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Sortowanie Sortuj według daty
Słowo kluczowe "Iran"

56 Rezultaty wyszukiwania

Data utworzenia : 28-03-2024

Plenary round-up – December 2023

Rodzaj publikacji W skrócie

Data 15-12-2023

Autor FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Obszar polityki Demokracja w UE, prawo instytucjonalne i prawo parlamentarne

Słowo kluczowe Azja i Oceania | demokracja | Frontex | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | instytucje UE i europejska służba publiczna | Iran | nagroda kulturalna | odznaczenie | prawa człowieka | prawa i wolności | PRAWO | ramy polityczne | ruch na rzecz praw człowieka | struktura europejska | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | wspólna polityka zagraniczna i bezpieczeństwa | ZAGADNIENIA SPOŁECZNE | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE | życie polityczne i bezpieczeństwo publiczne | życie społeczne

Streszczenie The highlight of the December plenary session was Parliament's award of the 2023 Sakharov Prize to Jina Mahsa Amini and the Woman, Life, Freedom Movement in Iran. Members held a debate with the Council and European Commission on the preparation of the European Council meeting of 14-15 December 2023 and reviewed the Spanish Presidency of the Council. Further debates took place on Council and Commission statements on Parliament's call for the right to disconnect, the defence of democracy package, European economic security strategy and the planned dissolution of key anti-corruption structures in Slovakia and the implications for the rule of law. Members also debated the European defence investment programme, and discussed Frontex in the light of the fact-finding mission of Parliament's working group for Frontex scrutiny. Members debated the outcome of the 2023 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (COP28). Debates were held on statements by the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, among other topics, on the need to release all hostages, to achieve a humanitarian ceasefire and prospects for a two-state solution in Israel; and in the presence of Commission Vice-President Valdis Dombrovskis, on the environmental consequences of Russia's aggression against Ukraine.

W skrócie [EN](#)

Laureat Nagrody im. Sacharowa za 2023 r.: Żina Mahsa Amini i irański ruch „Kobieta, Życie, Wolność”

Rodzaj publikacji W skrócie

Data 30-11-2023

Autor IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Obszar polityki Prawa człowieka | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Azja i Oceania | demokracja | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | Iran | odznaczenie | prawa człowieka | prawa i wolności | prawa podstawowe | PRAWO | ramy polityczne | ruch na rzecz praw człowieka | struktura europejska | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | wspólna polityka zagraniczna i bezpieczeństwa | ZAGADNIENIA SPOŁECZNE | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE | życie polityczne i bezpieczeństwo publiczne | życie społeczne

Streszczenie Poszanowanie podstawowych wolności i praw człowieka jest jedną z głównych wartości UE, obecną w jej polityce. Nagroda im. Sacharowa przyznawana przez Parlament Europejski honoruje pracę osób, które bronią tych wolności i praw. Ma ona istotną wagę tym bardziej teraz, gdy pokój i prawa człowieka są coraz bardziej zagrożone. W tym roku Nagrodę im. Sacharowa za 2023 otrzymała Żina Mahsa Amini oraz irański ruch „Kobieta, Życie, Wolność”. Uroczystość wręczenia nagrody odbędzie się podczas grudniowej sesji plenarnej Parlamentu Europejskiego.

W skrócie [BG](#), [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#), [XL](#)

EU relations with Iran

Rodzaj publikacji Briefing

Data 31-01-2023

Autor IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Obszar polityki Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe analiza ekonomiczna | Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | EKONOMIA | ENERGIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | Iran | konflikt rosyjsko-ukraiński | Międzynarodowa Agencja Energii Atomowej | ORGANIZACJE MIĘDZYNARODOWE | organizacje światowe | polityka nuklearna | prawo Unii Europejskiej | program działania | PRZEDSIĘBIORSTWO I KONKURENCJA | przemysł elektryczny i jądrowy | sankcja (UE) | skutek ekonomiczny | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | stosunki Unii Europejskiej | struktura europejska | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | wspólna polityka zagraniczna i bezpieczeństwa | zarządzanie

Streszczenie Even though the EU and Iran have worked together over the past 4 years to save the nuclear agreement known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), relations between the two sides have reached a new low. The EU is concerned about the acceleration of Iran's nuclear programme in violation of the JCPOA and the country's reluctance to cooperate fully with the International Atomic Energy Agency. In addition, the Iranian authorities' violent crackdown on and execution of peaceful protesters has outraged Europeans – and their allies – and drawn new attention to human rights violations in the country. Iran's military support for Russia in the context of Russia's war against Ukraine has put the spotlight on Iran's conventional weapons capabilities. Moreover, Iran continues to stoke tensions in the Middle East, providing military, financial and political support to non-state actors in countries such as Iraq, Lebanon, Syria and Yemen, as well as the Gaza Strip. In response to these concerns, the EU has imposed restrictive measures on an increasing number of high-ranking Iranian individuals and entities under four EU sanctions regimes. Sanctions include an asset freeze and a prohibition on making funds and economic resources available to the listed individuals and entities; individuals are also banned from travelling to the EU. Nevertheless, in December 2022, EU Member States reaffirmed their commitment to, and continued support for, the full and effective implementation of a restored JCPOA. The European Parliament has adopted several resolutions critical of human rights violations in Iran, most recently in January 2023, and has called for the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps to be added to the EU terrorist list, while also expressing its continued support for the JCPOA. After Iran began to sanction certain of its Members in October 2022, Parliament decided in November 2022 that delegations and committees would no longer engage with the Iranian authorities.

Briefing [EN](#)

Protests in Iran over the death of Mahsa Amini

Rodzaj publikacji W skrócie

Data 30-09-2022

Autor IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Obszar polityki Prawa człowieka | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe areszt tymczasowy | Azja i Oceania | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | Iran | ograniczenie wolności | prawa człowieka | prawa i wolności | PRAWO | prawo do manifestacji | prawo karne | ruch na rzecz praw człowieka | struktura europejska | sądownictwo | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | wspólna polityka zagraniczna i bezpieczeństwa | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE | życie polityczne i bezpieczeństwo publiczne

Streszczenie For the past two weeks, Iran has seen massive protests over the death in police custody of 22-year-old Mahsa Amini, a Kurdish woman arrested for allegedly violating Iran's compulsory veiling laws. Protests have spread to more than 150 cities across Iran, including universities. The government has reacted violently to the protests, leading to at least 75 deaths and over a thousand arrests. Iranians are protesting not just against Amini's death, but also against an increasingly repressive regime that targets women, journalists and minorities. During its current mandate, the European Parliament has adopted eight resolutions condemning human rights violations in Iran.

W skrócie [EN](#)

The misuse of social media platforms and other communication channels by authoritarian regimes:

Lessons learned

Rodzaj publikacji Analiza

Data 01-12-2021

Autorzy zewnętrzni Lukas ANDRIUKAITIS, Jakub KALENSKY, Simin KARGAR, Elene PANCHULIDZE, Joanna SMETEK, Anastas VANGELI

Obszar polityki Demokracja | Demokracja w UE, prawo instytucjonalne i prawo parlamentarne | Koronawirus | Kwestie dotyczące płci, równości i różnorodności | Prawa człowieka | Przestrzeń wolności, bezpieczeństwa i sprawiedliwości

Słowo kluczowe Azja i Oceania | Chiny | dezinformacja | dokumentacja | epidemia | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | Gruzja | Iran | Jemen | komunikacja społeczna | OSWIATA I KOMUNIKACJA | ramy polityczne | Rosja | rozpowszechnianie informacji | stosunki Unii Europejskiej | struktura europejska | Syria | system autorytarny | Tajwan | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | ZAGADNIEŃ SPOŁECZNYCH | zdrowie | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE

Streszczenie Disinformation has continued to spread in recent years, receiving a significant boost during the COVID-19 pandemic and constituting one of the most pressing threats for democratic countries. Authoritarian regimes have played their part in the proliferation of manipulated content, particularly disinformation. This paper analyses recent instances of the misuse of social media platforms and other communication channels perpetrated by authoritarian regimes in Iran, China, and Russia to influence the public opinion and democratic processes in Yemen and Syria, Taiwan, and Georgia, respectively, focusing on disinformation in particular. The authors draw lessons for the EU in relation to the actors involved, highlighting the impact of disinformation, the disparity of resources between perpetrators and responders, and the importance of independent media and a whole-of-society approach. By juxtaposing local experiences with analysis of EU instruments, the authors arrive at a set of recommendations, which highlight the need to: focus on various disinformation perpetrators beyond Russia; support independent media and civil society initiatives; collect comparable data within the EU; develop mechanisms targeting perpetrators and increasing the cost of engaging in disinformation; develop proactive and pre-emptive campaigns against disinformation; and increase coordination and cooperation within the EU around the issue of disinformation.

Analiza [EN](#)

Afghan refugees in neighbouring countries

Rodzaj publikacji W skrócie

Data 30-09-2021

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Obszar polityki Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Afganistan | Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | demografia i ludność | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | Iran | migracja | Narody Zjednoczone | ORGANIZACJE MIEDZYNARODOWE | Pakistan | polityka współpracy | pomoc uchodźcom | PRAWO | prawo międzynarodowe | prawo pobytu | przesiedlanie osób | statystyki dotyczące migracji | STOSUNKI MIEDZYNARODOWE | uchodźca | UNHCR | ZAGADNIENIA SPOŁECZNE

Streszczenie Afghan refugees have, for decades, constituted one of the largest refugee populations in the world. With the return to power of the Taliban, there is little to no expectation that Afghan refugees will return home any time soon. Intense fighting in Afghanistan over the past few months, a dire economic and humanitarian situation, and fear of Taliban reprisals and the harsh rule for which the group was known when it ruled Afghanistan in the late 1990s, have pushed more people to leave the country. Others may follow. Neighbouring countries remain the most likely destination, but their treatment of refugees often complies only partly with international norms.

W skrócie [EN](#)

[State of play of EU-Iran relations and the future of the JCPOA](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Analiza

Data 30-10-2020

Autorzy zewnętrzni Rouzbeh PARSI, Aniseh BASSIRI TABRIZI

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Koronawirus | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Ameryka | Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | Iran | nierożprzestrzenianie broni jądrowej | polityka międzynarodowa | Stany Zjednoczone | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | stosunki Unii Europejskiej | stosunki wielostronne | struktura europejska | umowa wielostronna | UNIA EUROPEJSKA

Streszczenie The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), spearheaded by the European Union (EU), was a successful multilateral non-proliferation agreement. The hope was that it would also pave the way for dealing with other outstanding issues over which the EU and United States (US) were at loggerheads with Iran. Instead, with the election of President Trump, the main focus has been to save the JCPOA. As Iran has decreased its compliance with the deal and regional friction has intensified, particularly as a result of the US maximum pressure campaign, the EU has faced increasing challenges to maintain a working relationship with Tehran and to pursue its strategic objectives on Iran – a tall order even in more conducive circumstances.

While the outcome of the US presidential elections in November 2020 will affect developments thereafter, the EU should shape its policy independent of a return to constructive multilateralism in Washington. It must further develop its strategic autonomy, enhance and expand its interaction with Tehran to ensure the JCPOA's survival, while also taking a more proactive role in mitigating and mediating conflicts in the region.

Analiza [EN](#)

[EU-Iran: The way forward - Can the JCPOA survive the Trump presidency?](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Briefing

Data 07-07-2020

Autor IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Obszar polityki Koronawirus | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Ameryka | Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | Iran | nierożprzestrzenianie broni jądrowej | polityka międzynarodowa | sankcje międzynarodowe | Stany Zjednoczone | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | umowa (UE) | UNIA EUROPEJSKA

Streszczenie Two issues have dominated relations between the EU and Iran in recent years: the nuclear agreement known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) – including efforts to conclude it, followed by efforts to save it – and human rights concerns. Even though the European Union (EU) and Iran have worked together over the past two years to save the JCPOA, relations between the two have deteriorated. Iran accuses EU Member States of not standing up to pressure from the United States of America (USA) to isolate Iran and of not doing enough to save the JCPOA. The EU, for its part, is concerned about Iran's enrichment activities; growing tensions in the region and Iran's role in this context, including the provision of military, financial and political support to non-state actors in countries such as Iraq, Lebanon, Syria and Yemen; and its ballistic missile programme. In 2011, the EU put restrictive measures in place to react to serious human rights violations in Iran. These remain in force. Nevertheless, the EU has continued to engage with Iran, in marked contrast to the USA. Following the US withdrawal from the JCPOA in May 2018, the Trump administration re-imposed wide-ranging sanctions on Iran and has since then pursued a policy of 'maximum pressure'. The declared goal of the maximum pressure campaign is to push Iran to negotiate a new agreement that would also address Iran's ballistic missile programme, end its support of militant groups in the region, and curb its foreign policy ambitions in western Asia. Instead, the US policy of maximum pressure on Tehran has led to an escalation of tensions in the Persian Gulf region, with potentially direct consequences for Europe. With Iran continuing uranium enrichment to levels far exceeding the levels permitted under the JCPOA, and with the USA threatening to trigger the re-imposition of United Nations (UN) sanctions against Iran, further escalation is likely. Security in the EU is linked to the security situation in western Asia. For that reason, Europe should maintain efforts to preserve the JCPOA and seek to reduce tension between Iran and the USA.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Escalating US-Iran conflict: The EU's priorities](#)

Rodzaj publikacji W skrócie

Data 16-01-2020

Autor IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Obszar polityki Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Ameryka | Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | interwencja militarna | Irak | Iran | polityka międzynarodowa | regulowanie sporów | sankcje międzynarodowe | spór międzynarodowy | Stany Zjednoczone | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | turystyzm | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE | życie polityczne i bezpieczeństwo publiczne

Streszczenie On 3 January 2020, a United States (US) strike outside Baghdad killed Iranian General Qasem Soleimani, the leader of the al-Qods force within the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IGRC), and arguably the second most important man in Iran after Supreme Leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei. The assassination was a reaction to an escalation in the growing conflict between the USA and Iran. Iran retaliated on 8 January 2020, by attacking two US bases in Iraq with missiles; luckily – or intentionally – without casualties. Although both the USA and Iran have refrained from any further action, few expect this to mark the end of tensions between the USA and Iran in the region. The EU reaction to the assassination has been to try to de-escalate the situation to prevent all-out war, to focus on stabilising Iraq, and to limit damage to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA).

W skrócie [EN](#)

[Russia in the Middle East: From sidelines to centre stage](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Briefing

Data 21-11-2018

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Obszar polityki Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Ameryka | Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | broń chemiczna | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | interwencja militarna | Iran | Izrael | konflikt międzynarodowy | obrona | polityka międzynarodowa | Rosja | Stany Zjednoczone | stosunki międzynarodowe | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | Syria | Turcja

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

[Briefing EN](#)

[Special purpose vehicle for trade with Iran](#)

Rodzaj publikacji W skrócie

Data 13-11-2018

Autor BINDER Krisztina

Obszar polityki Handel międzynarodowy

Słowo kluczowe Ameryka | Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | FINANSE | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | HANDEL | handel międzynarodowy | Iran | jurysdykcja eksterytorialna | międzynarodowa rola UE | nierozerzepianie broni jądrowej | organizacja wymiaru sprawiedliwości | polityka handlowa | polityka międzynarodowa | PRAWO | sankcje ekonomiczne | Stany Zjednoczone | stosunki handlowe | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | swobodny przepływ kapitału | systemy płatniczy | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | wspólna polityka handlowa

Streszczenie Following the May 2018 announcement of the United States' withdrawal from the 2015 Iran nuclear deal and of the re-imposition of US sanctions on Iran, the EU is continuing to endorse implementation of the agreement, providing Iran fulfills its nuclear-related obligations. The EU is also committed to ensuring that EU-Iran trade and economic relations continue to benefit from the positive impact of lifting the sanctions. The EU has already introduced measures to alleviate the effects of US sanctions on European firms, and has announced the creation of a new mechanism, a special purpose vehicle (SPV), to facilitate financial transactions with Iran.

[W skrócie EN](#)

[Extending the European Investment Bank's External Lending Mandate to Iran](#)

Rodzaj publikacji W skrócie

Data 15-06-2018

Autor PARRY Matthew

Obszar polityki Budżet | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Ameryka | Azja i Oceania | Europejski Bank Inwestycyjny | finanse Unii Europejskiej | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | instytucje UE europejska służba publiczna | Iran | polityka międzynarodowa | pożyczka EBI | sankcje ekonomiczne | Stany Zjednoczone | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | UNIA EUROPEJSKA

Streszczenie The European Commission adopted two delegated decisions designed to counter the effects of United States (US) extraterritorial sanctions against Iran on 6 June 2018. One of the decisions updates Regulation (EC) 2271/96, known as the Blocking Regulation, to prohibit EU companies from complying with the US sanctions against companies investing in, or transacting business with, Iran. The second decision (C(2018) 3730 final) – the subject of this 'At a glance' note – brings Iran within the remit of the European Investment Bank's (EIB) External Lending Mandate (ELM), by adding it to the list of countries outside the EU that are eligible for EIB lending. Both decisions are part of the EU's efforts to protect the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) from the repercussions of the unilateral US withdrawal. The JCPOA was agreed between Iran and the E3/EU+3 – France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the EU plus China, Russia and the USA – in 2015, and is designed to ensure the peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme.

[W skrócie EN](#)

[Updating the Blocking Regulation: The EU's answer to US extraterritorial sanctions](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Briefing

Data 07-06-2018

Autor IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Obszar polityki Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Ameryka | Azja i Oceania | eksterytorialność | FINANSE | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | HANDEL | handel międzynarodowy | handel międzynarodowy | informacja i przetwarzanie informacji | Iran | jurysdykcja terytorialna | organizacja wymiaru sprawiedliwości | OSWIATA I KOMUNIKACJA | polityka międzynarodowa | PRAWO | prawo międzynarodowe | prawo międzynarodowe | prawo Unii Europejskiej | PRZEDSIĘBIORSTWO I KONKURENCJA | przedsiębiorstwo wielonarodowe | rozporządzenie Komisji (WE) | sankcje międzynarodowe | Stany Zjednoczone | stosowanie ustawy | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | stosunki transatlantyckie | swobodny przepływ kapitału | swobodny przepływ kapitału | typy przedsiębiorstw | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | wymiana informacji | źródła i dziedziny prawa

Streszczenie On 8 May 2018, President Trump announced the unilateral US withdrawal from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), the landmark nuclear agreement signed by Iran and the E3/EU+3 – France, Germany, the UK and the EU plus China, Russia and the USA – in 2015. He also announced that the US would re-impose sanctions on Iran that had been lifted as part of the implementation of the JCPOA. These sanctions have extraterritorial effect, essentially making it illegal for EU companies and financial institutions to engage in a wide range of economic and commercial activities with Iran. Companies that disregard the US secondary sanctions face major fines and/or criminal charges in the US, or even exclusion from the US market. US sanctions will be reinstated after a 90- or 180-day wind-down period, to allow companies to make the necessary arrangements. Following the signing of the JCPOA in 2015, European companies have entered into important commercial and investment agreements with Iranian counterparts, worth billions of euros. Many of these companies also have important commercial ties with the US. Faced with the prospect of penalties in the US, several EU companies have already announced that they are ending their dealings with Iran, unless a way can be found to exempt or shield them from US secondary sanctions. In response, the Commission adopted a delegated act on 6 June 2018 to update the annex to the 'Blocking Regulation', which was adopted in 1996 to protect EU businesses against the effects of the extraterritorial application of legislation adopted by a third country. The Blocking Regulation forbids EU persons from complying with extraterritorial sanctions, allows companies to recover damages arising from such sanctions, and nullifies the effect in the EU of any foreign court judgment based on them. The effectiveness of the regulation as a mechanism to offset US sanctions has been questioned, however its adoption sends an important political message. Parliament now has two months to object to the delegated act, but may signal earlier that it will not do so, thus allowing the measure to come into force earlier than the end of the two-month period.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Future of the Iran nuclear deal: How much can US pressure isolate Iran?](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Briefing

Data 25-05-2018

Autor IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Obszar polityki Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Ameryka | Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo jądrowe | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | broń jądrowa | ENERGIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | HANDEL | handel międzynarodowy | handel międzynarodowy | Iran | międzynarodowa rola UE | nierozprzestrzenianie broni jądrowej | obrona | polityka międzynarodowa | przemysł elektryczny i jądrowy | rozbicie | sankcje międzynarodowe | Stany Zjednoczone | stosunki międzynarodowe | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | umowa międzynarodowa | umowa wielostronna | UNIA EUROPEJSKA

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

[Briefing EN](#)

[US withdrawal from Iran nuclear deal \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Rodzaj publikacji W skrócie

Data 18-05-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Obszar polityki Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Ameryka | Azja i Oceania | badania i własność intelektualna | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | dokumentacja | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | głowa państwa | Iran | nierostrzeżenie broni jądrowej | ośrodek analityczny | oświadczenie publiczne | OSWIATA I KOMUNIKACJA | polityka międzynarodowa | PRODUKCJA, TECHNOLOGIA I BADANIA | ramy polityczne | sankcje międzynarodowe | sprawozdanie | Stany Zjednoczone | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | wypowiedzenie umowy międzynarodowej | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE

Streszczenie President Donald Trump announced on 8 May that the United States was withdrawing from the Iran nuclear agreement, ignoring calls from other signatories to preserve the 2015 deal, which lifted sanctions on Teheran in return for measures scaling back its nuclear ambitions. The decision paves the way for reinstating US sanctions against Iran, which will also affect non-US companies doing business with that country. President Trump justified the move by saying that the deal did not go far enough in removing the threat posed by Iran to the United States and its allies in the Middle East. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think-tanks and research institutes on the Iran nuclear deal and the US decision.

W skrócie [EN](#)

[EU sanctions: A key foreign and security policy instrument](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Briefing

Data 08-05-2018

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona

Słowo kluczowe Ameryka | Azja i Oceania | Birma/Myanmar | eksterytorialność | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | HANDEL | handel międzynarodowy | Iran | Korea Północna | międzynarodowa rola UE | ograniczenia handlu | polityka międzynarodowa | PRAWO | prawo międzynarodowe | Rosja | sankcje ekonomiczne | sankcje międzynarodowe | Stany Zjednoczone | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | Syria | UNIA EUROPĘJSKA | wspólna polityka zagraniczna i bezpieczeństwa

Streszczenie Sanctions have become an increasingly central element of the EU's common and foreign security policy. At present, the EU has 42 sanctions programmes in place, making it the world's second-most active user of restrictive measures, after the US. Unlike the comprehensive trade embargoes used in the past, the EU has moved towards asset freezes and visa bans targeted at individual persons and companies, aiming to influence foreign governments while avoiding humanitarian costs for the general population. Other measures in the sanctions toolkit include arms embargoes, sectoral trade and investment restrictions, as well as suspensions of development aid and trade preferences. The declared purpose of EU sanctions is to uphold the international security order as well as defending human rights and democracy standards, by encouraging targeted countries to change their behaviour. Measuring their effectiveness is difficult, as sanctions rarely achieve all their aims, and usually there are other causes to which changes can be attributed. However, even when this primary purpose is not achieved, sanctions may have useful secondary effects, for example by deterring other actors from similar behaviour. The broader the international support for EU sanctions and the closer the relationship between the EU and the targeted country are, the stronger the prospects for success will be. On the other hand, effectiveness can be undermined by inconsistent application of sanctions standards and by the difficulty of coordinating implementation between multiple stakeholders.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [EU sanctions, A key foreign and security policy instrument](#)

[President Trump's record to date \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Briefing

Data 23-02-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Obszar polityki Globalne zarządzanie | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Ameryka | Azja i Oceania | demokracja | Europa | Francja | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | Iran | Korea Północna | NATO | ORGANIZACJE MIĘDZYNARODOWE | organizacje światowe | polityka międzynarodowa | ramy polityczne | Stany Zjednoczone | stosunki dwustronne | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | Wielka Brytania | wystąpienie z UE | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE

Streszczenie Donald Trump has made a number of highly controversial decisions during his first 13 months as US President – whether on foreign trade, climate change, migration, taxation or healthcare. His unorthodox communication style, often using emotional tweets, has frequently confused both domestic and international audiences. Although his 'America First' policies have not gone as far as some had feared, and he has presided over a period of continued economic growth, there remains very considerable anxiety about the path ahead.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Rebuilding the Iraqi State: Stabilisation, Governance, and Reconciliation](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Badanie

Data 15-12-2017

Autor JONGBERG Kirsten

Autorzy zewnętrzni Renad MANSOUR, Research Fellow, Chatham House, United Kingdom

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Prawa człowieka | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Ameryka | Arabia Saudyjska | Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | budowanie państwowości | dostosowanie strukturalne | EKONOMIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | geopolityka | Irak | Iran | korupcja | migracja | migracja przymusowa | międzynarodowa rola UE | NAUKA | nauki humanistyczne | organizacja wymiaru sprawiedliwości | polityka gospodarcza | polityka zagraniczna | porządek publiczny | PRAWO | prawo karne | problem kurdyjski | reforma sądownictwa | reforma wyborcza | rządzenie | Stany Zjednoczone | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | system wyborczy i głosowanie | sytuacja polityczna | Turcja | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | władza wykonawcza i służba publiczna | ZAGADNIENIA SPOŁECZNE | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE | życie polityczne i bezpieczeństwo publiczne

Streszczenie The victory over the so-called Islamic State's territorial rule presents a chance for the Government of Iraq to rebuild its state institutions and re-assert its authority. In this transition, will the Iraqi leadership move past cycles of failure and address the structural problems that perpetuate state weakness and facilitate the emergence of groups like ISIS? To answer this question, this paper analyses the challenges of short-term stabilisation programming with longer-term governance reform at the local and national levels. It argues that, without establishing representative and responsive state institutions, the processes of reconciliation and integration will be unsuccessful. To conclude, this paper offers policy recommendations on how the EU can support the upcoming state-rebuilding process.

Badanie [EN](#)

[United States' nuclear weapons policy: New priorities, new challenges](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Briefing

Data 08-12-2017

Autor KACZMAREK MICHAEL | LAZAROU Eleni

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona

Słowo kluczowe Ameryka | Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo jądrowe | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | broń jądrowa | broń masowego rażenia | ENERGIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | Iran | Korea Północna | międzynarodowa rola UE | nierozerzepianie broni jądrowej | obrona | polityka międzynarodowa | przemysł elektryczny i jądrowy | rozbrojenie | Stany Zjednoczone | stosunki międzynarodowe | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | umowa międzynarodowa | umowa wielostronna | UNIA EUROPEJSKA

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

Briefing [EN](#)

[Trade and Economic relations between the EU and the GCC countries](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Badanie

Data 06-12-2017

Autor BOUYALA IMBERT Florence

Autorzy zewnętrzni Oliver CORNOCK, Managing Editor for the Middle East at the Oxford Business Group, UK.

Dr Jean-François SEZNEC, Professor for the Middle East and Gulf region at Georgetown and SAIS Universities in Washington, US.

Obszar polityki Handel międzynarodowy

Słowo kluczowe analiza ekonomiczna | Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | dostosowanie strukturalne | dywersyfikacja produkcji | EKONOMIA | FINANSE | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | geopolityka | HANDEL | handel międzynarodowy | handel według grup krajów | Iran | kraje GCC | NAUKA | nauki humanistyczne | niezależność ekonomiczna | polityka gospodarcza | polityka handlowa | polityka międzynarodowa | polityka podatkowa | polityka przemysłowa | polityka zagraniczna | produkcja | PRODUKCJA, TECHNOLOGIA I BADANIA | PRZEMYSŁ | skutek ekonomiczny | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | stosunki Unii Europejskiej | struktura europejska | struktura i polityka przemysłowa | system podatkowy | sytuacja gospodarcza | sytuacja gospodarcza | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | wspólna polityka handlowa

Streszczenie The EU and the six member countries of the GCC have started negotiations for an FTA long ago, in 1990, suspended since 2008. Meanwhile, GCC countries, suffering from the drop in oil price since mid-2014, have engaged in extremely ambitious economic programmes for the diversification of their economies too dependent on hydrocarbons. Within the institutional economic dialogue set between the EU and the GCC countries, the European parliament offered its diplomacy to organise this conference in order to bring EU businesses closer to GCC institutional. Academic speakers, EU and GCC institutional as much as EU experienced companies praised for partnership instead of competition. This workshop opens the door to further initiatives of economic diplomacy by the European parliament.

Badanie [EN](#)

US decertification of the Iran nuclear deal

Rodzaj publikacji W skrócie

Data 20-10-2017

Autor LAZAROU Eleni

Obszar polityki Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Ameryka | Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | ENERGIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | Iran | nierożprzestrzenianie broni jądrowej | polityka międzynarodowa | polityka nuklearna | polityka zagraniczna | przemysł elektryczny i jądrowy | Stany Zjednoczone | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | umowa międzynarodowa | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | wspólna polityka zagraniczna i bezpieczeństwa | wypowiedzenie umowy międzynarodowej

Streszczenie On 13 October, US President Donald Trump announced his decision not to certify Iran's compliance with the international nuclear agreement of 2015. This will likely result in a vote on the deal in Congress. The EU and the rest of the international community intend to keep to the agreement.

W skrócie [EN](#)

Workshop: Sectarianism in the Middle East

Rodzaj publikacji Analiza

Data 14-07-2017

Autorzy zewnętrzni Dr Toby MATTHIESEN, St Antony's College, Oxford University, Dr Simon MABON, Lancaster University ; Dr Renad MANSOUR, Chatham House, Dr Raphael LEFÉVRE, Oxford University

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Prawa człowieka | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Arabia Saudyjska | Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | bezpieczeństwo regionalne | budowanie państwowości | dyskryminacja religijna | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | geopolityka | historia współczesna | Irak | Iran | konflikt religijny | międzynarodowa rola UE | NAUKA | nauki humanistyczne | państwo prawne | prawa i wolności | PRAWO | ramy polityczne | regulowanie sporów | rządzenie | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | Syria | sytuacja polityczna | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | wojna domowa | wspólna polityka zagraniczna i bezpieczeństwa | władza wykonawcza i służba publiczna | świat arabski | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE | życie polityczne i bezpieczeństwo publiczne

Streszczenie Sectarian conflict and polarisation has become a key feature of Middle East politics in the aftermath of the Arab uprisings of 2011. This workshop looked at some of the key drivers of this, such as the troubled legacy of foreign intervention, state failure, regional rivalries between Saudi Arabia, Iran and others, ruling strategies of authoritarian regimes as well as the spread of identity and sect-based political movements. With in-depth analysis of the two key arenas of sectarian conflict in the contemporary Middle East, Syria and Iraq, and a paper on the consequences of state collapse, this publication looks also tries to make recommendations how the EU could help reduce sectarian tensions.

Analiza [EN](#)

Human Rights in Iran after the Nuclear Deal Business as Usual or Time for Change?

Rodzaj publikacji Analiza

Data 13-03-2017

Autorzy zewnętrzni Firouzeh NAHAVANDI (Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium - chapter 2.1) ; Nazila GHANEA (University of Oxford, the UK - chapter 2.2) and Giulia BONACQUISTI (Trans European Policy Studies Association - TEPSA, Belgium - workshop report)

Obszar polityki Demokracja | Prawa człowieka | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Azja i Oceania | cenzura | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | Iran | kara śmierci | komunikacja społeczna | korupcja | OŚWIATA | KOMUNIKACJA | prawa człowieka | prawa dziecka | prawa i wolności | prawa polityczne | PRAWO | prawo do sprawiedliwości | prawo karne | przemoc państwa | stosunki Unii Europejskiej | struktura europejska | sytuacja kobiet | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | więzień polityczny | wolność wyznania | ZAGADNIENIA SPOŁECZNE | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE | życie polityczne i bezpieczeństwo publiczne | życie społeczne

Streszczenie This report summarises the proceedings of a workshop organised jointly by the European Parliament's Subcommittee on Human Rights (DROI) and the Delegation for relations with Iran (D-IR). The purpose of the workshop was to analyse the most recent developments regarding human rights in Iran since the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) was signed in July 2015 and to explore the options available to the EU in seeking to help improve the situation. Experts and human rights defenders pointed to the gaps between law and practice in Iran and raised continuing concerns about the death penalty, political prisoners, prison conditions, arrests of dual nationals, minority rights and restrictions to internet access. They identified Iran's dual power structure of elected and non-elected institutions and corruption as some of the chief constraints to any reform efforts. They said the EU should keep human rights — including support for the relevant UN mechanisms and efforts — high on its agenda. They said the key factors for engaging successfully with Iran on human rights in future were clear criteria and benchmarks, detailed knowledge of the human rights issues at stake and interaction with Iranian civil society both inside and outside Iran.

Analiza [EN](#)

[The Conflict in Yemen: Latest Developments](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Analiza

Data 24-10-2016

Autor JONGBERG Kirsten

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Pomoc rozwojowa i humanitarna | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Arabia Saudyjska | Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | bezpieczeństwo regionalne | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | HANDEL | handel bronią | handel międzynarodowy | Iran | Jemen | konflikt religijny | międzynarodowa rola UE | obrona | ograniczenia eksportowe | polityka współpracy | pomoc humanitarna | prawa i wolności | PRAWO | regulowanie sporów | STOSUNKI MIEDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | wojna domowa | wspólna polityka zagraniczna i bezpieczeństwa | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE | życie polityczne i bezpieczeństwo publiczne

Streszczenie The Yemen conflict has deteriorated since 2015 despite repeated rounds of peace negotiations. The most recent round of UN-led Talks ended in August 2016 with no agreement. The conflict is in danger of escalating beyond Yemen's borders with frequent Houthi incursions into Saudi Arabia, foreign ships being targeted by missiles from Houthi-controlled areas near the Bab el-Mandeb Strait – a major international trade route – and Saudi Arabia and Iran siding with opposite sides in the conflict. The latest 72-hour cease-fire starting 20 October was not renewed when it ended on 22 October. The cease-fire did, however, allow humanitarian aid agencies to step in to start to provide assistance to some of the 21.2 million people across the country who are in need of humanitarian aid. UN OCHA has estimated it needs USD 1.63 billion for its Yemen humanitarian response plan, but it has only received pledges for 47 % of that amount so far. The EU has recently announced a further EUR 40 million for the fund, taking the total EU pledge to EUR 120 million. The European Parliament has called for an EU arms embargo on Saudi Arabia, which is responsible for the majority of the destruction of civilian infrastructure.

[Analiza EN](#)

[An EU Strategy for Relations with Iran after the Nuclear Deal](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Analiza

Data 23-06-2016

Autorzy zewnętrzni Rouzbeh PARSI (European Iran Research Group, Lund University, Sweden)

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Handel międzynarodowy | Prawa człowieka | Sprawy zagraniczne | Środowisko

Słowo kluczowe Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo jądrowe | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | bezpieczeństwo regionalne | EKONOMIA | ekorozwój | ENERGIA | gaz ziemny | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | gospodarka wodna | HANDEL | handel międzynarodowy | handel narkotykami | Irak | Iran | kraje GCC | polityka gospodarcza | polityka międzynarodowa | polityka nuklearna | polityka ochrony środowiska | polityka współpracy | polityka zagraniczna | PRAWO | prawo karne | przemysł elektryczny i jądrowy | przemysł naftowy | stosunki gospodarcze | stosunki handlowe | STOSUNKI MIEDZYNARODOWE | stosunki Unii Europejskiej | struktura europejska | Syria | sytuacja polityczna | terroryzm | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | wspólna polityka zagraniczna i bezpieczeństwa | współpraca energetyczna | ŚRODOWISKO | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE | życie polityczne i bezpieczeństwo publiczne

Streszczenie This report outlines the potential for a more structured and strategic relationship between the European Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran following the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). To both address areas of disagreement and complaints, as well as pursue common interests and matters of mutual benefit, the EU needs to put in place an institutional framework that can withstand the various setbacks that have, to date, derailed all previous efforts of political dialogue. There are a number of areas where both actors can benefit from cooperation; trade, environmental and sustainability issues, education, and combatting drug trade. Even when pursuing more contentious issues such as human rights, having a strategic and fully-fledged multilevel relationship will be helpful. There are also a number of political crisis in the region (ISIS, migration) where reaching a solution without Iranian involvement will either be unnecessarily costly or near impossible.

[Analiza EN](#)

[Iraq-Iran relations following the nuclear deal](#)

Rodzaj publikacji W skrócie

Data 09-05-2016

Autor IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Obszar polityki Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Ameryka | Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | EKONOMIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | handel | HANDEL | Irak | Iran | islam | kultura i religia | nierozerzestrzenianie broni jądrowej | regulowanie sporów | sekta religijna | Stany Zjednoczone | STOSUNKI MIEDZYNARODOWE | sytuacja gospodarcza | sytuacja gospodarcza | sytuacja polityczna | terroryzm | wolumen handlu | ŻAGADNIENIA SPOŁECZNE | Środkowy Wschód | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE | życie polityczne i bezpieczeństwo publiczne

Streszczenie Critics of the 2015 nuclear deal with Iran have warned that Iran would use any financial benefits to further strengthen its influence in the region, by supporting its allies, which include important Shia militias in Iraq. While the nuclear deal has yet to translate into major economic and financial benefits for Iran, any requests for extra resources to support foreign allies will also have to compete with the Iranian government's many other – domestic – priorities. Moreover, the potential long-term effects of the nuclear deal on the funding of Iran's allies in Iraq will depend on many other factors, including the domestic situation in Iraq and Iran and developments in Syria. It is certain, however, that Iran will continue to pursue its strategic economic interests in Iraq.

[W skrócie EN](#)

[Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty \(NPT\): State of play](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Analiza

Data 11-04-2016

Autor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona

Słowo kluczowe Ameryka | Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | broń jądrowa | Chiny | ENERGIA | energia jądrowa | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | Indie | Iran | Izrael | konferencja międzynarodowa | Korea Północna | międzynarodowa rola UE | negocjacje międzynarodowe | nierostrzelenie broni jądrowej | obrona | Pakistan | pokojowe wykorzystanie energii | polityka energetyczna | polityka międzynarodowa | polityka zbrojeniowa | przemysł elektryczny i jądrowy | Rosja | Stany Zjednoczone | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | układ START | UNIA EUROPEJSKA

Streszczenie Despite hopes to the contrary, nuclear weapons are making a comeback in the strategic planning of nuclear-armed states. The decline in nuclear arsenals worldwide is accompanied by investment in more modern nuclear weapons and delivery systems, stepping further away from the disarmament pledges the nuclear weapon states assumed under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and challenging the foundations of the Treaty. Adding to the risk of undermining the NPT's relevance and credibility are the nuclear-armed states outside the NPT which are not bound by key international non-proliferation and disarmament obligations. The NPT Review Conference in 2015 addressed the states parties' effective implementation of their commitments under the NPT, as well as the enormous challenges ahead. Although the conference ended in failure to agree a consensus on an outcome document, the increased adherence to the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons initiative is believed to provide those states which are interested with a way forward towards pursuing the NPT goal of a nuclear-free world.

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

[Iran after the nuclear deal: Implications for the region and the EU](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Briefing

Data 15-02-2016

Autor PAWLAK Patryk

Obszar polityki Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe analiza ekonomiczna | Azja i Oceania | Azja Południowa | bezpieczeństwo jądrowe | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | bezpieczeństwo regionalne | EKONOMIA | ENERGIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | geopolityka | interwencja militarna | Iran | NAUKA | nauki humanistyczne | nierostrzelenie broni jądrowej | polityka międzynarodowa | polityka nuklearna | polityka współpracy | polityka zagraniczna | przemysł elektryczny i jądrowy | skutek ekonomiczny | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | stosunki Unii Europejskiej | struktura europejska | umowa międzynarodowa | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | wspólna polityka zagraniczna i bezpieczeństwa | współpraca energetyczna | Środkowy Wschód

Streszczenie The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action signed in July 2015 between Iran and France, China, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Union provides an opportunity for the normalisation of Iran's relationship with the rest of the international community. The main purpose of the agreement is to ensure the entirely peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme. In exchange, upon the implementation of the commitments included in the deal and verification by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the sanctions against Iran will gradually be lifted. It is not surprising therefore that after years of tense relations; both the international community and sections of Iranian society have high hopes for the results of this agreement. Even though other international political issues were purposefully excluded from the negotiations, there is an expectation that Iran will become a more responsible member of the international community and will facilitate the finding of solutions to conflicts in Syria, Iraq and Yemen. In that sense, Iran's relations with its neighbours in the Persian Gulf, and other regional powers – Egypt and Turkey in particular – will be an important part of that equation. At the same time, Iranian society is hoping that implementation of the agreement and the lifting of sanctions will significantly contribute to improving their living standards, in particular by reducing the unemployment rate. See also our briefing outlining the nuclear agreement with Iran, PE 572.820.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The nuclear agreement with Iran](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Briefing

Data 19-01-2016

Autor DIETRICH Christian | PAWLAK Patryk

Obszar polityki Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | ENERGIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | Iran | kompetencje instytucji | Międzynarodowa Agencja Energii Atomowej | nierostrzelenie broni jądrowej | ORGANIZACJE MIĘDZYNARODOWE | organizacje światowe | polityka międzynarodowa | polityka nuklearna | przemysł elektryczny i jądrowy | sankcje ekonomiczne | sankcje międzynarodowe | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | wspólna polityka zagraniczna i bezpieczeństwa | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE | życie polityczne i bezpieczeństwo publiczne

Streszczenie The International Atomic Energy Agency referred the issue of Iran's nuclear programme to the UN Security Council (UNSC) in 2006. The UN gradually adopted restrictive measures against Iran, including an embargo on states exporting materials that could be used for Iran's nuclear programme and placing financial and travel restrictions on certain individuals. Following several years of rather chilly relations between Iran and the E3/EU+3 (France, Germany, the United Kingdom, the EU High Representative, China, Russia, and the United States) the discussions about Iran's nuclear programme gained new impetus with the election of Hassan Rouhani as president in June 2013. Building on a series of contacts between Iran and the E3/EU+3, the Joint Plan of Action was adopted on 24 November 2013. In April 2015, negotiators announced agreement on a set of parameters which provided the framework for the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) and annexes agreed on 14 July 2015.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Iran in Syria: Deal-maker or deal-breaker?](#)

Rodzaj publikacji W skrócie

Data 15-01-2016

Autor PAWLAK Patryk

Obszar polityki Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | dyktatura | EKONOMIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | grupa religijna | HANDEL | handel bronią | handel nielegalny | Iran | konflikt międzynarodowy | negocjacje międzynarodowe | obrona | polityka gospodarcza | polityka handlowa | polityka międzynarodowa | polityka współpracy | pomoc humanitarna | ramy polityczne | ramy społeczne | regulowanie sporów | sankcje międzynarodowe | STOSUNKI MIEDZYNARODOWE | Syria | terroryzm | wojsko najemne | wsparcie ekonomiczne | ZAGADNIENIA SPOŁECZNE | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE | życie polityczne | bezpieczeństwo publiczne

Streszczenie Since the outbreak of the conflict in Syria, Iran has been a steadfast supporter of Bashar al-Assad's regime, and ensuring its survival is Iran's primary objective. This is unsurprising, given that Tehran needs a friendly regime in Damascus to protect its strategic interests in the region. At the same time, there is an expectation of more constructive engagement from Iran following the signature of the nuclear deal with E3/EU+3 countries.

[W skrócie EN](#)

[Iran-Saudi Arabia relations: Figuring out the next move](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Briefing

Data 11-01-2016

Autor PAWLAK Patryk

Obszar polityki Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Arabia Saudyjska | Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | bezpieczeństwo regionalne | dyskryminacja religijna | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | geopolityka | grupa religijna | Iran | islam | kara śmierci | kultura i religia | NAUKA | nauki humanistyczne | ochrona mniejszości | polityka zagraniczna | prawa i wolności | PRAWO | prawo karne | ramy społeczne | STOSUNKI MIEDZYNARODOWE | wolność wyznania | ZAGADNIENIA SPOŁECZNE | zapobieganie konfliktom

Streszczenie Relations between Iran and Saudi Arabia – two powerhouses and major rivals of the Muslim world – have always been complicated. The 1979 Revolution in Iran, and the Iran-Iraq war (1980-1988), have contributed to entrenching their historical antagonisms and left an imprint in the foreign policies of both Iran and Saudi Arabia. Since 2011, Tehran and Riyadh have repeatedly exchanged blows, including through their proxies in Syria, Iraq and Yemen. Iran has also often been accused of interfering in the internal affairs of Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and other Gulf countries with significant Shiite minorities. Iran, on the other hand, has accused Saudi Arabia of promoting anti Shiite policies and practices. Both sides have also resorted to downgrading or suspending diplomatic ties in the past – as was the case of Iran and Saudi Arabia in 1988, and Iran and Bahrain in 2011 and 2015. In that sense, the recent decision by Saudi Arabia and several other Gulf countries to cut or downgrade diplomatic ties with Iran does not represent a radical change in their bilateral relations but is nonetheless worrying given growing sectarian problems in the region. The escalation of the conflict between Iran and Saudi Arabia – only a few weeks after the two countries sat for the first time at the same table to discuss the conflict in Syria – comes at a particularly sensitive moment. Implementation of the carefully brokered diplomatic undertakings of the past few months – in particular the nuclear deal with Iran and the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2254 (2015) on Syria – depend on good relations between Saudi Arabia and Iran. Therefore, diplomatic efforts to find a means to help de-escalate the conflict and present all sides with a face-saving option will remain the main challenge for the coming months.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Adoption: Cross-Border Legal Issues](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Badanie

Data 25-11-2015

Autorzy zewnętrzni Mathew THORPE, Paweł JAROS, Gian Paolo ROMANO, Laura MARTÍNEZ-MORA, Ruth CABEZA and Nadjma YASSARI

Obszar polityki Petycje kierowane do Parlamentu Europejskiego | Prawa człowieka | Prawo międzynarodowe publiczne | Prawo prywatne międzynarodowe i współpraca sądowa w sprawach cywilnych | Prawo UE: system i akty prawne | Przestrzeń wolności, bezpieczeństwa i sprawiedliwości

Słowo kluczowe adopcja | Afryka | Azja i Oceania | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | Irak | Iran | jurysdykcja | Maghreb | międzynarodowe prawo prywatne | ochrona dziecka | odpowiedzialność rodziców | organizacja wymiaru sprawiedliwości | państwo członkowskie UE | PRAWO | prawo międzynarodowe | prawo międzynarodowe a prawo wewnętrzne | prawo muzułmańskie | rodzina | stan małżeński | władza rodzicielska | ZAGADNIENIA SPOŁECZNE | źródła i dziedziny prawa | życie społeczne

Streszczenie This collection of briefings was prepared in view of a joint JURI-PETI Workshop organised by the Policy Department on 1 December 2015, to address legal issues related to cross-border adoptions in the EU. Presented in a first session dedicated to "Citizens' concerns and petitions on adoption cross-border legal issues in the EU", the two first papers deal with "Child protection: tensions created by the diversity of the domestic laws of EU Member States" and "The view of Ombudsmen for Children from the perspective of the Polish, European and international law". The four other briefings provided background reflections to the second session, focussed on legal issues around "Cross-border recognition of adoptions". They first approached issues of recognition in a general way ("Conflicts and Coordination of Family statuses: Towards their recognition within the EU?"), turned to the "Recognition of intercountry adoptions - practical operation of the 1993 Hague Convention", further looked into limitations of the current EU legal framework and their consequences on free movement of citizens ("Cross-border recognition of domestic adoptions - obstacles to free movement") and finally examined issues around the recognition in the EU of adoptions made under non-EU legal systems ("Recognising child protection measures in the Middle Eastern legal systems as equivalents to adoption - a fresh look on Maghrebian kafala, Iranian sarparsasti and Iraqi damm").

[Badanie EN](#)

[Nuclear deal with Iran](#)

Rodzaj publikacji W skrócie

Data 04-09-2015

Autor PAWLAK Patryk

Obszar polityki Globalne zarządzanie | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Ameryka | Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | bezpieczeństwo regionalne | ENERGIA | energia jądrowa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | Iran | Międzynarodowa Agencja Energii Atomowej | nierożprzestrzenianie broni jądrowej | ORGANIZACJE MIĘDZYNARODOWE | organizacje światowe | pokojowe współistnienie | pokojowe wykorzystanie energii | polityka energetyczna | polityka międzynarodowa | polityka nuklearna | przemysł elektryczny i jądrowy | Stany Zjednoczone | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | umowa międzynarodowa | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | uran | wspólna polityka zagraniczna i bezpieczeństwa | wzbogacanie paliwa | Środkowy Wschód

Streszczenie The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) agreed on 14 July 2015 concludes the long process of negotiations concerning Iran's nuclear programme. A political understanding by the parties concerned, it aims to ensure that Iran's nuclear programme will be exclusively peaceful, in exchange for termination of restrictive measures against Iran. The deal received a generally positive reaction in Europe and Asia but mixed reception in the US and the region.

[W skrócie](#) [EN](#)

[China's Foreign Policy and External Relations](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Badanie

Data 07-07-2015

Autorzy zewnętrzni Matthieu BURNAY, Kolja RAUBE and Jan WOUTERS

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Globalne zarządzanie | Handel międzynarodowy | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Afryka | Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | bezpieczeństwo regionalne | Chiny | EKONOMIA | ekorozwój | Europa | FINANSE | finansowanie i inwestycje | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | Indie | inwestycja za granicą | Iran | Japonia | Korea Północna | kraje ASEAN | Libia | Międzynarodowy Fundusz Walutowy | Narody Zjednoczone | nierożprzestrzenianie broni | ORGANIZACJE MIĘDZYNARODOWE | organizacje światowe | Pakistan | państwo prawne | polityka gospodarcza | polityka międzynarodowa | polityka zagraniczna | Rada Bezpieczeństwa ONZ | ramy polityczne | Rosja | sankcje międzynarodowe | spór terytorialny | stosunki gospodarcze | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | Syria | terroryzm | Ukraina | umowa o współpracy (UE) | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | Światowa Organizacja Handlu | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE | życie polityczne i bezpieczeństwo publiczne

Streszczenie This study provides an overview of China's current approach to foreign policy and external relations. It focuses more particularly on the role and actions of China in global governance, its territorial claims and relations with countries in Asia, and its emergence as an important actor in Central and Eastern Europe as well as in the EU's Eastern Neighbourhood. It assesses the implications for the EU and makes recommendations on how the EU should deepen its strategic partnership with China. The study argues that China has not made a unilateral and exclusive turn towards assertiveness in its foreign policy. China's foreign policy assertiveness represents a policy choice that should be understood in the broader context of its external relations, which is one of uncertainty. Both the impact of China's emergence in international affairs and the use China intends to make of its power and influence remain uncertain. This uncertainty is explained by the interdependence between a number of international and domestic factors as well as by the absence of a grand strategy. The uncertainty in China's foreign policy opens avenues for the EU to influence China and further deepen the scope of the EU-China Strategic Partnership.

[Badanie](#) [EN](#)

[Pakistan and China: 'Iron Brothers' Forever?](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Analiza

Data 18-06-2015

Autor VANDEWALLE Laurence

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Handel międzynarodowy | Pomoc rozwojowa i humanitarna | Prawa człowieka | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Afganistan | Arabia Saudyjska | Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | bezpieczeństwo regionalne | Chiny | FINANSE | finansowanie i inwestycje | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | HANDEL | handel międzynarodowy | Indie | inwestycja za granicą | Iran | kwestia Kaszmiru | mniejszość narodowa | Pakistan | polityka międzynarodowa | polityka współpracy | polityka zagraniczna | pomoc rozwojowa | prawa i wolności | PRAWO | stosunki gospodarcze | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | umowa dwustronna | umowa o wolnym handlu | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | wspólna polityka zagraniczna i bezpieczeństwa | współpraca transgraniczna

Streszczenie The Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the People's Republic of China have enjoyed long-lasting and friendly ties – despite their ideological differences, evident in their very names. The two share far more than a 520 kilometre border, as underscored by the April 2015 visit of Chinese President Xi Jinping to Pakistan. On that trip – his first trip abroad in 2015 – Xi announced a EUR 41.30-billion commitment to building a multi-faceted network called the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). The CPEC can be understood as part of China's 'pivot to Asia' and plays a role in Beijing's broader 'One Belt One Road' initiative. If completed, the CPEC has the potential to fundamentally alter South Asia's economy and geopolitics.

[Analiza](#) [EN](#)

[Yemen: at a political crossroads](#)

Rodzaj publikacji W skrócie

Data 13-04-2015

Autor PAWLAK Patryk

Obszar polityki Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Arabia Saudyjska | Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | bezpieczeństwo regionalne | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | geopolityka | interwencja militarna | Iran | Jemen | konflikt religijny | NAUKA | nauki humanistyczne | ORGANIZACJE MIĘDZYNARODOWE | organizacje pozaeuropejskie | prawa i wolności | PRAWO | Rada Współpracy Państw Arabskich Zatoki Perskiej | reforma polityczna | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | sytuacja polityczna | terroryzm | wojna domowa | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE | życie polityczne i bezpieczeństwo publiczne

Streszczenie The instability in Yemen may seem to be just another sectarian conflict; however, the reality is much more complex. Yemen's pluralistic political environment is shaped by an explosive mixture of tribal, sectarian and national ambitions, which underpin the implementation of the national dialogue that concluded in January 2015.

[W skrócie](#) [EN](#)

[Yemen: in a security vacuum](#)

Rodzaj publikacji W skrócie

Data 13-04-2015

Autor PAWLAK Patryk

Obszar polityki Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Arabia Saudyjska | Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | bezpieczeństwo regionalne | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | interwencja militarna | Iran | Jemen | konflikt religijny | obrona | ORGANIZACJE MIĘDZYNARODOWE | organizacje pozaeuropejskie | polityka współpracy | pomoc humanitarna | porządek publiczny | prawa i wolności | PRAWO | Rada Współpracy Państw Arabskich Zatoki Perskiej | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | terroryzm | wojna domowa | wojsko | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE | życie polityczne i bezpieczeństwo publiczne

Streszczenie The absence of functioning state institutions and weak security forces in Yemen provide a fertile ground for anti-government insurgency and terrorism. To date, the ongoing military conflict between the central government and Houthi rebels affects half of Yemen's 22 governorates. With 'Operation Decisive Storm' underway, many fear that we are witnessing a proxy war between regional powerhouses, with potential spillover effects across the region.

[W skrócie](#) [EN](#)

[Munich Security Conference 2015 - Key security challenges ahead](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Briefing

Data 19-02-2015

Autor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Przestrzeń wolności, bezpieczeństwa i sprawiedliwości

Słowo kluczowe Ameryka | Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo europejskie | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | bezpieczeństwo regionalne | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | interwencja militarna | Irak | Iran | NATO | nierożzestrzenianie broni jądrowej | okupacja wojskowa | ORGANIZACJE MIĘDZYNARODOWE | organizacje światowe | problem palestyński | Rosja | Stany Zjednoczone | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | Syria | terroryzm | Ukraina | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | wspólna polityka zagraniczna i bezpieczeństwa | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE | życie polityczne i bezpieczeństwo publiczne

Streszczenie 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](#)

[Yemen in Crises: What Role for the EU](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Analiza

Data 05-01-2015

Autorzy zewnętrzni Ahmed A. Saif (Sheba Centre for Strategic Studies, Sanaa, Yemen)

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Demokracja | Globalne zarządzanie | Prawa człowieka | Przestrzeń wolności, bezpieczeństwa i sprawiedliwości | Sprawy zagraniczne | Zagadnienia gospodarcze i monetarne

Słowo kluczowe Arabia Saudyjska | Azja i Oceania | demokratyzacja | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | Iran | Jemen | Katar | konflikt etniczny | konflikt religijny | międzynarodowa rola UE | ORGANIZACJE MIĘDZYNARODOWE | organizacje pozaeuropejskie | prawa i wolności | PRAWO | prawo muzułmańskie | Rada Współpracy Państw Arabskich Zatoki Perskiej | reforma polityczna | struktura europejska | sytuacja polityczna | terroryzm | Turcja | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | władza wykonawcza i służba publiczna | źródła i dziedziny prawa | ZYCIE POLITYCZNE | życie polityczne i bezpieczeństwo publiczne

Streszczenie This briefing scrutinises the status of the transitional process taking place in Yemen. It analyses the political, economic, humanitarian and security conditions in Yemen. This briefing aims at helping Members of the European Parliament to have a better understanding of the country's situation and the latest developments. The case of Yemen suggests that overthrowing a despotic regime could be relatively easy but building new democracy to replace it is much harder. Adding to these difficulties is the fact that Yemen remains one of the least developed countries in the region making the short-term socioeconomic impact of the transition pose further challenges. Moreover, the prevailed conflicts in various parts of the country and the absence of state institutions exacerbate the crisis. While the GCC initiative was successful in facilitating the appointment of a new president and forming a new transitional government, it fell short of providing solutions to the massive and intractable challenges threatening the unity and a sustainable peace in Yemen. This briefing provides a policy-oriented action plan to strengthen state building in Yemen, which is the core of many problems Yemen is suffering from. It is only through effective state building that an accountable and transparent state could be created. The EU, in the context of the GCC initiative, can play an important role to facilitate the process of state building in Yemen. This role varies from consultation, training, diffusing experience, to direct contribution to the process.

[Analiza EN](#)

[A Cold Winter to Come? The EU Seeks Alternatives to Russian Gas](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Badanie

Data 24-10-2014

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Obszar polityki Energia | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Afryka | Algieria | Ameryka | Australia | Azerbejdżan | Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo dostaw | braki | ENERGIA | Europa | gaz | gazociąg | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | handel | HANDEL | Irak | Iran | Katar | Libia | Mozambik | niezależność energetyczna | Nigeria | Norwegia | organizacja transportu | polityka energetyczna | polityka międzynarodowa | przywóz (UE) | Rosja | sankcje ekonomiczne | Stany Zjednoczone | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | TRANSPORT | Turkmenistan | Ukraina | zaopatrzenie w energię

Streszczenie The crisis in Ukraine has led to seven rounds of sanctions between Russia and the EU – and may well lead to more. Energy is the most alarming casualty in this clash, with the EU and Russia largely interdependent in the domain. The level of dependency among EU Member States varies greatly, as does their ability to respond to Russian warnings and actions. Ukraine's gas situation is also at stake. The Russian gas exporter Gazprom ceased exporting to Ukraine in June. In late September, gas cuts were registered in Slovakia, Austria, Poland and Romania – in some cases to prevent Russian gas from being diverted to Ukraine. A provisional solution for Ukraine's winter supplies was reached in Berlin on 26 September, but has yet to be completely endorsed by Moscow and Kiev. However, the risk of gas shortages for the rest of Europe has not been averted. Military and political tensions have obliged the EU to boost its energy security mechanisms and seek alternatives to Russian gas. The European Commission has just concluded a stress test on the EU gas system to assess the impact of a potential gas crisis. Several studies have suggested that, in the short term, the EU could substitute Algerian, Norwegian and Qatari supplies for Russian gas, although this would cost more and require new gas terminals. The Union's reserves – at present 90 % full – will also help, but for how long depends on the coming winter. In the longer term, gas supplies from Azerbaijan, the United States, Iran, Mozambique, Australia, Israel and Turkmenistan could also supply the thirsty European market. EU energy policies (on renewable sources, greater efficiency, shale gas and interconnection of energy grids) could also play a role in reducing – if not completely eliminating – Europe's dependence on Russian gas.

[Badanie EN](#)

The Impact of the 2014 ISAF Forces' Withdrawal from Afghanistan on the Central Asian Region

Rodzaj publikacji Badanie

Data 14-01-2014

Autorzy zewnętrzni Jos BOONSTRA, Marlène LARUELLE, and Sébastien PEYROUSE (Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior - FRIDE, Spain)

Obszar polityki Demokracja | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Afganistan | Azja i Oceania | Azja Środkowa | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | bezpieczeństwo regionalne | Chiny | EKONOMIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | Iran | kontrola graniczna | Pakistan | polityka gospodarcza | polityka rozwojowa | Rosja | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | sytuacja gospodarcza | sytuacja gospodarcza | sytuacja polityczna | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | walka z przestępcością | wspólna polityka zagraniczna i bezpieczeństwa | ZAGADNIENIA SPOŁECZNE | zasoby wodne | SRODOWISKO | środowisko naturalne | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE | życie polityczne i bezpieczeństwo publiczne | życie społeczne

Streszczenie As the 2014 NATO drawdown from Afghanistan approaches, the international community increasingly looks towards the impact that a stable or unstable Afghanistan might have on the broader region, including Central Asia. Emphasis is often placed on the threat of radical Islamism and Afghan extremists that could destabilise Central Asia. More realistically though, the risk of spillover stems from a potential collapse of the Afghan security forces, refugee flows or instability in Tajikistan. However, the principal security threats to the Central Asian region stand largely separate from Afghanistan's future. The main security challenges for the region lie in authoritarian governance, deeply-embedded state corruption, often connected to drug trade, and tensions over water and energy resources. This poses challenges to the European Union's (EU) policies towards Central Asia. Increased attention and possibly a revision of EU policy to Central Asia are needed, in particular in the fields of the broader security dialogue; practical Security Sector Reform (SSR), including border control programmes; increased national-oriented attention to water-energy-related matters; support for democracy and human rights; and EU development aid.

Badanie [EN](#)

Iran at a Crossroads: What Will Follow the Nuclear Deal?

Rodzaj publikacji Analiza

Data 11-12-2013

Autor BENDINI Roberto | HAKALA Pekka

Obszar polityki Demokracja | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | bezpieczeństwo regionalne | EKONOMIA | ENERGIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | Iran | nierostrzeganie broni jądrowej | polityka międzynarodowa | polityka nuklearna | polityka zagraniczna | prawa człowieka | prawa i wolności | PRAWO | przemiany społeczne | przemysł elektryczny i jądrowy | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | Syria | sytuacja gospodarcza | sytuacja gospodarcza | sytuacja polityczna | umowa międzynarodowa | ZAGADNIENIA SPOŁECZNE | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE | życie polityczne i bezpieczeństwo publiczne | życie społeczne

Streszczenie The agreement reached in Geneva on Iran's nuclear programme should allow Iran to return to the international scene as a political as well as a trade partner. While the terms of the deal will require attention and effort, hopes in Europe, Iran and the MENA region are running high for the first time in many years. Tehran could soon play the role of constructive regional power, helping resolve a wide range of regional security problems and serving as a motor of economic growth for the entire region. If the country's recently-elected president, Hassan Rouhani, also manages to carry out his ambitious political and economic reform programme, the Iranian people may gain civil rights and enjoy a more prosperous economic future. The EU has a strategic interest in supporting reformist forces within Iran.

Analiza [EN](#)

Is a nuclear deal with Iran on the cards?

Rodzaj publikacji W skrócie

Data 17-10-2013

Autor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Ameryka | Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo jądrowe | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | bezpieczeństwo regionalne | ENERGIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | Iran | negocjacje międzynarodowe | nierostrzeganie broni jądrowej | polityka międzynarodowa | polityka nuklearna | przemysł elektryczny i jądrowy | sankcje ekonomiczne | Stany Zjednoczone | stosunki dyplomatyczne | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | wspólna polityka zagraniczna i bezpieczeństwa | wzbogacanie paliwa

Streszczenie Iran's new President, Hassan Rouhani, has stated his intention to improve Iran's ties with the West. This change in tone raised hopes for a deal on Iran's nuclear programme. The recent talks in Geneva were not a breakthrough, but they did restart the dialogue.

W skrócie [EN](#)

[The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation: Defined – for Better and Worse - by Its Religious Dimension](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Analiza

Data 18-09-2013

Autor HAKALA Pekka | KETTIS Andreas

Obszar polityki Demokracja | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Arabia Saudyjska | Azja i Oceania | ekstremizm | fundamentalizm religijny | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | Iran | konflikt religijny | kultura i religia | muzułmanie | prawa i wolności | prawa mniejszości | PRAWO | ramy społeczne | stosunki kulturalne | wolność wyznania | ZAGADNIENIA SPOŁECZNE | życie społeczne

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

Analiza [EN](#)

[High Expectations of the Moderate Cleric's Victory in Iran](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Briefing

Data 14-06-2013

Autor D'ANGELO Sandro

Obszar polityki Demokracja | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | EKONOMIA | ENERGIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | Iran | kandydat | kraje muzułmańskie | polityka międzynarodowa | polityka międzynarodowa | polityka nuklearna | polityka wewnętrzna | polityka zagraniczna | przemysł elektryczny | jądrowy | ramy polityczne | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | system wyborczy | system wyborczy i głosowanie | sytuacja gospodarcza | warunki gospodarcze | większość bezwzględna | wybory prezydenckie | władza wykonawcza i służba publiczna | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE

Streszczenie Centrist cleric Hassan Rowhani wins Iran's presidential election in a surprise landslide victory, securing 52 % of the votes. The Iranian presidential election took place at a time of unprecedented economic isolation. Rowhani's victory is due to an unprecedented upsurge of mobilisation a mere three days before the vote. President Rowhani will have little leeway in foreign policy matters, these powers belonging to the Supreme Leader, Ali Khamenei. Whether Rowhani will be willing to challenge the primacy of the clerical establishment remains to be seen. Voter turnout rose to 72 %. Out of the 51 million registered voters, 37.5 million came to the ballot box, with young voters accounting for one third. Haunted by the 2009 chaos, this election's voter turnout was instrumental in consolidating the foundations of the Islamic Republic. Ayatollah Khamenei played an instrumental role in the election, exercising great influence over the Guardian Council's vetting process. The Guardian Council disqualified reformist movement candidates. Esfandiar Rahim Mashaei, Ahmadinejad's heir, was also barred from running. The disqualification of Rafsanjani and Mashaei was a strong indicator of the clerical establishment's intent to micromanage the election. Recurrent allegations of rigged elections and fraud were further exacerbated by Khamenei's attempt to engineer the election. While the massive participation by Iranians and the choice of president are a reflection of a participatory electoral process, it is primarily a victory for the Supreme Leader. Khamenei successfully used the elections to legitimise the foundations of the Islamic Republic and redeem the situation after the massive protests of 2009. The electoral outcome will have little impact on Iran's regional policies, particularly as regards Syria, or on the nuclear issue. The election will, on the other hand, determine the fate of Iranians over the next four years. For Iranians, the election represented an opportunity

Briefing [EN](#)

[Turkey's regional power aspirations](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Briefing

Data 06-05-2013

Autor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | bezpieczeństwo regionalne | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | Iran | konflikt międzynarodowy | polityka zagraniczna | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | Syria | sytuacja polityczna | Turcja | Środkowy Wschód | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE | życie polityczne | bezpieczeństwo publiczne

Streszczenie The rise to power of the Justice and Development Party (Adalet ve Kalkınma Partisi, AKP) in 2002 has prompted the emergence of a new Turkish foreign policy doctrine. Its principles emphasise a policy of "zero problems with neighbours", proactive diplomacy, as well as a more autonomous foreign policy.

Briefing [EN](#)

[To Each their Own: The Southern Caucasus and Iranian Influence](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Analiza

Data 05-03-2013

Autor GARCES DE LOS FAYOS Tournan Fernando

Obszar polityki Energia | Handel międzynarodowy | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | ENERGIA | Europa | Europejska Polityka Sąsiedztwa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | HANDEL | handel międzynarodowy | Iran | kraje kaukaskie | organizacja transportu | polityka energetyczna | polityka międzynarodowa | polityka współpracy | polityka zagraniczna | sankcje międzynarodowe | stosunki dwustronne | stosunki handlowe | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | TRANSPORT | transport rurociągowy | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | współpraca energetyczna | zaopatrzenie w energię

Streszczenie The Southern Caucasus region matters to the European Union for economic, energy and political reasons. Yet the states of the Southern Caucasus — Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia — are also important to their southern neighbour, Iran. Realpolitik in the region dictates that the EU balance its relations with its local partners at the same time that Iran, sanctioned by the EU and others, makes various economic, cultural, and political inroads with its pliable neighbours.

Each Southern Caucasus state has a distinct relation with the EU and with Iran. Each must set the realities of its current situation against its western aspirations. Since the adoption of sanctions against Iran in 2010 and their subsequent reinforcement, the EU has also been obliged to consider Iran's influence on regional politics. While the EU's interest in the region is based on more than its concerns about Iran, this facet of the Southern Caucasus's complicated balance of power cannot be ignored.

[Analiza EN](#)

[The Positions of Russia and China at the UN Security Council in the Light of Recent Crises](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Badanie

Data 01-03-2013

Autorzy zewnętrzni Peter FERDINAND (University of Warwick, UK)

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Demokracja

Słowo kluczowe Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | Chiny | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | interwencja militarna | Iran | Narody Zjednoczone | ORGANIZACJE MIĘDZYNARODOWE | polityka międzynarodowa | Rada Bezpieczeństwa ONZ | Rosja | stosunki dyplomatyczne | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | Syria | utrzymywanie pokoju | zapobieganie konfliktom

Streszczenie In 2011/12 China and Russia cast three vetoes in the Security Council against UN intervention in Syria to prevent government forces suppressing less well-armed oppositionists. This seemed to run counter to the willingness of these states to accept UN intervention in Libya at the beginning of 2011. How should this be explained? It also raised questions about the likely Russian and Chinese response to a possible worsening of the confrontation between the Security Council and Iran over its presumed nuclear programme.

The answers derive from the posture of these two states towards the role of the UN in global governance generally, as well as their particular strategic concerns in the UNSC. There are apparent contradictions between the policies of the two states, as well as common threads.

Russo-Chinese relations in the UNSC are also structured by the wider context of relations in the General Assembly, and by the efforts by both governments to promote a thickening as well as a harmonisation of foreign policies. But there are significant limitations on the likely extent of that harmonisation.

[Badanie EN](#)

[Key Aspects of Russia's Current Foreign and Security Policy](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Analiza

Data 03-10-2012

Autor CRAMPES Julien | HAKALA Pekka

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | Europa | fundamentalizm religijny | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | Iran | kultura i religia | NATO | ORGANIZACJE MIĘDZYNARODOWE | organizacje światowe | polityka zagraniczna | PRAWO | prawo karne | Rosja | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | Syria | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | wspólna polityka bezpieczeństwa i obrony | ZAGADNIENIA SPOŁECZNE | zagrożenie bezpieczeństwa państwa

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

[Analiza EN](#)

[Iranian Nuclear Talks : Has the Time for Diplomacy Run Out ?](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Briefing

Data 21-06-2012

Autor D'ANGELO Sandro | GRISORIO Martire Andrea

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | broń jądrowa | ENERGIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | instytucje UE i europejska służba publiczna | Iran | Międzynarodowa Agencja Energetyki | negocjacje międzynarodowe | obrona | ORGANIZACJE MIĘDZYNARODOWE | organizacje światowe | paliwo jądrowe | polityka międzynarodowa | problemy międzynarodowe | przemysł elektryczny i jądrowy | regulowanie sporów | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | wspólna polityka bezpieczeństwa i obrony | Wysoki Przedstawiciel Unii do Spraw Zagranicznych i Polityki Bezpieczeństwa

Streszczenie The negotiations on the Iranian nuclear programme between Iran and the P5+1 group (the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and Germany), which resumed in Moscow on 18 and 19 June 2012, have failed to produce a deal. Iran reiterated its right to develop nuclear energy under the Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT) without further limitations. On the other hand, the P5+1 countries held to their aim of curtailing Iran's enrichment activities. The two parties failed even to agree on a new round of negotiations.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The Extraterritorial Effects of Legislation and Policies in the EU and US](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Badanie

Data 16-05-2012

Autorzy zewnętrzni DOVER Robert (Dover and Jones Ltd, UK) and FROSINI Justin (Center for Constitutional Studies and Democratic Development, Italy)

Obszar polityki Prawo międzynarodowe publiczne | Prawo prywatne międzynarodowe i współpraca sądowa w sprawach cywilnych | Prawo własności intelektualnej | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Ameryka | Azja i Oceania | eksterytorialność | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | Iran | jurysdykcja eksterytorialna | organizacja wymiaru sprawiedliwości | ponad państwowość | PRAWO | prawo międzynarodowe | prawo międzynarodowe | Stany Zjednoczone | stosowanie ustawy | źródła i dziedziny prawa

Streszczenie There is a general principle in international law that one state cannot take measures on the territory of another state by means of enforcement of national laws without the consent of the latter. It is possible – however – to observe a recent trend of a growing number of laws that aim to produce a legislative effect in third countries. The nature of the extraterritorial measures at stake and the interests involved have determined the intensity of protests against those measures, by businesses and legislators. This study explores the legal principles that sit behind extraterritoriality, and how such measures have come to be justified. It also examines how those enacting extraterritorial laws have sought to use mostly economic and diplomatic levers to seek compliance from third countries and entities registered in third countries. Finally, this study explores the impact extraterritoriality has had on the businesses and governments affected by it and outlines the defensive measures that can be taken to protect against the reach of such laws.

Badanie [EN](#)

[Impact of sanctions and isolation measures with North Korea, Burma/Myanmar, Iran and Zimbabwe as case studies](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Badanie

Data 31-05-2011

Autorzy zewnętrzni PORTELA Clara Dr, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Singapore Management University, Visiting Fellow - Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies, BELGIUM

Obszar polityki Prawa człowieka | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Afryka | Azja i Oceania | Birma/Myanmar | dokumentacja | EKONOMIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | globalizacja | Iran | Korea Północna | międzynarodowa rola UE | OSWIĘTA I KOMUNIKACJA | polityka gospodarcza | polityka międzynarodowa | sankcje międzynarodowe | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | studia przypadków | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | Zimbabwe

Streszczenie The present study explores how the introduction of targeted sanctions has transformed the practice of international organisations, looking at the examples of North Korea, Burma/Myanmar, Iran and Zimbabwe. Although the ultimate effectiveness of the individual sanctions measures can hardly be ascertained, not least due to their co-existence with unilateral sanctions proactively enforced by the US, the analysis demonstrates that the character of sanctions measures, and the changing nature of the international system, has put the use of sanctions and isolation measures in different terms than was the case just a couple of decades ago. While it is beyond the scope of this study to reframe the scholarly and policy controversies on the use of sanctions, it is posited that such debate should shift from the "whether" sanctions should be used to the "how" sanctions should be employed, and that the quality of the public debate would benefit from enhanced public awareness of the EU's policies in this regard. Finally, the study concludes that despite the absence of formal decision making powers over EU sanctions policies, the European Parliament can play a decisive role in their formulation building up on its proactive record in the scrutiny of EU foreign policy. It should enhance its contribution by requesting from the Council to report regularly on the design of sanctions, their use in negotiations with the target, their role in supporting reformists within the elites and the position of democratic forces, their conformity with human rights and their ultimate political efficacy.

Badanie [EN](#)

Missile Defence and European Security

Rodzaj publikacji Badanie

Data 12-11-2007

Autorzy zewnętrzni Stephen Pullinger, Giovanni Gasparini, Götz Neuneck and Xavier Pasco,

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Ameryka | Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo europejskie | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | Chiny | Czechy | Europa | Francja | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | Iran | Korea Północna | NATO | Niemcy | nierozprzestrzenianie broni | obrona | obrona przeciwvakietowa | ORGANIZACJE MIĘDZYNARODOWE | organizacje światowe | Polska | Rosja | Stany Zjednoczone | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | Wielka Brytania | wspólna polityka bezpieczeństwa i obrony

Streszczenie 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

[Badanie EN](#)

The EU-Iran Human Rights Dialogue

Rodzaj publikacji Analiza

Data 18-06-2007

Autorzy zewnętrzni Morten Kjærum (Danish Center for International Studies and Human Rights, DCISM, Copenhagen, Denmark)

Obszar polityki Demokracja | Prawa człowieka | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Azja i Oceania | demokracja | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | Iran | państwo prawne | prawa człowieka | prawa i wolności | prawa podstawowe | PRAWO | ramy polityczne | stosunki Unii Europejskiej | struktura europejska | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | wspólna polityka zagraniczna i bezpieczeństwa | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE

Streszczenie The briefing paper is divided into four main sections which aim to describe the dialogue process and to submit recommendations for future implementation of the dialogue approach. The first section gives a brief introduction to the historical background for initiating the dialogue with Iran. The second section examines the dialogue itself with regard to its format, participants, methodology, content and timescale. The third section provides a brief overview of the positive and negative results of the dialogue in relation to the set EU benchmarks and finally the fourth section consists of the recommendations put forward by the Danish Institute for Human Rights for future human rights dialogues.

[Analiza EN](#)

Iran and the Nuclear non-proliferation Treaty

Rodzaj publikacji Analiza

Data 30-08-2006

Autorzy zewnętrzni PD Dr. Bernd W. Kubbig

Obszar polityki Energia | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | ENERGIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | Iran | konwencja międzynarodowa | Międzynarodowa Agencja Energi Atomowej | międzynarodowa rola UE | nierozprzestrzenianie broni jądrowej | ORGANIZACJE MIĘDZYNARODOWE | organizacje światowe | pokojowe wykorzystanie energii | polityka energetyczna | polityka międzynarodowa | przemysł elektryczny i jądrowy | sankcje międzynarodowe | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | wzbogacanie paliwa

Streszczenie This Briefing Paper examines the legal basis of EU policy towards Iran in the context of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) legal framework. Its major emphasis is on the compatibility of the Paris Agreement concluded between the EU and Iran on 15 November 2004 with the stipulations of the NPT. In addition, the Briefing Paper addresses also the issue of Tehran's reduced cooperation with the IAEA and its repeated threats to withdraw from the NPT. The analysis of this Briefing Paper predates the June 2006 incentive package agreed upon by the P-5 plus Germany. But, guided by the "Diplomacy First!" principle, it makes some recommendations for the EU role in the context of the efforts of direct diplomacy efforts between Washington and Tehran in a multilateral setting.

[Analiza EN](#)

The Role of Parliaments in Scrutinising and Influencing Trade Policy

Rodzaj publikacji Badanie

Data 04-12-2005

Autorzy zewnętrzni Dr Andreas Maurer
Project Leader

Obszar polityki Demokracja w UE, prawo instytucjonalne i prawo parlamentarne | Handel międzynarodowy

Słowo kluczowe Afryka | Ameryka | Australia | Azja i Oceania | Brazylia | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | HANDEL | Iran | Japonia | kontrola parlamentarna | Meksyk | ORGANIZACJE MIEDZYNARODOWE | organizacje światowe | parlament | polityka handlowa | polityka handlowa | Republika Południowej Afryki | Rosja | Stany Zjednoczone | Szwajcaria | Tajlandia | władza ustawodawcza a wykonawcza | Światowa Organizacja Handlu | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE | życie polityczne i bezpieczeństwo publiczne

Streszczenie The study covers most important aspects of national parliaments' involvement in trade issues, including the WTO parliamentary conference and interparliamentary relations. It examines parliaments' working style, "legislative-executive relations", the channels of parliamentary scrutiny and the general impact of parliaments' activities on government policy and WTO outcomes. The study includes 11 country studies on the trade scrutiny activities and competences of parliamentary bodies in the United States, Mexico, Australia, Russia, South Africa, Iran, Thailand, Switzerland, India, Brazil and Japan.

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