carried out its strategic, deliberative, and follow-up roles throughout the year. This was particularly notable when it dealt with migration, which attracted 50 % of the attention of the Heads of State or Government, as shown in the conclusions of their debates. The European Council President, Donald Tusk, continued to report to the European Parliament on the outcomes of the European Council meetings, as required by the Treaties.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 07-07-2017

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix Ewropa | grupp ta' riflessjoni | il-Belarus | ir-Russja | L-Ewropa Ċentrali u tal-Lvant | l-Iżlanda | linja tal-gass | NATO | organizzazzjoni tat-trasport | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | TRASPORT | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju Relations between the European Union and Russia remain strained after, late in June, the EU extended its sanctions against the country until 31 January 2018, citing a lack of progress in the implementation of the Minsk agreements aimed at ending the Russian-Ukrainian conflict. Russia's annexation of Crimea and its conflict with Ukraine have challenged the post-Cold War security order in Europe. Russia's other assertive foreign policy moves, such as its role in the Syrian war and steps to extend its sphere of influence in Europe, also worry many Western security analysts. This note offers links to commentaries, studies by major international think tanks, which discuss Russia's policies and how to respond to them.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Outcome of European Council meeting of 22-23 June 2017](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 29-06-2017

Awtur ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Ambjent | L-Impjiegi

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | Awtorità Bankarja Ewropea | difiża | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | Ewropa | fruntiera esterna tal-UE | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | ir-Renju Unit | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | l-Aġenzija Ewropea għall-Medicini | migrazzjoni | POLITIKA | politika ambjentali | politika dwar il-bidla fil-klima | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | skambju ta' informazzjoni | teknoloġija diġitali | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju The main results of the European Council meeting of 22-23 June 2017 include the 'historic step' of agreeing to set up 'permanent structured cooperation' in European defence, the commitment to implement the Paris Agreement on climate change in all its aspects, and the extension of sanctions against Russia. The EU Heads of State or Government also reviewed progress in deepening the single market, endorsed the country-specific recommendations on economic policy, pledged to increase cooperation on counter-terrorism, and called for reinforced cooperation with countries of origin and transit to tackle migration issues. EU-27 leaders endorsed the procedural arrangements for the relocation of the EU agencies currently sited in the UK.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Outlook for the European Council meeting on 22-23 June 2017 and the European Council \(Article 50\) meeting on 22 June 2017](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 20-06-2017

Awtur ANGHEL Suzana Elena | TENHUNEN Susanna

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija | Is-Semestru Ewropew | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Ambjent | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | datatrażmissjoni | difiża | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | finanzi tal-UE | Fond Ewropew għall-Investimenti Strateġiċi | fruntiera esterna tal-UE | IMPRIJA U KOMPETIZZJONI | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | ir-Renju Unit | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kompetizzjoni | komunikazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ internazzjonali | kummerċ internazzjonali | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | migrazzjoni | miżura tal-anti-dumping | politika ambjentali | politika dwar il-bidla fil-klima | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | skambju ta' informazzjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju At their meeting on 22-23 June 2017, EU leaders will focus on internal security, including, most probably, the fight against terrorism, as well as external security, when they will assess progress made in European defence cooperation. They will also review progress on deepening and modernising the Single Market, and endorse the country-specific recommendations under the European Semester process. In addition, migration, external relations and the Paris Agreement on climate change are to be discussed. Although not on the draft agenda, EU leaders will probably address current issues related to trade. Finally, EU-27 leaders will meet in a separate formal European Council (Article 50) without the United Kingdom, to discuss the latest developments following the UK's formal notification of its withdrawal from the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Priority dossiers under the Estonian EU Council Presidency](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 15-06-2017

Awtur ATTARD LUCIENNE

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | enerġija ratba | enerġija rinnovabbli | Ewropa | impjegi | IMPJEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGHOL | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | komunikazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | l-Estonja | migrazzjoni | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | politika soċjali Ewropea | politika tal-enerġija | politika tal-enerġija tal-UE | politika tal-impjegi tal-UE | politika tat-telekomunikazzjoni | Presidenza tal-Kunsill (UE) | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | strateġija tal-UE għat-tkabbir | suq uniku diġitali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju Estonia will hold the EU Council Presidency from July to December 2017. Its presidency will herald a new Trio Presidency, composed of Estonia, Bulgaria and Austria. This will be the first time Estonia holds the rotating presidency. Estonia is currently led by a government coalition consisting of three political parties: the Estonian Centre Party (Eesti Keskerakond), the Social Democratic Party (Sotsiaaldemokraatlik Erakond) and the Pro Patria and Res Publica Union (Isamaa ja Res Publica Liit). Its Prime Minister, Jüri Ratas, in office since November 2016, belongs to the Estonian Centre Party. Estonia is a republic divided into 15 counties. It has a unicameral parliamentary system with 101 Members of Parliament, elected by proportional representation. On 15 October 2017, local municipality elections will be held, followed by parliamentary (Riigikogu) elections in 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Interoperability of European information systems for border management and security](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 15-06-2017

Awtur DUMBRAVA Costica

Qasam tematiku L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | Frontex | fruntiera esterna tal-UE | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kontrolli fuq il-fruntiera | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | mandat ta' arrest Ewropew | migrazzjoni | pajjiż terz | persuna ta' nazzjonalità barranija | POLITIKA | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | protezzjoni tad-data | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Sistema ta' Informazzjoni ta' Schengen | sistema tal-informazzjoni | skambju ta' informazzjoni | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | UNJONI EWROPEA | Żona ta' libertà, sigurtà u ġustizzja

Sommarju The collection, processing and sharing of data using new technologies are becoming central to the European Union (EU)'s border management and internal security. In the EU, there are a number of information systems, or databases, that support border management and internal security policies by providing border guards, migration and asylum officials, and law enforcement authorities with information on various categories of people, such as people crossing EU's external borders, staying in the EU or applying for asylum in an EU Member State. In 2016, the European Commission launched a reflection process on how to improve and develop EU information systems for border management and security. One key dimension of this process is to make the various information systems more interoperable, so as to allow the simultaneous consultation and automatic interconnection of data. While the need to ensure appropriate and effective collection and exchange of information is widely recognised, disagreements remain about the ways and extent to which data should be collected and used, the authorities that can access the data, and the implications for the fundamental rights of individuals, such as the right to privacy and the protection of personal data.

Briefing [EN](#)

The EU and terrorism [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 02-06-2017

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | Asja u Oċeanja | datatrazmissjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | estremiżmu | fundamentaliżmu reliġjuż | grupp ta' riflessjoni | internet | komunikazzjoni | kriptografija | kultura u reliġjon | KWISTJONIJIET SOCJALI | Lvant Nofsani | migrazzjoni | migrazzjoni ta' ritorn | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RĠERKA | propaganda politika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u propjetà intellettuali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Stat Membru tal-UE | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | terroriżmu | turiżmu | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika

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

Briefing [EN](#)

II-Politika ta' Sigurtà u ta' Difiza Komuni

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Skedi Informativi dwar I-UE

Data 01-06-2017

Awtur LEGRAND Jérôme

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiza

Kelma għat-tiftix difiza | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | kompetenza tal-UE | kooperazzjoni militari | kooperazzjoni interparlamentarja | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | NATO | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | parlament | POLITIKA | politika Ewropea tad-difiza | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiza komuni | prevenzjoni tal-kunflitti | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RĠERKA | Rappreżentant Għoli tal-Unjoni għall-Affarijiet Barranin u l-Politika tas-Sigurtà | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka militari | riċerka u propjetà intellettuali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | żamma tal-paċi

Sommarju II-politika ta' Sigurtà u ta' Difiza Komuni (PSDK) tistabbilixxi l-qafas għall-istrutturi politiki u militari tal-UE u missjonijiet u operazzjonijiet militari u ċivili f'pajjiżi barranin. L-Istrategija Globali tal-UE tal-2016 tistabbilixxi l-istrategija għall-PSDK, filwaqt li t-Trattat ta' Lisbona jiċċara l-aspetti istituzzjonali u jsaħħaħ ir-rwol tal-PE. Reċentement kien hemm bidliet strateġiċi u operazzjonali ewlenin fil-PSDK. Qed tkompli tevolve biex tilhaq l-isfidi ta' sigurtà u t-talba popolari għal aktar reazzjonijiet tal-UE.

Skedi Informativi dwar I-UE [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

The digital economy in the EU [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 19-05-2017

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana

Kelma għat-tiftix aġġornar tal-hiliet | data libera | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | grupp ta' riflessjoni | il-qasma digitali | impjiegi | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGHOL | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | komunikazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | politika tat-telekomunikazzjoni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RĠERKA | proċessar tad-data | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riforma ekonomika | riċerka u propjetà intellettuali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | struttura ekonomika | suq uniku diġitali | teknoloġija diġitali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | tkabbir ekonomiku | UNJONI EWROPEA | ciberkriminalità | ġbir ta' dejta

Sommarju The digital revolution is reshaping the European Union's economy, from financial services and telecoms to creative industries and the way workers are employed. While posing certain threats, such as cyber-attacks, new technologies offer vast opportunities, provided that people acquire the right skill-sets to underpin their use. Seeking to tap the full potential of digitalisation, the European Commission is pushing ahead with its Digital Single Market Strategy. On 10 May, it presented a mid-term review of this strategy, calling for swift approval of proposals already presented and outlining further actions on online platforms, the data economy and cybersecurity. This note offers links to recent studies and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes on problems and opportunities relating to digitalisation.

Briefing [EN](#)

The European Union Agency for Network and Information Security (ENISA)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 19-05-2017

Awtur ZYGIEREWICZ Anna

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | It-Traspożizzjoni u l-Implimentazzjoni tal-Liġi | L-Evalwazzjoni tal-Liġi u l-Politika fil-Prattika

Kelma għat-tiftix analiżi ekonomika | dokumentazzjoni | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | internet | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kompetenza istituzzjonali (UE) | komunikazzjoni | konsultazzjoni pubblika | L-Aġenzija tal-Unjoni Ewropea għall-Cybersigurtà | Parlament Ewropew | POLITIKA | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RIĊERKA | Programm Kwadru RTD | rapport tal-attività | regolament (UE) | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u proprjetà intelletwali | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | statistika tal-UE | shubija parastatali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | tħaddim tal-Istituzzjonijiet | UNJONI EWROPEA | ciberkriminalità

Sommarju Information and communication technologies play an increasing role in modern-day life and in the creation of a digital society. To ensure further growth, significant investments in security are necessary. Cybersecurity is a growing concern for citizens, influencing their digital activity. It is also a significant cost for the economy. In 2015, the estimated worldwide economic impact of cyber-attacks reached US\$500 billion. The cybersecurity market in Europe was estimated at €20.1 billion. The European Union Agency for Network and Information Security (ENISA) was established to support the EU and the Member States in enhancing and strengthening their ability to prevent, detect and respond to network and information security (NIS) problems and incidents. ENISA is part of the broader legal and policy environment, which includes the EU cybersecurity strategy and the recently adopted directive on security of networks and information systems across the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

Major challenges for EU tourism and policy responses

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 16-05-2017

Awtur MARGARAS Vasileios

Qasam tematiku It-Turiżmu

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | analiżi ekonomika | diġitalizzazzjoni | dokumentazzjoni | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | finanza tal-UE | Ftehim ta' Schengen | immarkar ta' konformità CE | komunikazzjoni | konsum | kontroll fuq il-fruntiera | KUMMERĊ | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | organizzazzjoni tat-trasport | POLITIKA | politika dwar il-viżi | politika u sikurezza pubblika | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RIĊERKA | protezzjoni tal-konsumatur | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | roaming | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Stat Membru tal-UE | statistika tal-UE | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | terroriżmu | tqassim tal-finanzjament tal-UE | TRASPORT | trasport bl-ajru u fl-ispazju | turiżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA | garr ta' passiġġieri | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika

Sommarju Constituting the third-largest economic activity in the EU, tourism is of considerable importance as a source of economic growth, regional development and employment. Although it has been badly affected by the economic crisis in the past years, tourism has proved resilient, as witnessed by the growing number of visitors to the EU over the years. Nonetheless, the industry is faced with a number of challenges and mounting competition, in particular from emerging non-European destinations, whose share in the global tourist market is gradually increasing. Because of its transversal nature, tourism is impacted upon by various policies, including those on transport, environment, consumer protection and regional development. These policies are not always easy to coordinate. Since the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty in 2009, the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) allows the EU to support, coordinate or supplement the actions of the Member States in the domain. However, this legal advance has not led to a great impetus towards EU-level policy-making in tourism. Although EU legislation has progressively covered a number of fields in which the EU has exclusive or shared competency with the Member States (such as transport, transport security and passenger rights), tourism policy remains essentially nationally regulated. In recent years, the European Commission has presented two strategies on tourism: 'Europe, the world's No 1 destination – a new political framework for tourism in Europe (2010)', in which it sets out the EU's priorities and actions regarding the sector, and 'A European strategy for more growth and jobs in coastal and maritime tourism' (2014). In a resolution from 2011, the Parliament made a number of suggestions for achieving a competitive modern and sustainable tourism. In 2015, the Parliament welcomed the 2014 European Commission strategy and called for the adoption of a number of additional initiatives to ensure that it is implemented in real terms.

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

Multimedia [Major challenges for EU tourism and policy responses](#)

Cybersecurity in the EU Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP): Challenges and risks for the EU

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Studju

Data 16-05-2017

Awtur estern EPRS, DG; Panagiotis Trimintzios, Georgios Chatzichristos, Silvia Portesi, Prokopios Drogkaris, Lauri Palkmets, Dimitra Liveri and Andrea Dufkova.

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | aġġornar tal-ħiliet | drone | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | impjegi | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGHOL | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | internet | Istituzzjoni tal-UE | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | klassifika tal-impriża | kompetenza istituzzjonali (UE) | komunikazzjoni | kooperazzjoni UE-NATO | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | NATO | organizzazzjoni internazzjonali | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | pajjiż terz | POLITIKA | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | settur privat | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Stat Membru tal-UE | shubija parastatali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | TRASPORT | trasport bl-ajru u fl-isparju | UNJONI EWROPEA | ciberkriminalità | GEOGRAFIJA | geografija ekonomika

Sommarju This report is the result of a study conducted by the European Union Agency for Network and Information Security (ENISA) for the European Parliament's Science and Technology Options Assessment (STOA) Panel with the aim of identifying risks, challenges and opportunities for cyber-defence in the context of the EU Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). Acceptance of cyber as an independent domain calls for the investigation of its integration with the EU's current and future policies and capabilities. ENISA analysed the related literature and work on cybersecurity, including its own publications, to form the basis for this study. In addition, a number of stakeholders, experts and practitioners, from academia, EU institutions and international organisations, were consulted in order to ensure the study is well-founded and comprehensive. The study revolves around three thematic areas, namely: policies, capacity building, and the integration of cyber in the CSDP missions, with the last one being the main focus of the study. For each thematic area, we compile a set of policy options, covering different levels, starting from the EU's political/strategic level and progressing down to the operational and even tactical/technical levels of the CSDP's supporting mechanisms. These policy options are summarised in a separate options briefing document accompanying this study.

Studju [EN](#)

Anness [EN](#)

Anness 2 [FR](#)

Anness 3 [DE](#)

European information systems in the area of justice and home affairs: An overview

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 11-05-2017

Awtur DUMBRAVA Costica

Qasam tematiku L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix ammissjoni ta' stranjieri | bijometrika | data personali | dokument tal-identità | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | dritt kriminali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | Europol | formalitajiet amministrattivi | Frontex | fruntiera esterna tal-UE | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | konsolidazzjoni tal-liġi tal-UE | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | migrazzjoni | migrazzjoni illegali | pajjiż terz | POLITIKA | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Sistema ta' Informazzjoni ta' Schengen | sistema ta' mmaniġġjar ta' bażi ta' data | skambju ta' informazzjoni | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | terroriżmu | theddida għas-sigurtà nazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA | xjenzi naturali u applikati

Sommarju The interconnections between border management, migration and internal security have become more apparent recently in the context of high inflows of refugees and irregular migrants and of increasing terrorist activities in the EU. To address these challenges, the EU has taken steps to revise and develop the European information systems in order to improve the collection, processing and sharing of data among Member States and relevant EU agencies. This publication provides an overview of the existing and proposed European information systems in the area of justice and home affairs. It discusses the legal basis, the purposes, the scope of data and access, the utilisation and the proposed changes for each information system, including issues of interoperability.

Analizi fil-Fond [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

The future of multilateralism: Crisis or opportunity?

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 10-05-2017

Awtur LAZAROU Eleni

Qasam tematiku Il-Governanza Dinjija | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | Assemblea Ġenerali tan-Nazzjonijiet Uniti | Bank għall-Flusijiet Internazzjonali | Fond Monetariju Internazzjonali | Il-Bank Dinji | il-G20 | kooperazzjoni internazzjonali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kunsill tal-Ewropa | Kunsill tas-Sigurtà tan-Nazzjonijiet Uniti | I-OrganizzazzjoniDinjija tal-Kummerċ | Nazzjonijiet Uniti | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | organizzazzjonijiet Ewropej | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | OSKE | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | Programmi u fondi tan-NU | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet multilaterali | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA | geopolitika

Sommarju Multilateralism lies at the core of the EU's identity and of its engagement with the world. Both the 2003 European Security Strategy and the 2016 Global Strategy emphasised the importance of a rules-based global order with multilateralism as its key principle and the United Nations (UN) at its core, and made its promotion part of the EU's strategic goals. Yet, in spite of widespread acknowledgement of the achievements of the multilateral international order established after the Second World War, and in particular of the attainment of long-lasting peace, multilateral institutions and the liberal international order in which they are embedded have recently been the subject of severe criticism. The rise of populist nationalism has been interpreted, among other things, as a crisis in support for the multilateral order. Some of the causes of this crisis are related to the emergence of new actors in the global scene, the expansive nature of multilateral institutions, the widening gap between publics and international institutions and the decline of American power. The election of Donald Trump, who had repeatedly questioned the value of multilateral organisations such as the UN, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the World Trade Organization (WTO), has led to even greater preoccupation about the future of global governance. In this scenario, several scholars suggest that the EU and the G20 should be proactive in safeguarding multilateralism, while acknowledging and promoting the necessary reforms to the architecture of global governance.

Briefing [EN](#)

From Bratislava to Rome: The European Council's role in shaping a common future for EU-27

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 18-04-2017

Awtur ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija

Kelma għat-tiftix DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa taċ-ċittadini | fruntiera esterna tal-UE | governanza | il-qagħda tal-UE | impiegi | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGHOL | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | koeżjoni ekonomika u soċjali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | migrazzjoni | POLITIKA | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | politika ekonomika | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | prijarità ekonomika | qgħad fost iż-żgħażaġh | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | strateġija tal-UE | terroriżmu | tfassil tal-politika | thaddim tal-Istituzzjonijiet | UNJONI EWROPEA | għieda kontra l-qgħad | hruġ mill-UE

Sommarju The Rome Declaration of 25 March 2017, issued by the Heads of State or Government of the EU-27 on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Treaties of Rome, marked the end of a process that started after the UK referendum on EU membership on 23 June 2016. The aim of this In-depth Analysis is to assess the outcomes of the various EU-27 and European Council meetings in the period between the Bratislava summit of 16 September 2016 and the Rome summit of 25 March 2017, in relation to the objectives laid out in the Bratislava Declaration and Roadmap. The analysis shows that substantial progress has been made on the Bratislava commitments for all three policy priorities listed – migration, security, and the economy. It also reflects on how the Rome Declaration and Bratislava process were shaped by the overall context of the growing concerns of EU citizens and their attitude towards the EU and demonstrates how the views of the different EU institutions and the various Member States have converged during this process, leading to a consensual Rome Declaration.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

Cyber Security Strategy for the Energy Sector

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 22-03-2017

Awtur GOUARDERES Frederic

Qasam tematiku Il-Politika dwar ir-Riċerka | L-Energija | L-Industrija | L-Ippjanar bil-Quddiem

Kelma għat-tiftix EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | ENERĠIJA | gwerra tal-informazzjoni | industrija tal-enerġija | politika tal-enerġija | politika tal-enerġija tal-UE | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sikurezza tal-informazzjoni | teknoloġija digitali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | ċiberkriminalità

Sommarju The study Cyber Security Strategy for the Energy Sector explores the development of energy specific cyber security solutions and defensive practices. It provides an assessment of existing European policies and legislation to address cyber security in the energy sector and recommends additional policy prescriptions that may be necessary to protect Europe and its citizens. This leaflet presents short summary of this study. Link to the original publication: [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2016/587333/IPOL_STU\(2016\)587333_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2016/587333/IPOL_STU(2016)587333_EN.pdf)

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

The Brexit Negotiations: An Assessment of the Legal, Political and Institutional Situation in the UK

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 16-03-2017

Awtur estern Charles GRANT

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE | Il-Liġi tal-UE: Is-Sistema u l-Atti Legali

Kelma għat-tiftix Amerika | analiżi ekonomika | analiżi ekonomika | approfondiment tal-Unjoni Ewropea | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija nazzjonali | Ewropa | FINANZI | ftehim ta' kummerċ hieles | gvern | il-Qorti tal-Gustizzja tal-Unjoni Ewropea | ir-Renju Unit | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | It-Trattat ta' Liżbona | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ internazzjonali | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | l-Istati Uniti | membru tal-Unjoni Ewropea | migrazzjoni | migrazzjoni tal-Komunità | moviment liberu tal-kapital | parlament | parlament nazzjonali | perjodu ta' tranżizzjoni (UE) | POLITIKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | reġjuni tal-Istati Membri tal-UE | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Skozja | struttura ekonomika | suq finanzjarju | UNJONI EWROPEA | cittadin tal-UE | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | hrug mill-UE

Sommarju Upon request by the AFCD Committee, the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs commissioned an in-depth analysis on the political and institutional situation in the United Kingdom following the referendum on the UK's withdrawal from the EU. The research analyses the post-Brexit political developments in the UK, the various parameters that should be taken into account, by both the UK government and the 27, in view of the Article 50 negotiations and the possible shape of the final deal and the future economic relationship, taking into account the EU obligations and the constraints of Theresa May's government.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

Outcome of European Council meeting of 9 March 2017 and of informal meeting of the EU27 of 10 March 2017

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 14-03-2017

Awtur ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE | Il-Kummerċ Internazzjonali | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarij | L-Adozzjoni tal-Legislazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Impjiegi | L-Industrija | L-Ippjanar bil-Quddiem | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Gustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix DRITT | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | FINANZI | il-Balkani tal-Punent | il-Polonja | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | It-Trattat dwar l-Unjoni Ewropea | kompetizzjoni | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ barra l-UE | Kunsill Ewropew | legiżlazzjoni anti-dumping | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | politika kummerċjali | President tal-Kunsill Ewropew | President tal-Parlament Ewropew | public prosecution | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet monetarij | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Stat Membru tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | ġustizzja | zona tal-euro

Sommarju After re-electing Donald Tusk as its President, the European Council meeting of 9 March 2017 discussed the economic situation in Europe, progress on measures regarding migration, internal and external security, and external relations. In his first speech to the European Council, the recently-elected President of the European Parliament, Antonio Tajani, outlined his approach to appearing before European Council meetings, he will present the positions of the European Parliament, including minority views. He stressed his commitment to 'fair and constructive cooperation' between the two institutions, stating that 'Parliament will be part of the solution, not part of the problem'. In the end, the meeting produced 'Conclusions by the President of the European Council supported by 27 Member States, 'due to a lack of consensus 'for reasons unrelated to its [i.e. the documents] substance'. At the informal meeting of the 27 Heads of State or Government without the UK (EU27), held the following day, leaders discussed the procedural and content-related aspects of the forthcoming celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Rome Treaties and the expected 'Rome Declaration'.

Briefing [EN](#)

Outlook for the 9 March 2017 European Council, and the Informal meeting of the 27 Heads of State or Government on 10 March 2017

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 10-03-2017

Awtur DRACHENBERG Ralf | TENHUNEN Susanna

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE | Is-Semestru Ewropew | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarij | L-Impjiegi | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Gustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix DRITT | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | Ewropa | FINANZI | il-Balkani tal-Punent | il-Polonja | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | integrazzjoni tal-migranti | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | It-Trattat dwar l-Unjoni Ewropea | kompetizzjoni | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ barra l-UE | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | legiżlazzjoni anti-dumping | migrazzjoni | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | politika kummerċjali | President tal-Kunsill Ewropew | President tal-Parlament Ewropew | public prosecution | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet monetarij | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Stat Membru tal-UE | unjoni bankarja tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | ġustizzja | zona tal-euro

Sommarju At their 9-10 March 2017 meeting, EU leaders will focus on the economic situation in Europe, including the economic and social priorities of the 2017 European Semester, trade policy and delivery of the different single market strategies. The European Council will also discuss migration, security and defence, and external relations and will (re-)elect its President. Following the European Council, the 27 Heads of State or Government – without the United Kingdom – will meet informally on 10 March 2017 to continue their discussions on the future of Europe and prepare the upcoming 60th anniversary of the Rome Treaties. The recently elected President of the European Parliament, Antonio Tajani, will address the European Council for the first time.

Briefing [EN](#)

Countering hybrid threats: EU-NATO cooperation

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 02-03-2017

Awtur PAWLAK Patryk

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | assistenza reċiproka | deterjorament ambjentali | diżastru mill-bniedem | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | dritt kriminali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | kooperazzjoni militari | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | NATO | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | pajjiżi terzi | periklu industrijali | POLITIKA | politika ambjentali | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika tat-trasport | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riskju għas-saħħa | saħħa | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sigurtà pubblika | sikurezza tat-trasport | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | theddida għas-sigurtà nazzjonali | TRASPORT | UNJONI EWROPEA | ciberkriminalità

Sommarju The concept of hybrid threat has gained traction in relation to Russia's actions in Ukraine and the ISIL/Da'esh campaigns going far beyond Syria and Iraq. Faced with this constantly evolving challenge, the European Union and NATO have taken several steps to strengthen their respective capabilities and pursue common objectives through closer cooperation. The EU-NATO joint declaration adopted in July 2016 in the margins of the Warsaw NATO Summit represents a clear step forward in this regard. The document outlines new areas for practical cooperation, in particular with regard to hybrid threats, building resilience in cybersecurity, and strategic communications. The Council conclusions of 6 December 2016 stressed that the implementation of the joint declaration is a key political priority for the EU. It welcomed the progress achieved in advancing EU-NATO relations, including implementing and operationalising parallel procedures and playbooks for interaction in countering hybrid threats. With a view to ensuring further progress, the Council endorsed a common set of proposals focused on better coordination, situational awareness, strategic communication, crisis response, and bolstering resilience. The North Atlantic Council endorsed the same set of measures. Reports on implementation, including possible suggestions for future cooperation, should be provided on a biannual basis from the end of June 2017. This is an updated edition of an At a Glance note published in June 2015.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Countering hybrid threats: EU-NATO cooperation \[Policy Podcast\]](#)

The European Union's Policies on Counter-Terrorism: Relevance, Coherence and Effectiveness

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 17-02-2017

Awtur estern Wim WENSINK, Bas WARMENHOVEN, Roos HAASNOOT, Rob WESSELINK, Dr Bibi VAN GINKEL, Stef WITTENDORP, Christophe PAULUSSEN, Wybe DOUMA, Bérénice BOUTIN, Onur GÜVEN and Thomas RIJKEN

Qasam tematiku Id-Dritt Internazzjonali Privat u l-Koperazzjoni Ġudizzjarja f'Materji Ċivili | Id-Dritt Internazzjonali Pubbliku | Il-Governanza Dinjija | Il-Liġi tal-UE: Is-Sistema u l-Atti Legali | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Adozzjoni tal-Leġiżlazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill | L-Evalwazzjoni tal-Liġi u l-Politika fil-Prattika | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | dritt kriminali | drittijiet fundamentali | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | għajnuna għall-vittmi | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | kooperazzjoni transfruntiera | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | negozju illiċitu | persuna ta' nazzjonalità barranija | POLITIKA | politika kummerċjali | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | public prosecution | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Sistema ta' Informazzjoni ta' Schengen | skambju ta' informazzjoni | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | terroriżmu | theddida għas-sigurtà nazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | ġbir ta' dejta | għieda kontra l-kriminalità | ġustizzja | Żona ta' libertà, sigurtà u ġustizzja

Sommarju This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the LIBE Committee, identifies (counter-) terrorism trends, threats and policies in the EU, focussing particularly on seven themes, including database access and interoperability, measures on border security, criminal justice and prevention of radicalisation. It also analyses the coherence and effectiveness of the counter-terrorism policy (architecture), and issues of cooperation, oversight and implementation, in particular of seven focus Member States: Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Slovakia and Spain. Moreover, this study addresses future scenarios and formulates concrete policy options and recommendations.

Studju [EN](#)

Sommarju eżekuttiv [FR](#)

Justice programme (2014-2020)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 15-02-2017

Awtur MAŃKO Rafał

Qasam tematiku Il-Baġit | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix DRITT | dritt kriminali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | finanza tal-UE | impjegi | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGHOL | kooperazzjoni ġudizzjarja tal-UE | kooperazzjoni ġudizzjarja ċivili tal-UE | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | programm tal-UE | regolament (UE) | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | saħħa | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sorveljanza tal-medikamenti | taħriġ vokazzjonali | tqassim tal-finanzjament tal-UE | Trattat dwar il-Funzjonament tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | vjolenza sesswali

Sommarju The Justice programme aims at contributing to the development of the European area of justice based on mutual recognition of judicial decisions from the Member States and mutual trust between their national judiciaries. It promotes in particular judicial cooperation, judicial training, as well as effective access to justice in Europe, including rights of crime victims. The programme has been established by Regulation No 1382/2013 for the 2014-2020 period. All Member States except the United Kingdom and Denmark participate.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Directive on combating terrorism](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 07-02-2017

Awtur VORONOVA Sofija

Qasam tematiku L-Ispazju ta" Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | Asja u Oċeanja | DRITT | dritt kriminali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | is-Sirja | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | I-Iraq | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riabilitazzjoni soċjali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | skambju ta' informazzjoni | terroriżmu | theddida għas-sigurtà nazzjonali | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | għieda kontra l-kriminalità

Sommarju A growing terrorist threat has triggered action at European and international level. Faced with home-grown terrorism and the 'foreign fighters' phenomenon, the EU has sought to reinforce its counter-terrorism arsenal. During its February II plenary, Parliament is expected to vote on a trilogue deal on the legislative proposal to extend the current framework for criminalisation of terrorist offences.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Reinforcement of checks at external borders](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 07-02-2017

Awtur RADJENOVIC Anja

Qasam tematiku L-Ispazju ta" Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix adozzjoni ta' liġi permezz ta' votazzjoni | dokument tal-identità | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | fruntiera esterna tal-UE | Ftehim ta' Schengen | kontrolli fuq il-fruntiera | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | proċedura ta' kodeċiżjoni | proċeduri parlamentari | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Sistema ta' Informazzjoni ta' Schengen | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Controls at external borders are key to ensuring proper freedom of movement and security in the Schengen area. As the EU has been facing risks to its internal security (notably through an increase in terrorist attacks and threats posed by 'foreign fighters', many of whom are EU citizens enjoying the right of free movement), it is determined to reinforce the control of its external borders. Parliament is expected to vote during its February plenary part-session on a trilogue agreement on a proposal to ensure systematic controls, against relevant databases, of EU nationals crossing external EU borders.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Ten issues to watch in 2017](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 26-01-2017

Awtur BASSOT Etienne

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija | Il-Baġit | Il-Kummerċ Internazzjonali | Il-Kwistjonijiet dwar il-Ġeneru, l-Ugwaljanza u d-Diversità | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | It-Trasport | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetari | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Aġrikultura u l-Iżvilupp Reġjonali | L-Ambjent | L-Energija | L-Għajnuna għall-Iżvilupp u Umanitarja | L-Impjiegi | L-Ispazju ta" Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix AGRIKOLTURA, FORESTRIJA U SAJD | AMBJENT | Amerika | baġit tal-UE | ekonomija monetarja | elezzjoni presidenzjali | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanza tal-UE | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | l-ammont permess ta' emissjonijiet tal-UE | l-Istati Uniti | l-Ukraina | migrazzjoni | migrazzjoni | POLITIKA | politika agrikola | Politika Agrikola Komuni | politika ambjentali | proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | trasferiment ta' popolazzjoni | Unjoni Ekonomika u Monetaria | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | ħruġ mill-UE

Sommarju This is the first edition of a new EPRS publication designed to identify key issues and policy areas that are likely to feature prominently on the agenda of Members of the European Parliament over the coming year. Key issues presented include: the implications for the EU of the new US administration, the withdrawal of the UK from the EU, the migration crisis, rising inequalities, and the EU's external security challenges, with a more specific examination of the situation in Ukraine. Other important policy areas covered are the budget, agriculture, climate and transport and, last but not least, the outlook for economic and monetary union.

Analizi fil-Fond [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Multimedia [Ten issues to watch in 2017](#)

Brexit and the European Union: General Institutional and Legal Considerations

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 25-01-2017

Awtur NOVAK Petr | TELL CREMADES MIGUEL

Qasam tematiku Id-Dritt Internazzjonali Privat u l-Koperazzjoni Ġudizzjarja f'Materji Ċivili | Id-Dritt Internazzjonali Pubbliku | Il-Liġi tal-UE: Is-Sistema u l-Atti Legali | L-Adozzjoni tal-Leġiżlazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill | L-Evalwazzjoni tal-Liġi u l-Politika fil-Prattika | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | Ewropa | finanza tal-UE | ftehim kummerċjali | gvern | ir-Renju Unit | kontribuzzjoni tal-Istati Membri | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ internazzjonali | negozjar ta' ftehim (UE) | parlament | parlament nazzjonali | POLITIKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Trattat dwar il-Funzjonament tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | ħruġ mill-UE

Sommarju This study was requested by the Committee on Constitutional Affairs of the European Parliament. It examines the political and institutional steps taken, or to be taken, both by the UK and by the EU in the context of the Brexit referendum vote, and into how matters may evolve in the coming months and years from a legal and institutional perspective. It will analyse, in broad terms, the possibilities for a future relationship between the Union and its departing member and the consequences that the departure of a large Member State may entail for the rest of the policies of the Union and for the Union itself. The study also briefly examines the potential for institutional progress that opens with the departure of the United Kingdom.

Studju [EN](#)

Outcome of the European Council of 15 December 2016

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 22-12-2016

Awtur ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE | Il-Politika Soċjali | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | Asja u Oċeanja | ažil politiku | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | dritt kriminali | Ewropa | finanza tal-UE | Fondi Strutturali u ta' Investiment Ewropej | ftehim bilaterali | ftehim ta' assoċjazzjoni | il-kwistjoni ta' Ċipru | ir-Renju Unit | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | it-Turkija | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | l-Ukraina | laqgħa għolja | migrant | migrazzjoni | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | theddida għas-sigurtà nazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | ħruġ mill-UE

Sommarju As flagged up in the EPRS Outlook for the European Council on 15 December 2016, this European Council meeting concentrated on migration and internal and external security, as well as economic and social development. As events unfolded, EU leaders discussed external relations at greater length, in particular Syria, and found a solution for the Association Agreement (AA) with Ukraine. Martin Schulz, addressing the European Council for the last time as President of the European Parliament, called upon Heads of State or Government to 'take proper ownership' of their decisions and to involve the European Parliament, more closely in the 'migration compacts, the Bratislava agenda and the UK withdrawal agreement'.

Briefing [EN](#)

The European Neighbourhood Policy

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 20-12-2016

Awtur PERCHOC Philippe

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix finanza tal-UE | gwerra dwar il-fruntieri | Il-Politika Ewropea għat-Tharix tal-Inħawi fil-Qrib | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | l-Unjoni għall-Mediterran | pajjiżi tal-KSI | pajjiżi terzi Mediterranji | POLITIKA | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riforma istituzzjonali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sigurtà reġjonali | sitwazzjoni politika | skema ta' finanzjament tal-UE | strument finanzjarju tal-UE | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | ġeopolitika

Sommarju Since 2004, the European Neighbourhood Policy has provided a framework for relations between the EU and its 16 geographically closest neighbours. This framework offers enhanced cooperation and access to the European market by means of bilateral action plans leading ultimately to association agreements. It is complemented by three regional initiatives: the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), the Black Sea Synergy and the Eastern Partnership. The UfM and the Eastern Partnership are multilateral and involve shared institutions (Euro-Mediterranean Assembly, Euronext, regular summits). The major geopolitical upheavals brought about by the Arab Spring in the southern Mediterranean since 2011 and by the conflict in Ukraine since 2014 have prompted the EU to overhaul what it is doing in the neighbourhood. That overhaul – and action to put it into practice – must succeed if the EU is to assert itself as an international player. For that reason, in November 2015 the Commission and the European External Action Service published a communication on reforming the European Neighbourhood Policy.

Analizi fil-Fond [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

The EU and the fight against terrorism [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 16-12-2016

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku L-Ispazju ta" Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | Asja u Oċeanja | difiża | forzi armati | fundamentaliżmu reliġjuż | grupp ta' riflessjoni | is-Sirja | kultura u reliġjon | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RICERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u proprjetà intelletwali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Stat Membru tal-UE | terroriżmu | vittma ċivili | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | ġlieda kontra l-kriminalità

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

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

The 2016 "Winter Package" on European Security and Defence: Constitutional, Legal and Institutional Implications

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 16-12-2016

Awtur estern Steven Blockmans (CEPS and University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands)

Qasam tematiku Il-Liġi tal-UE: Is-Sistema u l-Atti Legali

Kelma għat-tiftix analiżi ekonomika | difiża | drone | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | forza ajrunawtika | forzi armati | internet | komunikazzjoni | komunikazzjoni satellita | kooperazzjoni militari | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kumitat Militari tal-UE | missjoni militari tal-UE | politika estera | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Stat Membru tal-UE | statistika tal-UE | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | TRASPORT | trasport bl-ajru u fl-isparju | UNJONI EWROPEA | ċiberkriminalità | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika

Sommarju This study was commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the Committee on Constitutional Affairs of the European Parliament. It examines a series of constitutional, legal and institutional implications of the proposals endorsed by the December 2016 European Council for the further development of the Common Security and Defence Policy in the framework of the current Treaties.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

Outlook for the 15 December 2016 European Council

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 13-12-2016

Awtur DRACHENBERG Ralf | TENHUNEN Susanna

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE | Il-Politika Soċjali | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetari | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji | L-Impjiegi | L-Ispazju ta" Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | Asja u Oċeanja | ažił politiku | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | dritt kriminali | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanza tal-UE | finanzjar u investment | Fondi Strutturali u ta' Investment Ewropej | ftehim bilaterali | il-Bank Ewropew tal-Investment | investment tal-UE | ir-Renju Unit | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | it-Turkija | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | laqgħa għolja | migrant | migrazzjoni | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rifuġjat | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | theddida għas-sigurtà nazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | ħruġ mill-UE

Sommarju At their 15 December 2016 European Council meeting, EU Leaders will mainly discuss migration, and internal and external security, as well as economic and social development. Particular attention will be paid to assessing the implementation of previous European Council conclusions. For the first time, the European Council will apply recently-agreed new working methods, including a change in the order of proceedings: The meeting will begin at 12:30 and finish by 18:00, with the European Parliament President speaking to the Heads of State or Government before lunch. Unusually, this European Council will consist only of a one-day meeting, followed, however, by an informal dinner of 27 Heads of State or Government, without the presence of the British Prime Minister, Theresa May. The objective is to discuss among the EU-27 the structure and the process of the negotiations to be held once the United Kingdom formally notifies its intention to withdraw from the European Union under Article 50 TEU.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - December 2016](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 12-12-2016

Qasam tematiku Il-Baġit | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | It-Trasport | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Ambjent | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix biblijografija | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | Ewropa taċ-ċittadini | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kumitat tal-PE | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | tixrid tal-informazzjoni tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The Monthly Highlights publication provides an overview, at a glance, of the on-going work of the policy departments, including a selection of the latest and forthcoming publications, and a list of future events.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 09-12-2016

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix difiża | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Europe's increasingly unstable neighbourhood, Britain's plans to leave the European Union and a search for potentially successful areas of cooperation amid several crises have all renewed momentum for increased EU defence cooperation. Plans for stronger military ties among EU Member States, already envisaged in the recent EU Global Strategy, have received a boost, according to some analysts, from the election of Donald Trump as US President, with an unclear security agenda. This note offers links to commentaries, studies and reports by major international think tanks, on prospects of increased defence cooperation in the EU and on the general security situation on the continent. More papers on threats to security in Europe from Russia's policies can be found in an October edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking'. Some more studies on the EU Global Strategy are available on another item from the series.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[Cyber Security Strategy for the Energy Sector](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 05-12-2016

Awtur estern David Healey (Analysys Mason Limited), Sacha Meckler (nalysys Mason Ltd.), Usen Antia (nalysys Mason Ltd.) and Edward Cottle (nalysys Mason Ltd.)

Qasam tematiku Il-Politika dwar ir-Ricerka | L-Energija | L-Industrija | L-Ippjanar bil-Quddiem

Kelma għat-tiftix armonizzazzjoni tal-istandards | DRITT | dritt kriminali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | industrija tal-enerġija | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | kooperazzjoni Ewropea | l-Ukraina | POLITIKA | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika tal-enerġija | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RIĊERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | skambju ta' informazzjoni | standardizzazzjoni | shubija parastatali | teknoloġija diġitali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | theddida għas-sigurtà nazzjonali | ciberkriminalità | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija politika

Sommarju This study is provided by the Policy Directorate at the request of the ITRE Committee. The EU energy infrastructure is transitioning into a decentralised, digitalised smart energy system. Already, energy operations are increasingly becoming the target of cyber-attacks with potentially catastrophic consequences. Development of energy specific cyber security solutions and defensive practices are therefore essential. Urgent action is required, including empowering a coordination body, to promote sharing of incident information, development of best practice and relevant standards.

Studju [EN](#)

[Conciliation agreement on the 2017 EU budget](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 25-11-2016

Awtur D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Qasam tematiku Il-Baġit

Kelma għat-tiftix AGRIKOLTURA, FORESTRIJA U SAJD | baġit tal-UE | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | edukazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | finanzi tal-UE | ftehim (UE) | inizjattiva tal-UE | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | migrazzjoni | organizzazzjoni komuni tas-swieq | politika agrikola | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RIĊERKA | Programm Kwadru RTD | proċedura ta' konċiljazzjoni (parti mill-proċedura leġislattiva ordinarja) | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | ricerka u proprjetà intellettuali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | skambju edukazzjonali | Stat Membru tal-UE | tkabbir ekonomiku | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika

Sommarju On the final day of the three-week conciliation period, the negotiating teams of the European Parliament and Council reached provisional agreement on next year's EU budget. The joint text, which sets total commitments at €157.86 billion and total payments at €134.49 billion, is scheduled for adoption by the Council on 29 November and vote by the EP in plenary two days later.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[EU space policy: Industry, security and defence](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Ghajn

Data 14-11-2016

Awtur PAWLAK Patryk | REILLON Vincent

Qasam tematiku Il-Politika dwar ir-Riċerka | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Industrija

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | immaniġġjar tal-iskart | politika ambjentali | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | programm ta' riċerka | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | satelliti | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sigurtà internazzjonali | teknoloġija spazjali | TRASPORT | trasport bl-ajru u fl-ispazju

Sommarju Autonomous space capabilities play a key role for in enhancing situational awareness, response to complex crises (natural disasters), management of natural resources (water, forests), delivery of services (health, energy, transport, communication, weather forecasting), and national security. With an increasing number of countries gaining access to outer space, the European Commission adopted a 'Space Strategy for Europe' in October 2016. This publication updates an 'at a glance' note from June 2016.

Mad-Daqqa t'Ghajn [EN](#)

[Outcome of the European Council of 20-21 October 2016](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 03-11-2016

Awtur ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE | Il-Kummerċ Internazzjonali | Il-Liġi dwar il-Proprjetà Intellettuali | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji | L-Ambjent | L-Għajnuna għall-Iżvilupp u Umanitarja | L-Industrija | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Gustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | Asja u Oċeanja | aċċident tat-trasport | ažil politiku | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | dritt kriminali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | Ewropa | ftehim bilaterali | ftehim ta' assoċjazzjoni | ir-Russja | is-Sirja | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | laqgħa għolja | migrant | migrazzjoni | pajjiż terz | penali (UE) | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika tat-trasport | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | suq uniku diġitali | theddida għas-sigurtà nazzjonali | TRASPORT | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju Migration was the main topic at the European Council of 20-21 October 2016, and featured most prominently in its conclusions. Other topics discussed were global and economic issues, external relations and trade issues, in particular the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement with Canada. This was the first formal European Council meeting since the informal meeting of 27 Heads of State or Government on 16 September 2016 in Bratislava, and it demonstrated how the meetings in this format are shaping the European Council's agenda. The European Council President, Donald Tusk, had already made clear that the Bratislava declaration and roadmap would guide leaders' actions at their regular European Council meetings.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Russia and security in Europe \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 14-10-2016

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | Asja u Oċeanja | difiża | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | Ewropa | forzi armati | grupp ta' riflessjoni | ir-Russja | is-Sirja | I-Ukraina | penali (UE) | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | relazzjonijiet bilaterali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | sanzjonijiet ekonomiċi | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | territorju okkupat | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju Russia's assertive foreign policy, its annexation of Crimea and conflict with Ukraine have challenged the post-Cold War security order in Europe, highlighting the need for NATO and the European Union to bolster defence strategies, according to many analysts and politicians. The EU, along with the United States, has imposed sanctions against Moscow, which look unlikely to be lifted any time soon, especially as Russia's recent support for bombardment of civilians in the war-torn Syria has outraged many countries, and progress on implementing the Minsk Agreements on Eastern Ukraine has stalled. This note offers links to commentaries, studies and reports by major international think tanks, which discuss Russia's policies and how to respond to them. More papers on security in Europe can be found in a July 2016 edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking'. More links to papers on Russia's policies are available in an October 2015 edition of the series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The EU's global role \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 07-10-2016

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Il-Governanza Dinjija | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix Afrika | Afrika ta' Fuq | Asja u Oċeanja | demokratizzazzjoni | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | grupp ta' riflessjoni | interdipendenza ekonomika | ir-Renju Unit | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kumitat Militari tal-UE | Lvant Nofsani | POLITIKA | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RICERKA | Rappreżentant Għoli tal-Unjoni għall-Affarijiet Barranin u l-Politika tas-Sigurtà | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membru tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | hrug mill-UE

Sommarju As foreseen in the European Union's updated global strategy, the Union aims to play a stronger role in international affairs and conflict resolution, to reinforce a rules-based global order in an increasingly complex world and to better coordinate internal and external actions to bolster security and defence. The document, entitled "Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe", was presented in June by Federica Mogherini, High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission. It seeks to make the Union more "credible, responsive and joined-up." Faced with growing instability in its neighbourhood and internal crises, the strategy envisages boosting EU efforts on defence, cyber-security, counter-terrorism, energy security and strategic communications. This note offers links to recent commentaries and studies from major international think on the EU's global strategy and related issues. More papers on the same topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in May.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[Outcome of the informal meeting of 27 Heads of State or Government on 16 September 2016 in Bratislava](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 30-09-2016

Awtur DRACHENBERG Ralf

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarij | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji | L-Adozzjoni tal-Leġiżlazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill | L-Impjiegi | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | EKONOMIJA | kap ta' gvern | kap ta' Stat | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | laqgħa għolja | migrazzjoni | POLITIKA | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | qafas politiku | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tkabbir ekonomiku

Sommarju The Bratislava summit was an informal meeting of Heads of State or Government of 27 Member States. Although attended by all members of the European Council other than the UK Prime Minister, it was not a meeting of that institution. Another difference from the European Council format was the absence of the European Parliament President, who normally gives an address at the beginning of each meeting.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[Overview on the Use of EU Funds for Migration Policies](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 23-09-2016

Awtur estern Éva Kamarás (Deloitte), Mathieu Saunier (Deloitte) and Laura Todaro (VVA Europe)

Qasam tematiku Il-Baġit | Il-Kontroll Baġitarju | L-Evalwazzjoni tal-Liġi u l-Politika fil-Prattika | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix analiżi ekonomika | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | EKONOMIJA | finanzi tal-UE | fruntiera esterna tal-UE | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kontroll fuq il-fruntiera | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | migrazzjoni | organizzazzjoni tal-UE | POLITIKA | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | politika u sikurezza pubblika | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | statistika | terroriżmu | tqassim tal-finanzjament tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The aim of this document is to provide an overview of the use of EU funds on migration policies during the first two years (2014-2015) of the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) and present a preliminary budgetary outlook for 2016-2017 and the remaining MFF period, taking into account the uncertainties relating to the evolution of the migration situation and pressures on EU funding.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

[Hearing of Commissioner-designate Sir Julian King](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 08-09-2016

Awtur TILINDYTE-HUMBURG Laura

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | ftehim qafas | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | Kummissarju Ewropew | Parlament Ewropew | POLITIKA | proċeduri parlamentari | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | smigh pubbliku | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju On 12 September, Parliament's Civil Liberties Committee will hold a hearing of Commissioner-designate Sir Julian King (Security Union). He has been nominated as a result of the resignation of Lord Hill following the outcome of the UK referendum on withdrawal from the Union. Under the EU Treaties, a new Member of the Commission is appointed by the Council by common accord with the Commission President, after consulting Parliament.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[The European Council in 2015](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 25-07-2016

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

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarij | L-Adozzjoni tal-Leġiżlazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Energija | L-Evalwazzjoni tal-Liġi u l-Politika fil-Prattika | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | AMBJENT | ažil politiku | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | ENERĠIJA | finanzi tal-UE | ftehim bilaterali | ftehim kummerċjali | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ internazzjonali | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | migrazzjoni | pajjiż terz | POLITIKA | politika ambjentali | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | politika tal-ambjent tal-UE | politika tal-enerġija | politika tal-enerġija | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | terroriżmu | tqassim tal-finanzjament tal-UE | trattati Ewropej | UNJONI EWROPEA | ħruġ mill-UE

Sommarju Designed to be the first in a series of annual publications, this In-Depth Analysis by the European Council Oversight Unit of the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS) examines in detail the activity of the European Council in 2015 in all of the six policy areas which have most attracted the attention of the Heads of State or Government: namely migration, economic governance, foreign and security policy, terrorism, and work towards a new settlement for the United Kingdom in the European Union. Although European Council's principal mission is meant to be strategic, in 2015 the institution mainly engaged in crisis management, due principally to the outbreak of the migration crisis. This led to an increase in the number of meetings: eight meetings of the Heads of State or Government were held, two of which were of an informal nature. Except for one informal meeting, the European Council President, Donald Tusk, reported to the European Parliament on the outcome of the meetings of the Heads of State or Government as required by the Treaties.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

[European security and the NATO summit \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 01-07-2016

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | bibljografija | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | laqgħa għolja | NATO | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Challenges to security in Europe will take centre stage at the NATO summit in Warsaw on 8-9 July when its heads of state and government will discuss issues ranging from Russia's conflict with Ukraine and its growing military assertiveness to turmoil across the Middle East and North Africa, and the future of the military alliance. This note highlights a selection of commentaries, studies and reports by some of the major international think tanks and research institutes on European security and defence published in the run-up to the NATO summit. More reports on the subject can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' from in November 2015. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Briefing [EN](#)

The 2016 NATO Summit in Warsaw: Expectations and priorities

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 01-07-2016

Awtur LAZAROU Eleni

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | Asja u Oċeanja | baġit tad-difiża | deterrent | difiża | Ewropa | gwerra asimmetrika | ir-Russja | is-Sirja | it-Turkija | kooperazzjoni militari | kooperazzjoni UE-NATO | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | l-Ukraina | laqgħa għolja | migrazzjoni | moviment migratorju | NATO | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | ġeopolitika

Sommarju The 2016 Warsaw Summit of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) will convene on 8–9 July, bringing together member countries' heads of state or government in order to facilitate dialogue, and establish new policies and strategies for the Alliance. The main issues on the agenda will include balancing the Alliance's policies towards the east and the south; EU-NATO relations; and ensuring that Allies are fulfilling their defence budget commitments. In the face of emerging and complex threats in the European security environment, the challenge is for NATO to maintain and project a cohesive, united and effective vision for transatlantic security.

Briefing [EN](#)

Public expectations and EU policies - Security and defence policy

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 30-06-2016

Awtur DOBREVA Alina | GROSEK Kristina | PAWLAK Patryk

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix assistenza reċiproka | baġit tal-UE | bażi legali | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | finazzi tal-UE | finanzjament tal-UE | il-qagħda tal-UE | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | prevenzjoni tal-kunflitti | qafas soċjali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riżoluzzjoni ta' tilwimiet | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sħarriġ tal-opinjoni pubblika | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Decisions on security and defence policy are, most of the time, taken by the EU-28's national governments and usually without public scrutiny. Yet, almost two thirds of EU citizens would like the EU to intervene in this policy area more than it does at present. Since the introduction of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) in the Treaty of Maastricht, the EU has made substantial progress in assuming its role as a regional security provider. Although significantly strengthened by the Treaty of Lisbon, this policy area continues to be hampered by the Member States' lack of will to make better use of the existing legal framework, and by inadequate funding mechanisms.

Briefing [EN](#)

Resilience in the EU's foreign and security policy

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 15-06-2016

Awtur PAWLAK Patryk

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Għajnuna għall-Iżvilupp u Umanitarja

Kelma għat-tiftix adattament għat-tibdil fil-klima | affarijiet internazzjonali | AMBJENT | awtosuffiċjenza alimentari | EKONOMIJA | faqar | finazzi tal-UE | finanzjament tal-UE | għajnuna għall-iżvilupp | għajnuna lir-refuġjati | għajnuna umanitarja | il-prevenzjoni tar-riskji ambjentali | kontabbiltà nazzjonali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | migrazzjoni | pajjiżi terzi Mediterranji | politika ambjentali | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | Politika Ewropa u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | prevenzjoni tal-kunflitti | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeopolitika

Sommarju The migratory pressure with which the European Union is struggling is yet more evidence that distance or the natural borders inherent in seas, mountains and deserts are of little significance when people are confronted with challenges like conflict, fragility or failure of governance. The scale of conflicts, natural hazards, water shortages and state collapse suggests that things will only get worse – unless a new policy paradigm is effectively implemented. Resilience – understood as the capacity of different layers of society to withstand, to adapt to, and to recover quickly from stresses and shocks – has gradually emerged as an answer to the growing complexity of the international security environment. In the EU context, the concept of resilience combines different policy areas: humanitarian aid, development assistance, disaster-risk reduction, climate-change adaptation, conflict prevention and peacebuilding. As a relatively new addition to EU jargon, the aim of building societal resilience still needs to be translated into tangible, practicable measures. This briefing complements an earlier briefing, Risk and resilience in foreign policy, published in September 2015.

Briefing [EN](#)

Key policy challenges for the EU in 2017

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 15-06-2016

Awtur BASSOT Etienne | HILLER WOLFGANG

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE

Kelma għat-tiftix demokrazija parteċipattiva | Ewropa taċ-ċittadini | finanzi tal-UE | għajnuna lir-refuġjati | Il-Politika Ewropea għat-Tharis tal-Inħawi fil-Qrib | il-qagħda tal-UE | impjegi | IMPJEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGHOL | IMPRIZA U KOMPETIZZJONI | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | koeżjoni ekonomika u soċjali | kompetittività | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | migrazzjoni | organizzazzjoni tal-impriži | POLITIKA | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | proċedura elettorali u votazzjoni | qafas politiku | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | reviżjoni tal-perspettivi finanzjarji | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sistema elettorali Ewropea | suq tax-xogħol | suq tax-xogħol | trasparenza fit-teħid ta' deċiżjonijiet | UNJONI EWROPEA | holqien tal-impjegi

Sommarju The European Union has had no shortage of challenges in recent years. Huge efforts have been made to overcome them, thus avoiding the catastrophes predicted by the more pessimistic observers. Yet there is no room for complacency, with much remaining to be done. Serious issues persist, and in a period of rapid economic, social and global changes, it is essential that the EU prepares well for new challenges and new disruptions in the future. A few months before the European Commission arrives at the mid-term of its present mandate, and presents its new annual work programme, it is appropriate to seek a broader overview. Are the existing priorities and measures still valid, or should they be supplemented by additional ones? Where are new challenges likely to emerge? And how can we identify new trends quickly enough to prepare appropriate responses? A number of major policy challenges can be identified for 2017 and beyond, in five areas: 1) security, 2) migration and cohesion, 3) competitiveness and jobs, 4) citizens' participation and democratic accountability, and 5) the role of the EU budget in underpinning the resultant tasks. As the European Commission prepares its work programme for 2017, this publication aims to identify key policy challenges facing the Union. It is a natural next step, following on from the recent EPRS paper on the state of play of the Commission's ten policy priorities, published in May 2016.

Briefing [EN](#)

The EU security environment: Challenges and shifts

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 15-06-2016

Awtur ANOSOVs Evarts | DIETRICH Christian | PAWLAK Patryk

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix Afrika | AMBJENT | Asja u Oċeanja | demografija u popolazzjoni | deterjorament ambjentali | Ewropa | grupp reliġjuż | għajnuna umanitarja | il-Libja | Il-Palestina | il-Qarn tal-Afrika | ir-Russja | is-Sirja | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | l-Afganistan | Mali | POLITIKA | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | qafas soċjali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | tbassir tal-popolazzjoni | terroriżmu | tibdil fil-klima | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju Over the past few years, the world's commitment to peace and its capacity to deal with evolving security challenges have been put to the test. The outcomes – an increasing number of refugees, an expanding network of terrorist organisations, some countries' high dependency on international aid, and a relatively low level of respect for civil liberties around the world – demonstrate an urgent need for reflection and adaptation.

Briefing [EN](#)

Building resilience with the EU's southern neighbourhood

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 14-06-2016

Awtur APAP Joanna | PICHON Eric

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix Afrika | Afrika ta' Fuq | AMBJENT | ambjent naturali | Asja u Oċeanja | Baħar Mediterran | demokratizzazzjoni | deterjorament ambjentali | DRITT | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | EKONOMIJA | Il-Politika Ewropea għat-Tharis tal-Inħawi fil-Qrib | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | Lvant Nofsani | migrazzjoni | POLITIKA | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | politika u sikurezza pubblika | qafas politiku | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stat tad-dritt | terroriżmu | tibdil fil-klima | tkabbir ekonomiku | UNJONI EWROPEA | vjolenza politika | GEOGRAFIJA

Sommarju It is a major concern for the European Union that most of its neighbourhood is marked by instability: the 10 countries in the southern neighbourhood are all either involved in internal conflict or threatened by terrorism, or both. The migration phenomenon complicates matters still further. A new strategic approach is required. The political and economic forces that produce instability need to be tackled. The new European Neighbourhood Policy reflects this reality and might complement the revised EU security strategy.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 10-06-2016

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Il-Governanza Dinjija | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix [direttorju](#) | [dokumentazzjoni](#) | [EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI](#) | [kostruzzjoni Ewropea](#) | [POLITIKA](#) | [politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni](#) | [politika u sikurezza pubblika](#) | [RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI](#) | [sigurtà Ewropea](#) | [sigurtà internazzjonali](#) | [Stat Membru tal-UE](#) | [terroriżmu](#) | [tixrid ta' informazzjoni](#) | [UNJONI EWROPEA](#) | [GEOGRAFIJA](#) | [ġeografija ekonomika](#) | [Zona ta' libertà, sigurtà u ġustizzja](#)

Sommarju The terrorist attacks in Paris last year and in Brussels this March have reinforced calls on European Union member states to strengthen their cooperation on internal security and intensified the debate on the EU's role in fighting terrorism. Among measures being, or about to be, introduced are more thorough checks of people travelling abroad, better control of firearms, the collecting of more data on airline passengers, and improved operational cooperation. The European Parliament is preparing for negotiations with EU member states on a proposed Directive on Combating Terrorism and the Commission is pushing ahead with its Security Union concept. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports from major international think tanks on terrorism in Europe and the EU's response to it. More studies on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What think tanks are thinking'.

[Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn](#) [EN](#)

[Priority dossiers under the Slovak EU Council Presidency](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 31-05-2016

Awtur BOYTHA Dora

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE

Kelma għat-tiftix [AMBJENT](#) | [DRITT](#) | [dritt kriminali](#) | [dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea](#) | [ekonomija monetarja](#) | [ENERĠIJA](#) | [evaġjoni tat-taxxa](#) | [Ewropa](#) | [Ewropa taċ-ċittadini](#) | [FINANZI](#) | [finanzi tal-UE](#) | [is-Slovakkja](#) | [istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew](#) | [kostruzzjoni Ewropea](#) | [KUMMERC](#) | [KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI](#) | [migrazzjoni](#) | [politika ambjentali](#) | [politika dwar il-bidla fil-klima](#) | [politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE](#) | [politika kummerċjali](#) | [politika kummerċjali komuni](#) | [politika tal-enerġija](#) | [politika tal-enerġija](#) | [Presidenza tal-Kunsill \(UE\)](#) | [PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RĊERKA](#) | [qafas finanzjarju pluriennali](#) | [RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI](#) | [relazzjonijiet tal-UE](#) | [sigurtà Ewropea](#) | [sigurtà internazzjonali](#) | [suq uniku](#) | [teknoloġija diġitali](#) | [teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi](#) | [tfassil tal-liġi tal-UE](#) | [thaddim tal-Istituzzjonijiet](#) | [Unjoni Ekonomika u Monetarja](#) | [UNJONI EWROPEA](#) | [GEOGRAFIJA](#) | [ġeografija ekonomika](#) | [ġeografija politika](#) | [Zona ta' libertà, sigurtà u ġustizzja](#)

Sommarju On 1 July 2016, Slovakia will take over the six-month rotating Presidency of the Council of the EU from The Netherlands, as part of the Dutch-Slovak-Maltese 'Trio Presidency'. The Slovak "coalition of historic compromise" was only sworn in on 23 March 2016 and Prime Minister Robert Fico was just released from hospital at the beginning of May after heart surgery, still the Slovak government is expected to steer a challenging Presidency programme. On 24 February 2016, the (previous) Slovak government adopted the framework agenda of the Slovak Presidency, yet the final Presidency programme will be approved by the government on 29 June 2016. In the first half of the year, the Commission has put on the table the politically most important legislative dossiers, such as the energy security package, proposals for e-commerce, an action plan to fight against corporate tax evasion, the review of the posting of workers directive, the establishment of a European Border and Coast Guard and recommendations for visa liberalisation in Ukraine and Turkey. As of May 2016, of around 140 active ordinary legislative procedures, some 25 are being negotiated by the co-legislators in view of a first or (early) second reading agreement. This note aims to present the state of affairs in the priority fields of the Slovak Presidency, as well as the most important related dossiers to be addressed by the Presidency in the next semester. As the fastest growing eurozone member between 2004 and 2014, Slovakia will be closely following the debate on the creation of a fiscal capacity for the eurozone; and as the largest car producer per capita in the world, it will also be sensitive to the adoption of market surveillance rules and limitations in emissions from cars. Other priorities will include the implementation of the Capital Markets Union proposals, the completion of stage 1 of the Economic and Monetary Union, delivering on Energy Union measures and the Single Market, as well as external relations with a particular focus on transatlantic ties and Eastern Partnership. Slovak political priorities will inevitably address the migration crisis, a revision of the Dublin system and the fight against terrorism. In the second half of the year, institutional changes are also likely to be on the agenda, concerning namely the mid-term review of the Multiannual Financial Framework, the European electoral reform, the European Parliament's right of inquiry, implementation of the IIA on better law-making and the upcoming IIA on transparency register. Finally, the Slovak Council Presidency will have to address the consequences of the referendum on the UK's membership in the EU, to be held on 23 June 2016.

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

[Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA on combating terrorism: Implementation Appraisal](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 04-05-2016

Awtur KIENDL KRISTO IVANA

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | applikazzjoni tal-liġi tal-UE | approssimazzjoni tal-liġijiet | deċiżjoni-qafas | DRITT | dritt kriminali | dritt kriminali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | konvenzjoni Ewropea | kooperazzjoni ġudizzjarja tal-UE | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | proċess ġudizzjarju | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riżoluzzjoni tan-NU | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | terroriżmu | tfassil tal-liġi tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | ġustizzja

Sommarju EU-level reports available on the implementation of the Framework Decision on Terrorism suggest that the FD provisions have been implemented in the Member States in a broadly satisfactory way. Several concerns remain, however, notably in relation to the adequacy of the current framework in ensuring prosecutions of individual foreign fighters who are self-motivated and travel by themselves. The changing security situation, and developments on the international stage (adoption of UNSCR 2178 (2014) and the CoE Additional Protocol), appear to call for amendments to the Framework Decision. The Commission proposal for a new directive would bring EU legislation in line with the provisions of the above-mentioned UN and CoE documents by broadening the scope of criminalised acts to include inter alia travelling abroad for terrorism and receiving training for terrorism. It is important to note in this context that recent reports stress that Member States have to a large degree already introduced further criminal offenses in their legislation, or are in the process of doing so (especially those Member States from which the majority of FFs originate). The proposal would also go further by requiring Member States to ensure that victims of terrorism are offered protection and assistance. The Commission proposal for a new Directive is not accompanied by an impact assessment. The Commission said this was justified by 'the urgent need to improve the EU framework to increase security in the light of recent terrorist attacks'. As noted earlier, this approach has been met with criticism. The proposal contains a review clause (Article 26(2)) obliging the Commission to assess the impact and added value of the directive four years after the implementation deadline, and to report on this to the Council and the Parliament. It is to be hoped that this ex-post evaluation will address some of the questions that would have been tackled in an impact assessment. In this light, a more precise wording of Article 26(2) may contribute to a genuine evaluation of the proposed directive along the pre-determined criteria.

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

[EU strategic communication with the Arab world](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 02-05-2016

Awtur PAWLAK Patryk

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix dinja għarbija | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | fundamentaliżmu reliġjuż | II-Politika Ewropea għat-Tharis tal-Inħawi fil-Qrib | komunikazzjoni | kontroll tal-komunikazzjoni | kooperazzjoni Ewropea għarbija | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kultura u reliġjon | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | media soċjali | POLITIKA | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | propaganda politika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija politika

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

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Strategic Communication](#)

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 02-05-2016

Awtur IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | arma ta' qerda massiva | deterjorament ambjentali | difiża | esploziv | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjament tal-UE | INDUSTRIJA | kimika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ tal-armi | monitoraġġ tal-esportazzjoni | oġġett bifunzjonali | POLITIKA | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika kummerċjali | politika u sikurezza pubblika | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | propaganda politika | proġett ta' riċerka | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sustanza perikoluża | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The European Union and its Member States must prepare for the possibility of a chemical or biological attack on their territory by the self-styled 'Islamic State' in Iraq and the Levant (known variously as IS, ISIS or ISIL, and by the Arabic acronym 'Da'esh'). Since October 2015, terrorist attacks in Ankara, the Sinai Peninsula, Beirut, Paris, Tunis and Brussels, for which ISIL/Da'esh has claimed responsibility, have cost the lives of over 530 people. Immediately following the attacks in Paris and Brussels, the jihadist terrorist group threatened further attacks in European cities. ISIL/Da'esh has vowed that future strikes will be more lethal and even more shocking, prompting experts to warn that the group may be planning to try to use internationally banned weapons of mass destruction in future attacks. On 19 November 2015, the French Prime Minister, Manuel Valls, raised the spectre of ISIL/Da'esh planning a chemical or biological attack. At present, Europeans are generally not contemplating the possibility that extremist groups might use chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear (CBRN) materials during attacks in Europe. Under these circumstances, the impact of such an attack, should it occur, would be even more destabilising. European governments and EU institutions need to be on alert, and should consider publicly addressing the possibility of a terrorist attack using chemical, biological, radiological or even nuclear materials. The EU institutions have devoted considerable efforts to preventing a CBRN attack on European soil and preparing worst-case scenarios. However, some gaps remain, in particular with regard to information-sharing among Member States. This briefing updates the previous edition published on 3 December 2015.

[Briefing EN](#)

[EYE 2016 – We are not afraid!](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 28-04-2016

Awtur ORAV Anita

Qasam tematiku L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix arma personali | difiża | diskriminazzjoni etnika | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | fruntiera esterna tal-UE | komunikazzjoni | kontroll fuq il-fruntiera | kontroll tal-komunikazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | libertà ta' espressjoni | POLITIKA | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | propaganda politika | protezzjoni tal-privatezza | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Sistema ta' Informazzjoni ta' Schengen | spjunaġġ | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The year 2015 confirmed once again that terrorism is a serious threat to international security. The EU plays an active role in supporting Member States' measures to ensure security, be it through strengthening the control of firearms, securing borders or using new technologies. Security, however, needs to be balanced with the respect for fundamental rights. Communities also have an important part to play in preventing terrorism. This note has been prepared for the European Youth Event, taking place in Strasbourg in May 2016. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

[Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn EN](#)

[EYE 2016 – Cyber-attacks: Visible danger, invisible enemy](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 28-04-2016

Awtur PAWLAK Patryk

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | DRITT | dritt kriminali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | impatt tat-teknoloġija tal-informatika | internet | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | komunikazzjoni | kooperazzjoni internazzjonali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | L-Aġenzija tal-Unjoni Ewropea għaċ-Ċibersigurtà | piraterija informatika | POLITIKA | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | proprjetà intellettuali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | terroriżmu | theddida għas-sigurtà nazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | ċiberkriminalità | ġlieda kontra l-kriminalità

Sommarju The advance of information and communication technologies (ICT) has created numerous opportunities for human development, and reshaped the ways in which our societies communicate, work or learn. However, our reliance on internet-based platforms can also be a source of vulnerability, exploited by criminal networks for financial or political aims. XXXXXXXX Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

[Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn EN](#)

EYE 2016 – Europe – global player for peace?

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 28-04-2016

Awtur LAZAROU Eleni

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | demokratizzazzjoni | għajnuna għall-iżvilupp | is-Servizz Ewropew għall-Azzjoni Esterna | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | paċifiżmu | POLITIKA | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | promozzjoni tal-kunċett Ewropew | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riżoluzzjoni ta' tilwimiet | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | unur | żamma tal-paċi

Sommarju The promotion of peace, human rights, security and stability is a fundamental pillar of the EU's engagement with the world. The pursuit of these goals at global level is carried out through the EU's external policies and has been reinforced by the Lisbon Treaty, which created the EU's own diplomatic body and strengthened the position of High Representative for Foreign and Security Policy, thus enabling the current 28 Member States greater opportunity to speak with one voice. This note has been prepared for the European Youth Event, taking place in Strasbourg in May 2016. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

On the Way towards a European Defence Union - A White Book as a First Step

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 18-04-2016

Awtur estern Javier SOLANA (ESADE Center for Global Economy and Geopolitics, Spain), Angel SAZ-CARRANZA (ESADE Center for Global Economy and Geopolitics, Spain), María GARCÍA CASAS (ESADE Center for Global Economy and Geopolitics, Spain) and Jose Francisco ESTÉBANEZ GÓMEZ (ESADE Center for Global Economy and Geopolitics, Spain)

Qasam tematiku Il-Valur Miżjud Ewropew | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Industrija | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Gustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix Amerika | difiża | dokumentazzjoni | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | Il-Kummissjoni Ewropea | il-Kunsill tal-Unjoni Ewropea | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | It-Trattat ta' Liżbona | kompetenza istituzzjonali (UE) | kooperazzjoni intergovernattiva (UE) | kooperazzjoni interistituzzjonali (UE) | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kunsill Ewropew | I-Istati Uniti | NATO | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | Parlament Ewropew | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | pubblikazzjoni tal-UE | Rappreżentant Għoli tal-Unjoni għall-Affarijiet Barranin u l-Politika tas-Sigurtà | relazzjoni għewwa l-UE | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet tal-UE | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Stat Membru tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju This study proposes a process, framed in the Lisbon Treaty, for the EU to produce a White Book (WB) on European defence. Based on document reviews and expert interviewing, this study details the core elements of a future EU Defence White Book: strategic objectives, necessary capabilities development, specific programs and measures aimed at achieving the improved capabilities, and the process and drafting team of a future European WB. The study synthesizes concrete proposals for each European institution, chief among which is calling on the European Council to entrust the High Representative with the drafting of the White Book.

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

Counter-terrorism funding in the EU budget

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 08-04-2016

Awtur SGUEO Gianluca

Qasam tematiku Il-Baġit | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix baġit ġenerali (UE) | Europol | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjament tal-UE | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kooperazzjoni ġudizzjarja tal-UE | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | nefqa tal-UE | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | struttura istituzzjonali | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Counter-terrorism (CT) spending by Western countries has increased over the past 15 years. Since 2001, United States (US) federal expenditure on homeland security has grown on average by \$360 billion annually. While it is not possible to calculate total EU and Member State spending on CT with any precision, EU spending is estimated to have increased from €5.7 million in 2002 to €93.5 million in 2009. The broader 'Security and Citizenship' heading in the EU budget was increased from €2 522 million in 2015 to €4 052 million in 2016. Spending on CT, including EU funds and operational expenses for the functioning of the institutional framework, has increased. Greater investment in CT may provide a response to the upsurge in terrorist threats. Increased spending, however, is not always followed by a reduced incidence of terrorism. The EU's increased efforts to develop a strategy to tackle terrorism and to improve the institutional framework must be seen alongside concerns that its approach to CT may amount to a 'paper tiger'. While CT remains mainly in the realm of national policy, it has received increased attention at the EU level. Following the terrorist attacks in 2015 in Paris and Copenhagen, and 2016 in Brussels, counter-terrorism has become an area of even higher priority in the EU. A number of proposals are under discussion (or have been approved) at EU level to further implement and strengthen EU strategy on CT. For example, the European Counter-Terrorism Centre was established within Europol in January 2016. This briefing updates the previous edition published on 8 June 2015.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Internal Security Fund \(ISF\)](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 08-04-2016

Awtur D'ALFONSO Alessandro

Qasam tematiku Il-Baġit | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | awditu tal-prestazzjoni | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | finanzi tal-UE | fondi (UE) | frontiera esterna tal-UE | għajjuna lir-refuġjati | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | kontabbiltà | kooperazzjoni bejn il-pulizija tal-UE | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kriminalità organizzata | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | POLITIKA | politika dwar il-viżi | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Sistema ta' Informazzjoni ta' Schengen | skema ta' finanzjament tal-UE | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA | ġlieda kontra l-kriminalità

Sommarju The Internal Security Fund (ISF) supports the implementation of the renewed EU Internal Security Strategy and finances measures related to cooperation in law enforcement and the management of the EU's external borders. The Fund has two components: one deals with external borders and visa issues, while the other focuses on police cooperation, preventing and combatting crime, and on crisis management. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

[Briefing EN](#)

[A Global Strategy on foreign and security policy for the EU](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 08-04-2016

Awtur PAWLAK Patryk

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix Il-Politika Ewropea għat-Tharis tal-Inħawi fil-Qrib | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Politika Ewropea għat-Tharis tal-Inħawi fil-Qrib | relazzjonijiet interistituzzjonali (UE) | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | nvol internazzjonali tal-UE | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Tracking European Commission priority initiatives in 2016 – Number 1 Recognising dramatic changes in the EU's security environment, at the June 2015 European Council, Member States' leaders approved a mandate for the EU High Representative to continue the process of strategic reflection with a view to preparing a global strategy on foreign and security policy, in close cooperation with Member States, to be submitted to the European Council by June 2016. The strategic reflection about the EU's future Global Strategy is ongoing. The picture emerging from the discussions within the European foreign and security policy community, as well as the limited information provided by the High Representative, Federica Mogherini, suggests that the strategy will strive to promote and protect the interests of the EU and its citizens, in particular with regard to their security, prosperity and resilience. It will be structured around a set of assumptions and issues grouped in five priority areas: strengthening global governance, supporting regional architectures, strengthening state and social resilience, rethinking the EU's approach to conflict and crises, and responding to the 'integration choice' of its near neighbours. In April 2016, the European Parliament is expected to vote in plenary on an own-initiative report, 'The EU in a changing global environment', adopted by the Foreign Affairs Committee, intended as the EP's input to the definition of the Global Strategy.

[Briefing EN](#)

[The Future of EU Defence Research](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 30-03-2016

Awtur estern Frédéric MAURO and Klaus THOMA

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix Aġenzija Spazjali Ewropea | baġit tad-difiża | baġit tar-riċerka | difiża | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjament tal-UE | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | INDUSTRIJA | industrija tal-armi | kompetittività | kooperazzjoni UE-NATO | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | L-Aġenzija Ewropea għad-Difiża | organizzazzjoni tal-impriża | organizzazzjonijiet Ewropej | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | POLITIKA | politika Ewropea dwar l-armi | politika u sikurezza pubblika | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RICERKA | programm ta' riċerka | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riforma istituzzjonali | ristrutturar industrijali | riċerka militari | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | strutturi u politika industrijali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju There is an increasing demand for the EU to become a 'Security Provider'. This demand comes from Europe's best ally, namely the U.S., but also from Member States themselves. For the first time ever the defence solidarity clause of article 42.7 of the Treaty on European Union was invoked in November 2015. Ultimately the demand to put 'more defence in the Union' comes from European citizens who wonder why Europe does not protect them in the current turmoil. From the answer to this question depends not only Europe's 'strategic autonomy', but possibly the future of the whole European project.

Several steps have already been initiated to answer the call for more defence in Europe. Since the beginning of his mandate, President Juncker has declared defence a 'priority', called for the implementation of the Permanent Structured Cooperation enshrined in the Lisbon Treaty and reiterated the long term vision of a 'European army'. In June 2016, a 'global strategy' will be issued and a Commission Defence Action Plan should follow by the end of 2016. A 'Pilot Project', adopted by the European Parliament in autumn 2014, has been launched and should open the path to a 'Preparatory Action on Defence Research' that may be voted in 2016 for the 2017-2020 budgets. A natural underpinning of those efforts should be the undertaking of a full-fledged Union programme in defence research. The size, the shape and the steps to be taken towards setting it up are the subject of the present report.

[Studju EN](#)

[Implementation of European Council conclusions in Common Security and Defence Policy \(CSDP\) since the Lisbon Treaty: European Council Briefing](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 15-01-2016

Awtur ANGHEL Suzana Elena

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Adozzjoni tal-Leġiżlazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill | L-Għajnuna għall-Iżvilupp u Umanitarja

Kelma għat-tiftix difiża | industrija tal-armi | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kunsill Ewropew | NATO | Nazzjonijiet Uniti | nefqa tad-difiża | ONU | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RICERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka militari | riċerka u proprietà intelletwali | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Stat Membru tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika

Sommarju Three relatively recent European Councils - in December 2012, December 2013 and June 2015 - have considered security and defence issues, with Heads of State or Government emphasising the need to strengthen defence cooperation in Europe. Progress was made on certain issues, such as cybersecurity and maritime security, but more needs to be done to address new security threats, develop greater capabilities and foster growth in both the defence industry and the defence market. This Briefing assesses the different commitments the European Council has made in respect to the CSDP since the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, considers to which extent they have been fulfilled, and identifies future challenges to implementation.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Policy Departments' Monthly Highlights - December 2015](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 14-12-2015

Qasam tematiku Il-Kontroll Baġitarju | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | It-Trasport | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Ambjent | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Gustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix bibljografija | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kumitat tal-PE | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika tal-UE | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | setgħat tal-PE | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The Monthly Highlights publication provides an overview, at a glance, of the on-going work of the policy departments, including a selection of the latest and forthcoming publications, and a list of future events.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[EU response to the Paris terrorist attacks \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 04-12-2015

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Gustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | direttorju | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | Ewropa | Franza | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | POLITIKA | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | terroriżmu | tixrid ta' informazzjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | għieda kontra l-kriminalità | Zona ta' libertà, sigurtà u ġustizzja

Sommarju European Union member states are enhancing security arrangements in the wake of the Islamic State attacks that killed 130 people in Paris on 13 November. The carnage has deeply shocked Europeans and their governments, reinforcing calls to strengthen the EU's counter-terrorism strategy, prevent radicalisation of the young generation, and find solutions to conflicts in Syria and elsewhere. On 20 November, EU interior ministers agreed to increase checks on its citizens travelling abroad, tighten the circulation of illicit arms, and collect more data on airline passengers, according to their Council conclusions. They also agreed to revise the Schengen border code to make systematic checks of people's identity possible at internal borders. On 2 December, the European Commission adopted a package of measures to step up the fight against terrorism and the illegal trafficking of firearms and explosives, including a proposal for a Directive on Terrorism. This note offers links to a selection of recent commentaries and analyses by major international think tanks and research institutes which analyse the implications of the Paris attacks and ways to prevent similar atrocities in the future.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

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

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 03-12-2015

Awtur IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | arma ta' qerda massiva | deterjorament ambjentali | difiża | difiża civili | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | esploziv | forniment tal-armi | fundamentalizmu reliġjuż | il-prevenzjoni tar-riskji ambjentali | INDUSTRIJA | kimika | kompetenza tal-Istati Membri | kultura u reliġjon | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | oġġett bifunzjonali | POLITIKA | politika ambjentali | politika u sikurezza pubblika | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RĊERKA | Programm Kwadru RTD | proġett ta' riċerka | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sustanza perikoluża | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA

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

Briefing [EN](#)

[NATO, EU and security in Europe \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 09-11-2015

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix difiża | direttorju | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | kooperazzjoni UE-NATO | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | NATO | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | tixrid ta' informazzjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Russia's conflict with Ukraine and turbulence in the Middle East have reawakened concern about Europe's security, fuelling a debate about its defence capabilities, the role of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and its relations with the European Union. NATO and the EU, sharing values, strategic interests, and a majority of members, cooperate on issues of common interest and work together in crisis management. The principles of the cooperation were set out in the December 2002 NATO-EU Declaration and the Berlin plus agreements, which allow the EU to use some of NATO's military assets in its peacekeeping operations. This note highlights a selection of recent studies and reports by some of the major international think tanks and research institutes on EU-NATO relations and, more generally on the role of NATO.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[Cyber diplomacy: Confidence-building measures](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 28-10-2015

Awtur PAWLAK Patryk

Qasam tematiku Il-Governanza Dinjija | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | affarijiet soċjali | ASEAN | DRIT | dritt kriminali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | komunikazzjoni | komunità virtwali | kriminalità organizzata | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | Nazzjonijiet Uniti | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | organizzazzjonijiet ekstra-Ewropej | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | OSKE | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | protezzjoni tad-data | prova informatika | relazzjonijiet diplomatiċi | relazzjonijiet internazzjonali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | Segretarju Generali tan-NU | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sorveljanza | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | terroriżmu | theddida għas-sigurtà nazzjonali | ċiberkriminalità | ġlieda kontra l-kriminalità | ġustizzja

Sommarju 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 Neighbourhood Policy

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 23-10-2015

Awtur PERCHOC Philippe

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix Ewropa | finanzi tal-UE | il-Balkani tal-Punent | il-Belarus | il-Moldova | Il-Politika Ewropea għat-Tharis tal-Inħawi fil-Qrib | ir-Russja | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | l-Ukraina | l-Unjoni għall-Mediterran | pajjiżi tal-Kawkasu | pajjiżi terzi Mediterranji | Politika Ewropea u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sigurtà reġjonali | Strument Ewropew ta' Viċinat u Shubija | tilwima territorjali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju Since 2004, the European Neighbourhood Policy has provided a framework for relations between the EU and its 16 geographically closest neighbours. This framework offers enhanced cooperation and access to the European market by means of bilateral action plans leading ultimately to association agreements. It is complemented by three regional initiatives: the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), the Black Sea Synergy and the Eastern Partnership. The UfM and the Eastern Partnership are multilateral and involve shared institutions (Euro-Mediterranean Assembly, Euronext, regular summits). The major geopolitical upheavals brought about by the Arab Spring in the southern Mediterranean since 2011 and by the conflict in Ukraine since 2014 have prompted the EU to overhaul what it is doing in the neighbourhood. That overhaul – and action to put it into practice – must succeed if the EU is to assert itself as an international player. For that reason, in March 2015 the Commission and the European External Action Service published a consultation paper on reforming the European Neighbourhood Policy.

Analizi fil-Fond [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Rail security in the EU

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 29-09-2015

Awtur SCORDAMAGLIA Damiano

Qasam tematiku It-Trasport

Kelma għat-tiftix EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | infrastruttura tat-trasport | komunikazzjoni | kooperazzjoni intergovernattiva (UE) | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | organizzazzjoni tat-trasport | politika tat-trasport | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sikurezza tat-trasport | TRASPORT | trasport ferrovjarju | trasport fuq l-art | trasport ta' velocità qawwija | trasport ġewwa l-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | vidjosorveljanza | ġarr ta' passiġġieri | Żona ta' libertà, sigurtà u ġustizzja

Sommarju The foiled Thalys train attack of August 2015 has put EU rail security under the spotlight. Increasing passenger and freight flows and relatively open access to EU rail infrastructure make rail transport a soft target for unlawful acts. A ministerial-level meeting at the end of August examined the challenges facing rail security and the possibilities for a strengthened EU response.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

Towards a New European Security Strategy? Assessing the Impact of Changes in the Global Security Environment

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 09-06-2015

Awtur estern Ian ANTHONY (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Sweden), Camille GRAND (Fondation pour la Recherche Stratégique, France) and Patricia LEWIS (Chatham House, United Kingdom)

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix adeżjoni fl-Unjoni Ewropea | difiża | DRITT | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | Il-Politika Ewropea għat-Tharis tal-Inħawi fil-Qrib | impatt tat-teknoloġija tal-informatika | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | It-Trattat ta' Liżbona | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kunflitt reliġjuż | pajjiżi terz | POLITIKA | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | politika tad-difiża | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riforma istituzzjonali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | struttura istituzzjonali | tagħmir militari | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | terroriżmu | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA | ġeopolitika

Sommarju As work on a new European Security Strategy begins, this briefing examines the impact of changes in the security environment of Europe. It argues in favour of an ambitious new security strategy which, twelve years after the adoption of the 2003 European Security Strategy, is most needed in a degraded security environment. It looks back at the process and content of that document and identifies its successes environment since 2003. Mapping those changes, the report points at new threats and challenges and the changing nature of conflict. It also focuses on the and North Africa, which have challenged the assessment that Europe is not facing threats on its borders. The briefing presents an assessment of the changes in the institutional and political architecture of the EU in the post-Lisbon context, which is significantly different from the 2003 institutional environment. It emphasises the multiple tools the EU is using to develop its security policy. Finally, the briefing provides some recommendations for the process and the substance of the starting strategic review and future strategy.

Studju [EN](#)

[Counter-terrorism funding in the EU budget](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 08-06-2015

Awtur SGUEO Gianluca

Qasam tematiku Il-Baġit | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix baġit ġenerali (UE) | Europol | finanza tal-UE | finanzjament tal-UE | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kooperazzjoni ġudizzjarja tal-UE | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | nefqa tal-UE | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | qafas finanzjarju pluriennali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | struttura istituzzjonali | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Counter-terrorism (CT) spending by Western countries has increased over the past 15 years. Since 2001, United States (US) federal expenditure on homeland security has grown on average by \$360 billion annually. While it is not possible to calculate total EU and Member State spending on CT with any precision, EU spending is estimated to have increased from €5.7 million in 2002 to €93.5 million in 2009. The 'Security and Citizenship' heading in the EU budget was slightly reduced, from €2 172 million in 2014 to €2 146.73 million in 2015. However, spending on CT, including EU funds and operational expenses for the functioning of the institutional framework, has increased. Greater investment in CT may provide a response to the upsurge in terrorist threats. Increased spending, however, is not always followed by a reduced incidence of terrorism. The EU's increased efforts to develop a strategy to tackle terrorism and to improve the institutional framework must be seen alongside concerns that its approach to CT may amount to a 'paper tiger'. This is due to the lack of an overall framework for new measures to tackle terrorism and to poor coordination of the institutional framework. A number of proposals are under discussion at EU level to further implement and strengthen EU strategy on CT. These include new rules on money-laundering, increased cooperation between the EU and its Member States, and a review of the existing tools for fighting terrorism. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

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

[Cybersecurity: Jihadism and the internet](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 18-05-2015

Awtur PAWLAK Patryk

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | FINANZI | finanzjar u investiment | fundamentaliżmu reliġjuż | impatt tat-teknoloġija tal-informatika | internet | Iżlam | komunikazzjoni | kultura u reliġjon | KWISTJONIJIET SOĖJALI | metodu ta' finanzjament | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | propaganda politika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | terroriżmu | ciberkriminalità

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

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[European defence cooperation: State of play and thoughts on an EU army](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 23-03-2015

Awtur CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix Amerika | baġit tad-difiża | difiża | dokumentazzjoni | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | Ewropa | forzi armati | Ir-Russja | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kooperazzjoni militari | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | I-Istati Uniti | NATO | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | politika estera | politika Ewropea dwar l-armi | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | President tal-Kummissjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sovranià nazzjonali | Stat Membru tal-UE | stqarrija pubblika | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju The recent comments by European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker, welcoming the eventual creation of an EU army in the long run, have sparked a wide debate across European capitals and the expert community. If for some the possibility of an EU army represents an illusion that may distract EU Member States from dealing with the real issues at stake – strengthening their military capabilities, integrating defence planning and procurement and defining an overarching strategy – for others, the idea is a welcome incentive for reflection on European defence.

Conceivably prompted by the deteriorating security context just beyond Europe's borders, as well as the worsening relationship with Russia, the call for joint European armed forces comes amid a wider reassessment of European defence cooperation and the European security strategy initiated by the European Council in December 2013.

In advance of the next major debate on defence at the June 2015 European Council meeting, during which EU Heads of State or Government are expected to assess the progress achieved so far in security and defence matters, a number of ambitious proposals to advance towards more integration of European defence have been put forward.

Briefing [EN](#)

Religious fundamentalism and radicalisation

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 23-03-2015

Awrtur ORAV Anita

Qasam tematiku L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | DRITT | dritt kriminali | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | estremiżmu | fundamentalizmu reliġjuż | impatt tat-teknoloġija tal-informatika | integrazzjoni tal-migranti | istituzzjoni penitenzjarja | istituzzjoni reliġjuża | komunikazzjoni | komunità virtwali | kooperazzjoni bejn il-pulizija tal-UE | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kultura u reliġjon | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | libertà ta' espressjoni | marginalizzazzjoni | migrazzjoni | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | propaganda politika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA | ċensura

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

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

Munich Security Conference 2015 - Key security challenges ahead

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 19-02-2015

Awrtur CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix Amerika | Asja u Oċeanja | Ewropa | il-kwistjoni tal-Palestina | intervent militari | ir-Russja | is-Sirja | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | l-Iran | l-Iraq | l-Istati Uniti | l-Ukraina | NATO | nonproliferazzjoni nukleari | okkupazzjoni militari | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | POLITIKA | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sigurtà reġjonali | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju Between 6 and 8 February 2015, world leaders, former and current politicians, as well as media and civil society representatives gathered for the 51st Munich Security Conference (MSC), an increasingly important forum for debate and exchange of views among the world's security community. The agenda was dedicated to the key challenges that lay ahead in 2015, dominated by the crisis in Ukraine and the deteriorating relations between Russia and the West, the rise of violent extremism and the fight against terrorism, the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the refugee crisis around the world, the situation in the Middle East, as well as climate and energy security challenges. The underlying theme of the conference focused on the dangers of a collapse in the global order, of its institutions and, most importantly, of the principles on which it has been built since the Second World War.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU Counter-terrorism strategy [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 19-02-2015

Awrtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix biblijoġrafija | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | fundamentalizmu reliġjuż | Iżlam | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kultura u reliġjon | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | POLITIKA | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA

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

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

EU-Russia relations [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 16-02-2015

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix Amerika | bibliografija | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | Ewropa | gwerri dwar il-fruntieri | ir-Russja | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | I-Istati Uniti | I-Ukraina | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet tal-UE | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | ġeopolitika

Sommarju Relations between the European Union and Russia are at their worst since the end of the Cold War, mainly due to Moscow's annexation of Crimea and support for rebels in eastern Ukraine. Most think tanks analysing EU-Russia relations and the situation in Eastern Europe are deeply worried about security in Europe and the potential economic impact of the crisis. They largely agree that hopes to establish a strategic partnership between the EU and Russia have faded. The conflict in Ukraine is seen as taking relations back to the Cold War era, posing the threat of a financial crisis in Russia and exacerbating the economic situation in the EU. This 'At a glance' note offers links to a selection of commentaries and analyses by major international think tanks, as well as related publications.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

'Foreign fighters' - Member States' responses and EU action in an international context

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 05-02-2015

Awtur BAKOWSKI Piotr | PUCCIO Laura

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | Amerika | difiża | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | dritt kriminali | dritt kriminali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | Karta tad-Drittijiet Fundamentali tal-Unjoni Ewropea | kooperazzjoni bejn il-pulizija tal-UE | kooperazzjoni tal-pulizija | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | I-Istati Uniti | nazzjonalità | organizzazzjoni tal-ġustizzja | piena | POLITIKA | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | servizz sigriet | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Stat Membru tal-UE | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA | vjaġġatur | cittadin tal-UE | ġbir ta' dejta | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | ġurisdizzjoni ekstraterritorjali

Sommarju As the hostilities in Syria and Iraq continue and terrorism activities worldwide seem to be on the rise, EU Member States are increasingly confronted with the problem of aspiring and returning 'foreign fighters'. Whereas the phenomenon is not new, its scale certainly is, which explains the wide perception of these individuals as a serious threat to the security of both individual Member States and the EU as a whole. The problem has been addressed within international fora including the United Nations, which in 2014 adopted a binding resolution specifically addressing the issue of foreign fighters. The EU is actively engaged in relevant international initiatives. Within the EU, security in general and counter-terrorism in particular have traditionally remained in the Member States' remit. The EU has however coordinated Member States' activities regarding the prevention of radicalisation, the detection of suspicious travel, criminal justice response and cooperation with third countries. The EU is seeking to strengthen its role given the widely shared feeling of insecurity in the wake of recent terrorist attacks. Existing and new paths for EU action are being explored, including the revived EU passenger name records (PNR) proposal. Individual Member States have stepped up their efforts to address the problem using various kinds of tools including criminal law, administrative measures and 'soft tools', such as counter-radicalisation campaigns. The Member States most affected have also cooperated with each other outside the EU framework. The United States has a particularly developed counter-terrorism framework now being used to deal with foreign fighters. Since 9/11, the EU and the US have cooperated on counter-terrorism despite different philosophies on issues such as data protection.

Briefing [EN](#)

Towards a new European Agenda on Security

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 20-01-2015

Awtur PRPIC Martina

Qasam tematiku L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | Asja u Oċeanja | difiża | DRITT | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | is-Sirja | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | merċenarju | POLITIKA | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | relazzjonijiet interistituzzjonali (UE) | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sigurtà pubblika | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | ġlieda kontra l-kriminalità | Żona ta' libertà, sigurtà u ġustizzja

Sommarju Security and defence of its citizens are of high importance in the EU. At the same time, any EU security policy must also respect the values on which the EU is based, such as respect for fundamental rights. Striking the right balance between the two has been the guiding principle of the EU's internal security measures. The protection and surveillance measures implemented so far were not able to prevent the recent terrorist attacks. The ongoing threats have led Member States and EU institutions to re-evaluate their internal security policies. This re-evaluation comes at a time when the EU is still in the process of agreeing a new strategy, to build on the efforts undertaken under the 2010-14 EU Internal Security Strategy. A sound EU Internal Security Strategy is crucial because it facilitates cooperation among Member States and ensures internal security issues are dealt with in a systematic manner.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[CBRN terrorism: threats and the EU response](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 16-01-2015

Awtur BAKOWSKI Piotr

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | arma bijoloġika | arma kimika | arma nukleari | deterjorament ambjentali | difiża | difiża ċivili | diżastru mill-bniedem | DRITT | dritt kriminali | nonproliferazzjoni nukleari | nonproliferazzjoni tal-armi | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | terroriżmu | theddida għas-sigurtà nazzjonali

Sommarju Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) terrorism is a form of terrorism involving the use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Following 11th September 2001, the international community came to believe there was a high probability that terrorists would make use of such weapons. The growing number of people familiar with CBRN warfare techniques and the spread of scientific knowledge, coupled with poor security of relevant facilities, could facilitate terrorists in getting hold of CBRN weapons. Terrorist groups have already shown interest in acquiring them. However, so far, there have been very few successful CBRN attacks and the number of casualties remains relatively low. This is partly due to the fact that obtaining or creating WMD is challenging, while conventional weapons can be more easily acquired. The international community has reacted to CBRN threats through a series of instruments, most of them under the aegis of the UN. The EU has also been gradually building its counter-terrorism capacity. The 2010 CBRN Action Plan – the core element of the Commission's new policy package – has been extensively commented on by the European Parliament.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Internal Security Strategy: open and safe Europe](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 05-12-2014

Awtur PRPIC Martina

Qasam tematiku L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kriminalità organizzata | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | programm tal-UE | relazzjonijiet interistituzzjonali (UE) | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA | ċiberkriminalità | ġlieda kontra l-kriminalità | Zona ta' libertà, sigurtà u ġustizzja

Sommarju Security and defence of its citizens are of high importance in the EU. However, any EU security policy must also respect the values on which the EU is based, such as respect for fundamental rights. The EU's Internal Security Strategy (ISS) for 2010 to 2014 was created to answer those different needs. There have been three reports on its implementation. The last of these, published this year, not only evaluates the implementation of the ISS, but identifies possible future challenges to be tackled in the forthcoming internal security strategy for the 2015-20 period.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[CFSP/CSDP: Outcome of the NATO Summit 2014](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 08-10-2014

Awtur CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Qasam tematiku II-Kontroll Baġitarju

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | Asja u Oċeanja | difiża | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | dritt territorjali | Ewropa | forzi ta' stazzjonament | ir-Russja | kooperazzjoni militari | kooperazzjoni UE-NATO | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | l-Afganistan | l-Ukraina | laqgħa għolja | NATO | nefqa tad-difiża | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju NATO leaders meeting in Newport, Wales (4-5 September 2014) addressed essential questions dealing with the current European security situation, the withdrawal from Afghanistan and declining defence budgets. The next NATO Summit will take place in Warsaw, Poland in 2016.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

The Growing Role of the EU's Delegations Post-Lisbon

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 25-08-2014

Awtur TROSZCZYNSKA VAN GENDEREN Wanda

Qasam tematiku Il-Governanza Dinjija | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix awditu | demokrazija | difiża | DRITT | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | is-Servizz Ewropew għall-Azzjoni Esterna | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | It-Trattat ta' Liżbona | kompetenza esterna (UE) | kompetenza istituzzjonali (UE) | kooperazzjoni interistituzzjonali (UE) | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | manigment | Parlament Ewropew | POLITIKA | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | prevenzjoni tal-kunflitti | qafas politiku | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Since the Lisbon Treaty entered into force, EU delegations have expanded the scope of their activities, playing a wide variety of roles, including coordination, representation and reporting. They have provided important policy-making contributions to different actors within the EU, helping to inform and shape policy responses. EU delegations have also forged productive relations with the European Parliament (EP), assisting parliamentary structures logistically and substantively during their third country visits. The European Parliament has been a staunch supporter of the European External Action Service (EEAS) and has advocated that the delegations play a robust role and enjoy adequate resources. The EP also contributed recommendations to further improve the Service during the 2013-14 EEAS review. During the last legislature, the EP demonstrated particular interest in the delegations' contributions in the fields of democracy support, human rights, mediation and security, and encouraged greater engagement in these areas.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

Preventing and Countering Youth Radicalisation in the EU

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 15-04-2014

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

Qasam tematiku L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | analizi soċjali | Asja u Oċeanja | diskriminazzjoni razzjali | DRITT | dritt kriminali | drittijiet u libertajiet | estremiżmu | fundamentaliżmu reliġjuż | is-Sirja | kultura u reliġjon | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | Mislem | POLITIKA | politika taż-żgħażaġh | politika u sikurezza pubblika | prevenzjoni tad-delinkwenza | qafas soċjali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sistema karċerarja | skuntentizza għovanili | terroriżmu | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

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

Studju [EN](#)

Review of Security Measures in the 7th Research Framework Programme FP7 2007-2013

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 11-04-2014

Awtur estern Didier BIGO (CCLS – King's College London, United-Kingdom), Julien JEANDESBOZ (CCLS – University of Amsterdam, Netherlands), Médéric MARTIN-MAZE (CCLS) and Francesco RAGAZZI (CCLS – University of Leiden, Netherlands)

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix applikazzjonijiet tat-teknoloġija informatika | difiża | difiża civili | DRITT | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | impatt tat-teknoloġija tal-informatika | INDUSTRIJA | POLITIKA | politika industrijali tal-UE | politika tar-riċerka tal-UE | politika u sikurezza pubblika | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RICERKA | Programm Kwadru RTD | protezzjoni tal-privatezza | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | spjunaġġ | strutturi u politika industrijali | sħubija parastatali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | umanistika | XJENZA | xjenzi soċjali

Sommarju Upon request by the LIBE Committee, this study analyses how the public-private dialogue has been framed and shaped and examines the priorities set up in calls and projects that have received funding from the European Commission under the security theme of the 7th Research Framework Programme (FP7 2007-2013). In particular, this study addresses two main questions: to what extent is security research placed at the service of citizens? To what extent does it contribute to the development of a single area of fundamental rights and freedoms? The study finds that security research has only partly addressed the concerns of EU citizens and that security research has been mainly put at the service of industry rather than society.

Studju [EN](#)

Space, Sovereignty and European Security - Building European Capabilities in an Advanced Institutional Framework

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 29-01-2014

Awtur estern Anna C. VECLANI (Istituto Affari Internazionali - IAI, ITALY), Nicolò SARTORI (Istituto Affari Internazionali - IAI, ITALY), Emiliano Jr. BATTISTI (Istituto Affari Internazionali - IAI, ITALY), Jean Pierre DARNIS (Scientific Supervisor, Istituto Affari Internazionali - IAI, ITALY) and Elena CESCA (Research Support, Istituto Affari Internazionali - IAI, ITALY)

Qasam tematiku II-Politika dwar ir-Riċerka | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix Aġenzija Spazjali Ewropea | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | INDUSTRIJA | industrija ajrupazjali | inginerija mekkanika | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | It-Trattat ta' Liżbona | komunikazzjoni | komunikazzjoni satellita | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | I-Aġenzija Ewropea GNSS | militarizzazzjoni tal-ispazju | navigazzjoni satellitari | organizzazzjoni tat-trasport | organizzazzjonijiet Ewropej | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | politika dwar l-ispazju | Politika Ewropea ta' Sigurtà Komuni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RIĊERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | struttura istituzzjonali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | telerilevament | TRASPORT | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The study aims to offer a comprehensive analysis of the role of space-based capabilities in supporting the security and defence policies of the European Union and of its Member States. Moving from the description of the current and future space-based systems developed at the national, intergovernmental and European level, the study tries in first place to point out the contribution of these assets to the security initiatives undertaken in Europe. Second, it describes the roles of the actors and the functioning of the institutional framework through which these capabilities are developed and exploited for Europe's security purposes. Finally, it provides options regarding the development of space capabilities for European security which could be implemented under the current treaties and within the scope of the forthcoming Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) of the Union.

Studju [EN](#)

Strasbourg-Lisbon-Chicago: NATO Quo Vadis?

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 19-08-2013

Awtur KAROCK Ulrich

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix Amerika | baġit tad-difiża | difiża | difiża strateġika | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | It-Trattat ta' Liżbona | kooperazzjoni militari | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | I-Istati Uniti | NATO | nefqa tad-difiża | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju The past three summits of NATO in Strasbourg / Kehl (2009), Lisbon (2010) and Chicago (2012) have addressed rather turbulent developments in the alliance's strategic environment, requiring it to adapt to new situations faster than ever before. NATO's structures have been revised several times, and from the 16 headquarters with 20 000 staff in the 1990s only 7 will survive, with less than 9 000 staff. Territorial defence, once key element of NATO's defence posture, will mainly consist of missile and cyber defence, and - perhaps - critical infrastructure protection. So far, NATO has become much more focused on sustainable high-end operations abroad, but the perspective of more such action is rather unlikely. With the financial crisis and the concentration of the US on its security interests on their pacific coast, the European allies are required to do more for European security. Previous such attempts in the 1990s 'drowned' during the war on terror; NATO and the EU now need to emerge in a true and mutually benefiting cooperation. With the arrival of the Lisbon treaty abolishing the pillar divides between the security and defence policy and the other Union policies, the EU can play its security role thoroughly. The Treaty on European Union requires the 'progressive framing of common Union defence policy'. This process, however, is all but well underway. It is unclear if the forthcoming European Council on defence matters in December 2013 will put this issue on its strategic agenda. The model of NATO, on which the EU treaties are based since Maastricht and Amsterdam, refers to a NATO that has significantly changed since. This is why reflecting on this matter becomes more important than ever before.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

Anatolian Protector : Missile Defence in Action

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 21-01-2013

Awtur HAKALA Pekka | KAROCK Ulrich | TROSZCZYNSKA VAN GENDEREN Wanda

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix Asja u Oċeanja | difiża | difiża antimissili | Ewropa | is-Sirja | it-Turkija | kooperazzjoni UE-NATO | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju Syrian short range ballistic missiles may reach major Turkish cities in the Anatolian province. Turkey has no own missile defence system. DE, NL and US are the three allies deploying missile defence systems to Turkey. Three major population centres and NATO installations will be under the missile defence shield. Russia, Syria and Iran see the missile deployment as a prelude to a NATO led intervention. NATO's theatre ballistic missile defence capability developed since 2005 is operational since early 2011. A system capable of protecting European population and territory. Europe is the junior partner in missile defence. Effective integration of Russia could reduce tensions and improve missile defence. Anatolian Protector has many advantages, little disadvantages. Engagement generates experience and helps justifying future capability improvements.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Russian reactions to NATO missile defence](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 14-09-2012

Awtur CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix Amerika | difiża | difiża antimissili | Ewropa | ir-Russja | kooperazzjoni UE-NATO | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | l-Istati Uniti | NATO | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju NATO's decision to develop a ballistic missile defence (BMD) system prompted harsh reactions from Russian leaders. Diverging views on the purpose and capability of NATO's BMD make cooperation with Russia difficult, but dialogue continues.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[Developing an EU Internal Security Strategy, Fighting Terrorism and Organised Crime](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 15-11-2011

Awtur estern Amandine Scherrer (Centre d'Etudes sur les Conflits, Paris), Julien Jeandesboz (King's College, London) and Emmanuel-Pierre Guittet (University of Manchester, UK)
Under the coordination of the Centre d'Etudes sur les Conflits (C&C) and of the Justice and Home Affairs Section of the Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS)

Qasam tematiku L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | DRITT | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | drittijiet fundamentali | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | Eurojust | Europol | Frontex | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | It-Trattat ta' Liżbona | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kriminalità organizzata | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | proċessar tad-data | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA | ġlieda kontra l-kriminalità

Sommarju The present study examines the steps taken since the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty in the field of internal security and assesses commitments made in the areas of fundamental rights and civil liberties. The study examines the development of the EU Internal Security Strategy, with special attention paid to fighting terrorism and organised crime. It also investigates the activities of the main EU agencies involved in internal security policies. The study finally sketches out the key challenges lying ahead for EU internal security policies, with particular consideration paid to the role that the European Parliament will be called upon to play.

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

[The Impact of the Financial Crisis on European Defence](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 23-05-2011

Awtur estern MÖLLING, Christian, Research Fellow, Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik – German Institute for International and Security Affairs, GERMANY
BRUNE, Sophie-Charlotte, Research Associate, Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik – German Institute for International and Security Affairs, GERMANY

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma għat-tiftix baġit tad-difiża | difiża | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | INDUSTRIJA | It-Trattat ta' Liżbona | kooperazzjoni internazzjonali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | persunal militari | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika industrijali tal-UE | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | reċessjoni ekonomika | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membru tal-UE | strutturi u politika industrijali | tagħmir militari | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika

Sommarju The financial crisis may pose a risk as well as offer an opportunity for the European defence sector: on the one hand, it sounds plausible that shrinking budgets increase the pressure on member states to cooperate and thus overcome the EU's problems related to capability development and restructuring of the defence industries and markets. On the other hand, national prerogatives still dominate despite a decade of rhetoric and initiatives for more cooperation and less state in EU defence. If this national focus continues to dominate under current financial circumstances, EU member states run the risk to implement cuts in their Armed Forces in an uncoordinated way. As a result, member states might end up with potentially even bigger capability gaps than they have today and hence even less opportunities to implement the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). This study provides a comprehensive and detailed overview on the ongoing impact of the financial crisis on EU Member States defence spending. In addition, it examines the potential of overcoming the need to cut defence spending by greater cooperation in the framework of the European Union and by drawing upon the innovations in the Lisbon Treaty. The study highlights the need to address the challenges of the economic crisis, a growing number of initiatives by various EU countries as well as the opportunities the Lisbon Treaty offers for pursuing an effective defence sector strategy that goes beyond the current incremental approach. The study has been requested to provide Members of the European Parliament, broader defence policy community and European public a first comprehensive overview of the impact of the financial crisis on European defence and at the EU level, as well as its wider impact on the future of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). It includes recommendations to be developed by the European Parliament and decision makers at the national and EU level.

Studju [EN](#)

The EU Internal Security Strategy, the EU Policy Cycle and the Role of (AFSJ) Agencies - Promise, Perils and Pre-requisites

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 16-05-2011

Awtur estern Madalina Busuioc and Deirdre Curtin (Amsterdam Centre for European Law and Governance, the Holland)

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | Eurojust | Europol | Frontex | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropej | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kriminalità organizzata | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA | ċiberkriminalità

Sommarju The present briefing note analyses and reflects on the EU policy cycle (within the broader context of the EU's internal security strategy), with a focus on the role of European agencies and ongoing initiatives for inter-agency cooperation. It discusses the specific approach adopted, its state of play while outlining its main promises as well as identifying potential pitfalls. A number of positive suggestions in the form of "pre-requisites" or antidotes are put forward to suggest how each of these potentially problematic issues could (and in our view should) be addressed. These issues deserve further institutional consideration and should be taken up and elaborated in follow-up measures and documents to strengthen the policy cycle and the internal security strategy in order for it to be to live up to its promise.

Analizi fil-Fond [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Cybersecurity and Cyberpower : Concepts, Conditions and Capabilities for Cooperation for Action within the EU

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 15-04-2011

Awtur estern KLIMBURG, Alexander (Austrian Institute for International Affairs - OIIP, Austria) and TIRMAA-KLAAR, Heli (Estonian Foreign Policy Institute, Estonia)

Qasam tematiku Id-Dritt Internazzjonali Privat u l-Koperazzjoni Ġudizzjarja f'Materji Ċivili | Id-Dritt Internazzjonali Pubbliku | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | Amerika | Asja u Oċeanja | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | dritt internazzjonali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | Ewropa | internet | ir-Russja | iċ-Ċina | komunikazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | l-Istati Uniti | NATO | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | POLITIKA | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet multilaterali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | Stat Membru tal-UE | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA | ċiberkriminalità | ĠEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju The study analyses policy options for strengthening cybersecurity within the EU and examining potential points-of-entry, including within the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). The study provides an overview of the principle concepts and definitions of cyber security and cyber war, drawing attention to the complexity and cross-jurisdictional nature of the field. In addition to examining current cyber threats to the EU, the study also analyses the capacity of the EU to address more sophisticated cyber-attacks within a common framework. In this respect the study offers important insights into the political, operational and structural challenges that need to be addressed in order to protect the EU and its citizens as well and to exercise "cyberpower" on the international stage. The study takes stock of the existing NATO and EU capabilities related to cyber security and highlights the added value of the EU in applying a diverse range of policies that can help enable it to comprehensively tackle the increasing range of cyber threats. The study has been requested to introduce Members of the European Parliament's Sub-Committee on Security and Defence (SEDE) to the current issues in cyber security and cyber warfare, as well as to provide a selection of policy recommendations, including within the CSDP context. The study also provides innovative conceptual understanding on what might constitute EU "cyberpower".

Studju [EN](#)

CBRN terrorism : threats and the EU response

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 07-02-2011

Awtur BAKOWSKI Piotr

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | arma bijoloġika | arma kimika | arma ta' qerda massiva | azzjoni tal-UE | aċċident kimiku | deterjorament ambjentali | difiża | difiża ċivili | diżastru mill-bniedem | INDUSTRIJA | kimika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | POLITIKA | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) terrorism is a form of terrorism involving the use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Following 11th September 2001, the international community came to believe there was a high probability that terrorists would make use of such weapons. The growing number of people familiar with CBRN warfare techniques and the spread of scientific knowledge, coupled with poor security of relevant facilities, could facilitate terrorists in getting hold of CBRN weapons.

Briefing [EN](#)

Review of Security Measures in the Research Framework Programme

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Studju

Data 15-10-2010

Awtur estern Julien Jeandesboz and Francesco Ragazzi

Qasam tematiku Il-Politika dwar ir-Ricerka | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix kostruzzjoni Ewropea | POLITIKA | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIČERKA | Programm Kwadru RTD | relazzjoni industrijalja | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | ricerka industrijali | ricerka militari | ricerka u proprjeta' intelletwali | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliki | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | shubija parastatali | UNJONI EWROPEA | Żona ta' libertà, sigurtà u ġustizzja

Sommarju This study provides an assessment of the EU "public-private dialogue" in security research and of the projects currently funded under the 7th Research Framework Programme (FP7), from the point of view of their contribution to the development of an area of freedom, security and justice. In this study, we ask two simple questions, deriving from the general objectives defined by the Stockholm programme. To what extent is EU-funded security research placed at the service of citizens? To what extent does it contribute to the strengthening of a single area of fundamental rights and freedoms?

Studju [EN](#)

The threat of militarization of the Security environment at EU's eastern borders

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 15-03-2010

Awtur estern Alexander RAHR, Programme Director of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik e.v, Germany

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | Ewropa | fruntiera esterna tal-UE | il-Belarus | ir-Russja | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | kwistjoni ta' Kaliningrad | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sigurtà tal-provvista | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju This paper addresses the current security concerns besetting the European Union with regard to Russia, in particular the Russian exclave of Kaliningrad and the Russian-Belarus military exercises Zapad and Ladoga in 2009, and draws some of the implications of these "threats" for the EU's partnership relations with Russia. It also compares the present strength of the Russian military forces with Russia's great power rhetoric and comes to the conclusion that the threat perceptions, which exist on both sides, are irrational. The paper concludes with the suggestion to the EU countries to hold joint exercises with Russia on missile defence to defuse tensions and to build trust. Information for the article is drawn from Russian, EU and US sources.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

Developing Biometrics in the EU

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Studju

Data 15-03-2010

Awtur estern Juliet LODGE (ICT ETHICS - f7P, Jean Monnet European Centre of Excellence, University of Leeds, UK) and Max SNIJDER (for the annexed section on Dutch passports ; JMECE and Eurobiometrics Forum) ; under the coordination of the Justice and Home Affairs Section of the Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS)

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix bijometrika | DRITT | drittijiet fundamentali | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | etika | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | komunikazzjoni | protezzjoni tad-data | protezzjoni tal-privatezza | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sorveljanza | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | umanistika | XJENZA | xjenzi naturali u applikati | ġustizzja

Sommarju Accepting a broad definition of biometrics to include behaviour and emotion opens the door to, and is the pre-condition, of a surveillance state of commodified citizens. Biometrics per se are not problematic: their naïve use for diverse purposes is and raises serious ethical issues about their impact on society. Naïve use of biometrics compromises claimed security objectives, inadvertently imperils citizens' rights, and does not necessarily boost either interoperability at the technical level, nor politico-security goals at member state and EU level. The paper addresses biometrics, body scanner and related issues of identity management function and mission creep. It makes suggestions for the European Parliament and national parliaments to better evaluate legislative options in order to address and safeguard citizens' liberties, privacy and data protection, avert de-sensitisation and overcome weaknesses in current legislative responses and data practices. Wellthought out ethical use of ubiquitous ICT is imperative.

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

Exchange of Information and Data between Law Enforcement Authorities within the European Union

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 15-04-2009

Awtur estern Leon Hempel, Michael Carius and Carla Ilten (Technical University of Berlin, Germany)

Qasam tematiku L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | bażi ta' data | data personali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | fluss ta' data transfruntier | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | komunikazzjoni | kooperazzjoni bejn il-pulizija tal-UE | kooperazzjoni ġudizzjarja tal-UE | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | skambju ta' informazzjoni | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA | għieda kontra l-kriminalità

Sommarju Over the last one and a half decades, transnational information exchange between law enforcement authorities within the European Union has been stepped up considerably. This process was originally triggered by the abolition of national borders within the Schengen Area. In the meantime, the process is fed by an ever-growing number of perceived security threats, a misled belief in the problem-solving capacity of technology and a policy of overbidding between some Member States and the EU level. The goal of this process is to establish a pan-European regime of internal security. This paper discusses the legislative aspect of this process and considers its organising principle(s). The paper provides a review of operational and planned databases and systems of information exchange within the EU. It clarifies some of the central concepts in the field of automated information exchange. It describes some of the procedures of information exchange between law enforcement authorities. It identifies some of the side effects of transnational information exchange. Finally, it makes some recommendations how to better manage apparatuses and practises.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#), [FR](#)

The Status and Location of the Military Installations of the Member States of the European Union and their Potential Role for the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 19-02-2009

Awtur estern James Rogers (University of Cambridge, UK) and Luis Simón (University of London, UK)

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix bażi militari | difiża | Dipartiment u reġjun lil hinn mix-xtut Franciżi | Ewropa | Franza | ir-Renju Unit | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Pajjiżi u territorji barranin Britanniċi | pajjiżi u territorji ekstra-Ewropej | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju Executive summary
The recently launched European Union (E.U.) mission EUNAVFOR SOMALIA ('Operation Atalanta') to fight piracy off the Somali coast and ensure the protection of a key E.U. Sea Line of Communication (S.L.o.C.) is a vivid example of the coming of age of European Security and Defence Policy (E.S.D.P.).¹ While such a development should be applauded, the present Briefing Paper argues that the E.U. and its Member States need speed up their efforts to reform, amalgamate and put in place the necessary functional and geographic structures for the protection of European S.L.o.C.s. and to expand the E.U.'s geographical and geostrategic reach.
Key to these structures are the overseas military installations of the E.U. Member States. These facilities, spread out across the world—and concentrated in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans—form part of a far broader set of geographic, political, economic and strategic dynamics, namely the delivery of a credible E.U. 'forward presence' (i.e. regional presence, overseas basing, expeditionary military capabilities, and logistical supply systems, etc.) in regions surrounding the E.U., or along critical S.L.o.C.s linking the E.U. homeland to the multiple different nodes and points of the global economy. In an increasingly multipolar world, placing a renewed focus on these military facilities is a pressing European priority, particularly in an age of increasing geopolitical competition along the coastal littoral of Eurasia.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

The Tools Called to Support the 'Delivery' of Freedom, Security and Justice : a Comparison of Border Security Systems in the EU and in the US

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Studju

Data 16-02-2009

Awtur estern Peter Hobbing (CEPS, Brussels, Belgium) and Rey Koslowski (Transatlantic Academy, Washington D.C. and University at Albany, State University at New York, USA)

Qasam tematiku Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix Amerika | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | drittijiet u libertajiet | drittijiet civili | Frontex | fruntiera esterna tal-UE | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropej | kontroll fuq il-fruntiera | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | l-Istati Uniti | POLITIKA | politika dwar il-viżi | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | Żona ta' libertà, sigurtà u ġustizzja

Sommarju While the European Union is about to take far-reaching decisions on the best way to ensure the security of its external border, there is a strong tendency to take guidance from the United States, the world's undisputed forerunner in employing advanced technology and strict control procedures. Besides highlighting the weaknesses of the current EU approach against the background of the almost accomplished US system, the briefing undertakes to analyse to what extent exclusive transatlantic inspiration is the right way to follow for European policy-makers. It carefully examines US experience gained since the late 1990s in setting up a watertight entry-exit system, in particular the reasons why, despite all efforts made and resources spent, the project did not yet yield a completely satisfactory outcome. It also argues that even such advanced models can never be considered "one size fit all"-solutions, transferable to other regions with paying attention to their political, geographic and other specificities – and, above all, one should not overestimate technology as a problem-solver. Besides taking inspiration from outside, the European Union should also consider alternative mechanisms adapted to the domestic situation such as controls carried out inside the territory.

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

[The Future of EU-Russia Relations - A View from Russia](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 02-02-2009

Awtur estern Fyodor Lukyanov

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | ir-Russja | kooperazzjoni ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | negozjar ta' ftehim (UE) | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika tal-enerġija | politika tal-enerġija | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet tal-UE | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju Summary

Negotiations on a new agreement between Russia and the European Union will proceed in the new international situation. The global economic crisis is creating a new balance of powers, but the contours of the future world order are not clear yet. Russia and the EU themselves are in the process of constant change, so the conclusion of a universal long-term agreement between them is hardly possible now. Yet their negotiations may lay the foundation for a future strategic rapprochement, which will be inevitable if Europe and Russia want to play key roles in international development in the 21st century. [...]

[Analizi fil-Fond](#) [EN](#)

[Briefing Notes on Defence Procurement](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 29-05-2008

Awtur estern - Dr. Annette Rosenkötter Rechtsanwältin Fachanwältin für Verwaltungsrecht Aline Fritz Rechtsanwältin F P S FRITZE PAUL SEELIG Eschersheimer Landstraße 25 - 27 D - 60322 Frankfurt am Main
- Agneta Stureson (Parlement European), auteur du Briefing sur Offsets
- Dr Nicholas Owen, Ms Iona McCall, Dr Andrew Lilico, Shahrazad Green (Europe Economics)

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix difiża | industria tal-armi | KUMMERĊ | kuntratt pubbliku | nefqa tad-difiża | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika kummerċjali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali

[Studju](#) [EN](#)

[Public Private Dialogue in Security Research](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 20-05-2008

Awtur estern J. Peter Burgess et Monica Hanssen, Institut International de Recherche sur la Paix, Oslo (PRIO)flits, Paris

Qasam tematiku Il-Politika dwar ir-Riċerka | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Ġustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix difiża | industria tal-armi | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | POLITIKA | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka militari | riċerka u propjetà intelletwali | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | shubija parastatali | tagħmir militari | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The concept of security only recently erupted onto the European research agenda, with the launch of the European Security Strategy (2003) and the subsequent push for a common European Security Research Programme. The notion of public-private dialogue precedes the notion of security in European research thinking, foreshadowing the development of the public-private nexus as a central concept in European security research. With the Communication to the European Parliament and the Council on Public-Private Dialogue in Security Research and Innovation (COM(2007)511), and the creation of the European Security Research and Innovation Forum (ESRIF), the European Commission sets out an understanding of security that will guide the notion of public-private dialogue within the European security research agenda in the future. The primacy of technology and technologybased research promotes a prophylactic understanding of security which, in our view, represents a fundamental misalignment of the fundamental concepts of security. A reflected oversight of the consequences of security technologies, of the kind enhanced by the proposed public-private dialogue, remains absent. The danger for European security is the decision to put all of Europe's chips into the pot of technology and technological research. By doing so, both European research and the European private sector will become increasingly alienated from the core of security and insecurity in Europe: the experiences of real people who see themselves under threat and of real people who threaten Europeans.

[Analizi fil-Fond](#) [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Homeland Security and the European Security Strategy](#)

[Linking the internal and external dimensions of eu counter-terrorism policy](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 15-04-2008

Awtur estern Dr Paul Cornish, Carrington Chair in International Security and Head, International Security Programme at Chatham House, London
Dr Regina Heller, Research Fellow at the Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy (IFSH), University of Hamburg
Dr Martin Kahl, Research Fellow at IFSH
Jonathan Knight, Research Assistant International Security Programme at Chatham House
Amal Tarhuni, Programme Coordinator, International Security Programme at Chatham House

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | Amerika | Kooperazzjoni fl-affarijiet interni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | I-Istati Uniti | POLITIKA | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | għieda kontra l-kriminalità

Studju [EN](#)

[Space Policy and the European Security and Defence Policy](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 03-04-2008

Awtur estern Joanna Popielawska and Jan Michael Deuter

Qasam tematiku II-Politika dwar ir-Riċerka | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix difiża | difiża strategika | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | komunikazzjoni | komunikazzjoni satellita | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | militarizzazzjoni tal-ispazju | politika dwar l-ispazju | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RIĊERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | satellita | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | teknoloġija spazjali | TRASPORT | trasport bl-ajru u fl-ispazju | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju On 14 February 2008 the Policy Department in DG EXPO organised a Workshop on behalf of the Subcommittee on Security and Defence (SEDE). The large participation and interest from within and outside the European Parliament confirmed the usefulness of the Workshop format and event. The Workshop provided an occasion to focus upon a report being developed by the SEDE Chairman Karl von Wogau on ESDP and Space Policy. The substance of the Workshop followed the central themes of the SEDE report and provided an opportunity for the Rapporteur and key Members of the European Parliament to exchange views on technological and policy developments in the European space sector and the relevance and impact on European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP). The first part of the workshop focussed upon strategic context and the use of satellites for security purposes. The second part of the workshop focussed more on the European economic and defence industrial framework for developing space assets and in particular on the question of the "Cost of Non-Europe in the field of satellite-based systems". This also provided the occasion for the author of a study commissioned by SEDE to present the key findings. This Workshop Summary provides an overview on the issues raised during the Workshop. It is not intended as a verbatim reproduction of the event. The summary and programme is used as a means to disseminate the Workshop presentations which should be useful to those interested in the details of the presentations as well as those who were unable to attend.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

[The Future of the European Security Strategy: Towards a White Book on European Defence](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 11-03-2008

Awtur estern Professor Jolyon Howorth
(Bath and Yale Universities)

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | difiża | II-Politika Ewropea għat-Tharis tal-Inħawi fil-Qrib | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | NATO | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet multilaterali | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

The future of the European Security Strategy: towards a White Book on European Defence

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 11-03-2008

Awtur estern Joanna Popielawska and Jan Michael Deuter

Qasam tematiku Id-Drittijiet tal-Bniedem | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | difiża | DRITT | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | ENERĠIJA | kooperazzjoni UE-NATO | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | nefqa tad-difiża | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | politika tal-enerġija | provvista tal-enerġija | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet multilaterali | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju On 6 March 2008, the Policy Department in DG EXPO organised a Workshop on behalf of the Subcommittee on Security and Defence (SEDE) entitled "The future of the European Security Strategy: towards a White Book on European Defence". The Workshop was well attended which reflected a growing interest in the topic in light of the upcoming French Presidency and the European Council decision in December 2007 to task the High Representative Javier Solana with reviewing the landmark European Security Strategy. The Workshop also provided an occasion for the SEDE Chairman Karl von Wogau to outline the European Parliament's record on the topic and for the Rapporteur Mr Helmut Kuhne to seek feedback on the key ideas in his report on "The implementation of the European Security Strategy and ESDP". The substance of the Workshop followed the central themes of the SEDE report, the expected outcome of Mr Solana's review of the ESS and a discussion on the expected new initiatives on defence under the French Presidency. This Workshop also provided the occasion for the author of a study commissioned by SEDE to present the key findings. This Workshop Summary provides an overview on the issues raised during the Workshop. It is not intended as a verbatim reproduction of the event. The summary and programme is used as a means to disseminate the Workshop presentations which should be useful to those interested in the details of the presentations as well as those who were unable to attend.

[Analizi fil-Fond](#) [EN](#)

The Lisbon Treaty and its implications for CFSP/ESDP

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 04-02-2008

Awtur QUILLE Gerrard

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | It-Trattat ta' Liżbona | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | L-Aġenzija Ewropea għad-Difiża | organizzazzjoni tal-UE | POLITIKA | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | Rappreżentant Għoli tal-Unjoni għall-Affarijiet Barranin u l-Politika tas-Sigurtà | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA

[Analizi fil-Fond](#) [EN](#)

The Cost of non Europe in the Field of Satellite Based Systems

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 18-12-2007

Awtur estern FRS-IAI

Giovanni Gasparini, Jean-Pierre Darnis, Xavier Pasco
Fondation Pour la Recherche Stratégique, Paris (FRS)
Istituto Affari Internazionali, Roma (IAI)
With research support from Lucia Marta (IAI)

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana

Kelma għat-tiftix difiża | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | komunikazzjoni | komunikazzjoni satellita | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | navigazzjoni satellitari | organizzazzjoni tat-trasport | politika dwar l-ispazju | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika tad-difiża | PRODUEZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RIĊERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | riċerka u żvilupp | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | TRASPORT | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju In recent years the European Union has become increasingly aware of its security and defence environment as it has taken on a growing international profile such as in relation to negotiations with Iran or in regional crisis management operations from the Balkans, Indonesia to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. According to the EU's landmark 2003 European Security Strategy these challenges are described as diverse in their form and in their objective, ranging from classical military hotspots to less conventional security threats targeting our societies. It is therefore to be expected that the EU and its Member States will want access to the full range of capabilities, including space-based capabilities, to successfully carry out its security and defence roles. Space technologies have evolved to become central enabling assets in modern defence and security systems. Space-based assets use a "neutral" environment, i.e. outer space, to locate sensors or communication devices. In turn, space-based systems provide unique capabilities at all levels of the so-called "information chain". Such systems provide unique capabilities for data acquisition worldwide, for long-range transmission and for focused dissemination of the information to users on the ground. Space applications can also be used for "security" in the broadest sense. For instance, at the EU level initiatives are being developed to respond to new security requirements, whether it concerns the constant monitoring of our planet or tackling more immediate threats such as terrorism or responding to vulnerable critical infrastructures in Europe and its neighbourhood. Space assets can also help monitor suspect industrial installations in the context of verification and disarmament activities. In such cases, both civil and military planners need access to information from space-based systems. Responding to natural and man-made crises also requires a capability to exploit large flows of complex data for a

[Studju](#) [EN](#)

The Nord Stream Gas Pipeline Project and its Strategic Implications

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 17-12-2007

Awtur estern Fraser Cameron, Belgique

Qasam tematiku Il-Petizzjonijiet lill-Parlament Ewropew | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Ambjent | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | ambjent naturali | Baħar Baltiku | degradazzjoni ambjentali | deterjorament ambjentali | Ewropa | ir-Russja | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | linja tal-gass | organizzazzjoni tat-trasport | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet tal-UE | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sigurtà tal-provvista | TRASPORT | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju The Nord Stream Gas Pipeline (NSGP) project is revealing of the current tensions in relations between the EU and Russia. It highlights the problem of bilateral deals undermining a common EU approach towards Russia. Poland and the Baltic States have been vociferous in their criticism of Germany signing this deal with Russia which they allege is hugely expensive, damaging to EU solidarity, and could have security implications. The appointment of the former German Chancellor, Gerhard Schroeder, to chair the supervisory board of Nord Stream has also attracted criticism. The Nordic states have emphasized the importance of environmental issues. The European Commission has supported the deal as part of the Trans European Networks (TENS) and as part of the EU's efforts to diversify energy supplies. Russia has promoted the deal as ensuring long-term gas supplies to Europe. The NSGP is supposed to deliver 25% of the additional gas import needs of EU25 in 2015. There are many other concerns relating to the NSGP covering political, legal, economic and security issues. The NSGP is in many ways a reflection of EU-Russia relations, revealing the many different interests involved on the EU side. The wider issues include whether the EU can agree on a) an internal energy policy b) an external energy security policy c) a common approach towards Russia.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#), [FR](#)

Missile Defence and European Security

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 12-11-2007

Awtur estern Stephen Pullinger, Giovanni Gasparini, Götz Neuneck and Xavier Pasco,

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix Amerika | Asja u Oċeanja | difiża | difiża antimissili | Ewropa | Franza | il-Korea ta' Fuq | il-Polonja | il-Ġermanja | ir-Renju Unit | ir-Russja | iċ-Ċekja | iċ-Ċina | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | l-Iran | l-Istati Uniti | NATO | nonproliferazzjoni tal-armi | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju The United States Government plans to deploy 10 interceptors in Poland and a radar installation in the Czech Republic. This has caused a stir in political and military circles in both Europe and Russia. This study examines the US proposals and their possible implications for Europe. It makes an assessment of the degree to which defences might enhance European security and sets out the parameters of a European approach towards missile defence. The first section of the study evaluates the nature, extent and quality of threats from ballistic missiles to EU territory - especially in relation to their deployment with WMD warheads. The second section maps the nature, extent and quality of existing missile defence capabilities. It provides an assessment of the state of US missile defence plans and programmes, examines the reasons behind the US requirement for a missile defence site in Europe, and also considers NATO's activities in missile defence. The third section provides observations on the wider strategic implications of the US proposed deployments in Eastern Europe, including its impact on strategic stability, relations with Russia and with NATO, tackling rogue states, moving into space, industrial policy and on arms control. The fourth section provides a brief glimpse of the national positions of some of the key European countries involved in this debate - Poland, Czech Republic, France, Germany and the UK. This fifth section explores: the differences in perception and approach between the US Administration and the Europeans; the particular role that missile defence might play within overall European counter-proliferation strategy; and assesses some of the outstanding issues that need to be addressed as part of a balanced European approach. The study concludes that there is no logical, military or moral reason why Europe should accept vulnerability against ballistic missile attack, if and when that vulnerability becomes apparent and where it is possible to

Studju [EN](#)

The Eastern EU Neighbourhood - an Area of Competing Policies : Shared Neighbourhood Between the EU and Russia

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 25-09-2007

Awtur estern Piret Ehin (Trans European Policy Studies Association, coordinating editor and author) and Graham Avery (Trans European Policy Studies Association, co-author)

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix DRITT | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | il-Belarus | il-Moldova | Il-Politika Ewropea għat-Tharis tal-Inħawi fil-Qrib | ir-Russja | Komunità ta' Stati Indipendenti | kooperazzjoni reġjonali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | l-Ukraina | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | pajjiżi tal-Kawkasu | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika tal-enerġija | provvista tal-enerġija | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

The Threats Facing the Eu in its Geographical Neighbourhood

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 26-04-2007

Awtur estern Dr Antonio Missiroli
Chief Policy Analyst
European Policy Centre, Brussels

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet soċjali | ENERĠJA | Ewropa | Il-Politika Ewropea għat-Tharis tal-Inħawi fil-Qrib | ir-Russja | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kriminalità organizzata | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | POLITIKA | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | politika tal-enerġija | politika u sikurezza pubblika | provvista tal-enerġija | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet tal-UE | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju The enlarged EU is confronted with a great variety of threats, risks and hazards potentially coming from its periphery. These, however, are quite different from the traditional ones of the past, and interact with one another in changeable and sometimes unpredictable ways. In turn, also the new "neighbourhood" of the EU includes very diverse situations and players, which require specific tools to be addressed. There is no single threat/risk/hazard coming from the broader "neighbourhood" that can be effectively tackled with a one-size-fits-all approach or through only one of the many policies the EU can resort to – neither the ENP proper, nor SSR, not even ESDP, in whichever of its variants. The Union should overcome the persistent fragmentation of its policy instruments. It needs better coordination and more coherence between its different bodies and competences, and it must also acquire a broader view (geographically as well as functionally) of the root causes of its old and new vulnerabilities

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

Europe's Space Policies and their relevance to ESDP

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 19-06-2006

Awtur estern Dr Rebecca E. Johnson, Acronym Institute

Qasam tematiku Il-Politika dwar ir-Riċerka | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | Aġenzija Spazjali Ewropea | difiża | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | militarizzazzjoni tal-ispazju | monitoraġġ ambjentali | navigazzjoni satellitari | organizzazzjoni tat-trasport | organizzazzjonijiet Ewropej | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | politika ambjentali | politika dwar l-ispazju | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RIĊERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u propjetà intellettuali | riċerka u żvilupp | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | teknoloġija spazjali | TRASPORT | trasport bl-ajru u fl-ispazju | UNJONI EWROPEA

Studju [EN](#)

How Can the Eu's Policy Objectives in Relation to its Eastern Neighbourhood be translated into more Effective Eu Action?

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 10-04-2005

Awtur estern Alexander Rahr

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix demokrazija | EKONOMIJA | Ewropa | Il-Politika Ewropea għat-Tharis tal-Inħawi fil-Qrib | kooperazzjoni ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | L-Ewropa Centrali u tal-Lvant | POLITIKA | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | qafas politiku | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riforma ekonomika | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | struttura ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

International Terrorism and European Security

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 01-12-2003

Awtur HOLDSWORTH Richard

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix demokrazija | DRITT | drittijiet tal-bniedem | drittijiet u libertajiet | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija mmexija mill-għerf u l-innovazzjoni | gwerra asimetrika | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | NATO | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | POLITIKA | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | qafas politiku | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | setgħat tal-PE | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | struttura ekonomika | terroriżmu | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju This analysis of Europe's response to the threat of international terrorism after the 11 September attacks and the development of the European Security and Defence Policy was a reference document for the preparation of the Morillon Report on 'Security and defence - priorities and deficiencies' voted on by Parliament on 10 April 2003.

Studju [EN](#)

New Technologies in Defence Policy and Conflict Management : a Challenge for the EU

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Studju

Data 01-05-2001

Awtur estern TNO Physics and Electronics Laboratory, The Hague, and IABG, Munich, Germany

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Industrija

Kelma għat-tiftix difiża | industrija tal-armi | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kompetenza istituzzjonali (UE) | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kunflitt internazzjonali | paċi | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | riċerka u żvilupp | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | tagħmir militari | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | teknoloġija ġdida | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The general aim of this study is to address a wide range of options for the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy (ESDP), taking into account the respective roles of the European Council and the High Representative (HR), the EU Commission and the European Parliament. The focus is on military capabilities and technology areas needed to implement the Petersberg tasks as embodied in the Treaty on the European Union (Art. 17 (2) / TEU).

Studju [EN](#)

The CFSP on the Eve of the Intergovernmental Conference

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Studju

Data 01-10-1996

Awtur GRUNERT Thomas

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | konferenza intergovernattiva (UE) | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | nonproliferazzjoni nukleari | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | sigurtà reġjonali | stabiliment tal-paċi | tkabbir tal-Unjoni | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju In the light of the reform of the CFSP provisions, the study concentrates on analysis of the aspects which are at the root of the dysfunctioning of the CFSP and on the reform proposals put forward in the context of negotiations at the Intergovernmental Conference.

Studju [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Prospects for a Common Foreign and Security Policy - Preliminary Review -

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Studju

Data 01-01-1995

Awtur GRUNERT Thomas

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix deficit demokratiku | diżarmament | DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | dritt internazzjonali | għajnuna umanitarja | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | Kooperazzjoni politika Ewropea | kooperazzjoni UE-NATO | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | żamma tal-paċi

Sommarju The aim of this publication is to make an initial assessment of the possibilities and limits of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) after the initial experiences with the implementation of the provisions of Title V of the Treaty on European Union. The analysis concentrates on the institutional operation of the CFSP, the methods of action, the areas of intervention and the security and defence aspect.

Studju [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [IT](#)

State and Development of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 01-04-1993

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | laqgħa għolja | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | OSKE | prevenzjoni tal-kunflitti | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | tkabbir ta' organizzazzjoni internazzjonali

Sommarju Summary of the development of the CSCE from 1972 to 1990, describing its structure and methods of work while stressing the institutionalization in terms of organization since the Paris Charter. The analytical part concentrates on the CSCE's crisis mechanisms and the prospects for its development.

Analizi fil-Fond [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Selection of Basic Texts on European Security and Defence

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Studju

Data 01-12-1992

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | ftehim multilaterali | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | NATO | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | organizzazzjonijiet Ewropej | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | OSKE | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | Unjoni Ewropea tal-Punent

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

Security and Armaments: the Role of the European Parliament in Relation to the Work of the European Community and European Political Cooperation

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 01-03-1985

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża

Kelma għat-tiftix difiża | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | Kooperazzjoni politika Ewropea | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Parlament Ewropew | politika Ewropea tad-difiża | politika tal-armi | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà Ewropea | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Analizi fil-Fond [DA](#), [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [NL](#)