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Lista de publicações do Think Tank do PE

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank>

Critérios de pesquisa utilizados para elaborar a lista :

Ordenar Ordenar por data
Palavra-chave "Coreia do Norte"

39 Resultados

Data de criação : 17-04-2024

[North Korea-Russia relations: Recent trends](#)

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 29-09-2023

Autor JOCHHEIM Ulrich

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave abastecimento de armas | ajuda humanitária | construção europeia | Coreia do Norte | defesa | ENERGIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | indústria nuclear | indústrias nuclear e elétrica | política de cooperação | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | relações da União Europeia | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo On 13 September 2023, Kim Jong-un, leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK or North Korea), met with President Putin at the Vostochny Cosmodrome (spaceport) in the Amur region in Russia's far east. Although very little is known about what they discussed, many observers assume that one of the topics involved hammering out the details of a deal whereby North Korea would help Russia replenish its stocks of artillery shells and send a considerable number of workers to staff Russian factories, in return for humanitarian aid – more specifically food – from Moscow, as well as Russia's support for Pyongyang's space programme. Experts also agree that a more far-reaching alignment could be in the making.

Em síntese [EN](#)

[China's compliance with selected fields of international law](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 09-09-2021

Autor PARRY Matthew

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave acordo comercial | AMBIENTE | China | comércio internacional | Coreia do Norte | desarmamento | DIREITO | direito internacional | direito internacional | direito internacional dos direitos humanos | direitos e liberdades | Filipinas | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | Hong Kong | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | Organização Mundial do Comércio | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | organizações mundiais | política ambiental | política internacional | política para as alterações climáticas | questão do mar da China Meridional | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | sanção internacional | segurança internacional | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo China has ratified numerous legally binding international agreements. Like other countries, it has a strong incentive to commit itself in this way: international agreements are a means of binding other treaty parties; strengthening international standing; creating a favourable legal framework for trade and investment; and, such as with the 1984 Sino-British Declaration on Hong Kong, settling territorial questions. At the same time, China has been careful to avoid making commitments in two areas in particular: questions of national security and sovereignty, where it recalls a history of mistreatment by outside powers; and human rights, where its political and cultural traditions differ considerably from those of Western democracies. China has often included reservations precluding international arbitration in the international agreements that it has ratified. One notable exception to this rule is China's membership of the WTO and conclusion of trade and investment agreements, where arbitration is such a core part of the system as to be unavoidable. To the extent that China is accused of breaching its international commitments, these tend to concern its perceived national security interests and territorial sovereignty, as in the case of the governance of Hong Kong, and maritime and territorial rights in the South China Sea. In other areas, such as human rights and climate change agreements, China is typically careful to limit its commitments so that it does not formally breach them.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 20-07-2020

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave análise de políticas | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | Coreia do Norte | Coreia do Sul | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | poder executivo e administração pública | política internacional | relações internacionais | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Ásia-Oceânia

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

Briefing [EN](#)

[US-North Korea summit \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 06-07-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave América | arma nuclear | cimeira | Coreia do Norte | Coreia do Sul | defesa | desnuclearização | documentação | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | Estados Unidos | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | grupo de reflexão | investigação e propriedade intelectual | manobras militares | política internacional | PRODUÇÃO, TECNOLOGIA E INVESTIGAÇÃO | relatório | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança internacional | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo US President Donald Trump met North Korean leader Kim Jong-un for a historic summit in Singapore on 12 June 2018. They reached a short agreement that emphasised the North's commitment to 'work toward complete denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula', but provided no details on when Pyongyang would give up nuclear weapons or how that might be verified. Following the summit, the United States announced it had agreed with South Korea to suspend all planning on joint military exercises. This note offers links to reports and commentaries from some major international think-tanks and research institutes on the summit. More reports on North Korea and related issues can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published just before the summit.

Em síntese [EN](#)

[EU-Japan cooperation on global and regional security - a litmus test for the EU's role as a global player?](#)

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 11-06-2018

Autor LEGRAND Jérôme

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | China | CIÊNCIAS | ciências humanas | construção europeia | contencioso territorial | cooperação militar | Coreia do Norte | defesa | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | geopolítica | guerra de informação | informática e processamento de dados | Japão | não proliferação nuclear | papel internacional da UE | política de cooperação | política de defesa | política externa | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | segurança da informação | segurança internacional | segurança regional | terrorismo | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo Within their partnership, the EU and Japan recognise each other as being essentially civilian (or 'soft') powers that share the same values and act in the international arena solely with diplomatic means. However, the evolution of the threats they face and the unpredictability now shown by their strategic ally, the US, have led both the EU and Japan to reconsider the option of 'soft power-only' for ensuring their security. They have both begun the — albeit long — process of seeking greater strategic autonomy. The EU's Global Strategy adopted in 2016 aims clearly to 'develop a more politically rounded approach to Asia, seeking to make greater practical contributions to Asian security'. Like the EU, Japan has identified 'a multipolar age' in which the rules-based international order that has allowed it to prosper is increasingly threatened. In line with its security-related reforms, Japan has decided to 'take greater responsibilities and roles than before in order to maintain the existing international order' and resolve a number of global issues. The EU and Japan may increase their cooperation at the global and strategic level and in tackling these challenges at the regional or local level. The Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA) between the EU and Japan will provide opportunities for such cooperation, which should also be open to others. This is an opportunity for the EU to demonstrate that it is a consistent and reliable partner, and a true 'global player'. The Council Conclusions of 28 May 2018 on 'Enhanced security cooperation in and with Asia' are a step in this direction but need to be translated into action.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

[North Korea's nuclear summitry \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 04-06-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave América | arma de destruição maciça | arma nuclear | Coreia do Norte | defesa | desarmamento | ENERGIA | Estados Unidos | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | indústrias nuclear e elétrica | não proliferação nuclear | país terceiro | política de cooperação | política internacional | relações bilaterais | relações internacionais | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança internacional | segurança nuclear | Ásia-Oceânia

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

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 24-05-2018

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave América | arma nuclear | cimeira | construção europeia | Coreia do Norte | Coreia do Sul | defesa | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | Estados Unidos | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | instauração da paz | medida restritiva da UE | não proliferação nuclear | política internacional | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança internacional | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | Ásia-Oceânia

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

Em síntese [EN](#)

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

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 08-05-2018

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Domínio de intervenção Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave América | Birmânia/Mianmar | comércio internacional | construção europeia | Coreia do Norte | DIREITO | direito internacional | Estados Unidos | Europa | exterritorialidade | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | Irão | papel internacional da UE | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | política internacional | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | restrição ao comércio | Rússia | sanção económica | sanção internacional | Síria | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo 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](#)

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

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

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 23-02-2018

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Governação Mundial

Palavra-chave América | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | Coreia do Norte | democracia | Estados Unidos | Europa | França | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | Irão | NATO | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | organizações mundiais | política internacional | quadro político | Reino Unido | relações bilaterais | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | retirada da UE | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo 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](#)

North Korean human rights abuses

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 22-02-2018

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Direitos Humanos

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | campo de concentração | China | condições de trabalho | condições e organização do trabalho | Conselho dos Direitos do Homem da ONU | Coreia do Norte | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | ditadura | EMPREGO E TRABALHO | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | Japão | Nações Unidas | negociação internacional | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | política internacional | quadro político | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | sanção internacional | vida política e segurança pública | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo In February 2018, the world was exposed to cheerful images of Kim Jong-un's sister, Kim Yo-jong, smiling and shaking hands with the South Korean president Moon Jae-in, and of North and South Koreans marching together under the same flag, while an all-female squad of cheerleaders dressed in red occasionally upstaged the athletes at the PyeongChang Winter Olympics. Against this charm offensive, a few dozen kilometres north, far from the spotlight, up to 120 000 political prisoners continued experiencing atrocities in inhumane political prison camps, known as kwanliso.

Em síntese [EN](#)

Ten issues to watch in 2018

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 08-01-2018

Autor BASSOT Etienne

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Bancários e Financeiros | Assuntos Económicos e Monetários | Assuntos Externos | Democracia | Democracia na UE, Direito Institucional e Direito Parlamentar | Direito da UE: Ordenamento Jurídico e Atos Jurídicos | Educação | Espaço de Liberdade, de Segurança e de Justiça | Política Social | Questões de Género, Igualdade e Diversidade | Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | Coreia do Norte | criminalidade informática | desigualdade social | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | eleição europeia | estratégia da UE | Europa | FINANÇAS | finanças da União Europeia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | informação e tratamento da informação | informática e processamento de dados | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | migração | migrações | orçamento da UE | Parlamento Europeu | política da juventude | política internacional | processo eleitoral | proteção dos dados | quadro social | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | Reino Unido | relações internacionais | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | relações monetárias | retirada da UE | terrorismo | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | vida social | zona euro | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo This is the second edition of an annual EPRS publication designed to identify key issues and policy areas that are likely to feature prominently on the political agenda of the European Union over the coming year. Topics presented include: the implications for the EU of the terrorism threat, the North Korean issue, the security challenges posed by disinformation, fake news and cyber-crime, the ongoing migration crisis and rising inequalities. Other important policy areas covered are youth empowerment, the EU budget, the future of the euro area, the European elections in 2019 and, last but not least, Brexit.

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

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

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 08-12-2017

Autor KACZMAREK MICHAEL | LAZAROU Eleni

Domínio de intervenção Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave acordo internacional | acordo multilateral | América | arma de destruição maciça | arma nuclear | construção europeia | Coreia do Norte | defesa | desarmamento | ENERGIA | Estados Unidos | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | indústrias nuclear e elétrica | Irão | não proliferação nuclear | papel internacional da UE | política internacional | relações internacionais | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança internacional | segurança nuclear | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo 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](#)

[Japan: Shinzō Abe wins a new mandate](#)

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 25-10-2017

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave assembleia | assembleia bicameral | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | Coreia do Norte | defesa | DIREITO | ECONOMIA | eleição antecipada | eleição parlamentar | ENERGIA | experiência nuclear | fontes e ramos do direito | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | indústrias nuclear e elétrica | Japão | participação das mulheres | partido político | partidos políticos | política de defesa | processo eleitoral | programa eleitoral | quadro político | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | regime parlamentar | relação legislativo-executivo | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | repartição dos mandatos | resultado eleitoral | revisão da Constituição | situação económica | situação económica | situação política | vida política e segurança pública | vida social | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo Shinzō Abe won the snap elections he called for the lower house on 22 October 2017. Despite her popularity, Tokyo's governor Yuriko Koike failed to convince the electorate to oust a prime minister in charge since December 2012. The newly created Constitutional Democratic Party of Japan became the main opposition force in the House of Representatives. In coalition with Kōmeitō, Abe's Liberal Democratic Party holds a two-thirds majority enabling it to pass constitutional amendments.

Em síntese [EN](#)

[Russian ties with China in the face of Western sanctions](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 16-10-2017

Autor GRIEGER Gisela

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave América | China | comércio internacional | comércio internacional | conflito internacional | cooperação militar | Coreia do Norte | ENERGIA | Estados Unidos | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | Geórgia | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | país terceiro | política de cooperação | política energética | política energética | política internacional | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | relações multilaterais | Rússia | sanção internacional | segurança internacional | Síria | território ocupado | Ucrânia | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo Since the West imposed sanctions on Russia, in response to its annexation of Crimea and destabilisation of eastern Ukraine in 2014, the country has accelerated its 'turn to the East' and notably to like-minded China, in an attempt to offset its loss of access to Western financial markets and advanced technology. Three years on, the economic outcomes appear to have fallen largely short of Russia's high expectations. The most visible signs of the incremental Sino-Russian economic rapprochement have been long-term and large-scale deals orchestrated by the two countries' top leaderships in a number of state-controlled strategic sectors. Politically, these highly publicised agreements were meant to signal to the West that Russia under sanctions had ample other options. Economically, the jury is still out on whether they will be beneficial for Russia in the long run, since it has had to make major concessions to China. The asymmetry of their relationship has thus become further entrenched, although appearances may suggest otherwise. Moreover, the state-led deals have so far failed to generate major spill-over effects to other less state-dominated sectors. China and Russia pursue two competing concepts of regional integration for Eurasia – the China-initiated Silk Road Economic Belt and the Russian-led Eurasian Economic Union – which experts consider incompatible. It remains to be seen what form, if any, their envisaged coordination will take, and how this will reshape the economic order in the EU's neighbourhood. Closer Sino-Russian strategic alignment on global governance issues – despite its limits – is likely to diminish the space for governance concepts developed by Western liberal democracies and the core values associated with them.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 05-10-2017

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave construção europeia | Coreia do Norte | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | Japão | país terceiro | política de cooperação | política internacional | Reino Unido | relações bilaterais | relações internacionais | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | retirada da UE | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | Ásia-Oceânia

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

Briefing [EN](#)

[North Korea \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 22-09-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Domínio de intervenção Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave América | arma nuclear | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | China | Coreia do Norte | Coreia do Sul | defesa | ditadura | Estados Unidos | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | grupo de reflexão | intervenção militar | investigação e propriedade intelectual | política internacional | PRODUÇÃO, TECNOLOGIA E INVESTIGAÇÃO | quadro político | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | sanção internacional | segurança internacional | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo North Korea has stepped up its nuclear plans with the underground detonation of a hydrogen bomb and tests of its first suspected Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs), moves perceived as a major threat to global security. Speaking at the United Nations General Assembly on 19 September, US President Donald Trump threatened to 'totally destroy' North Korea if the United States is forced to defend itself or its allies against that country. The isolated communist regime of Kim Jong-un has continued its nuclear programme, despite repeated rounds of sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council and diplomatic efforts to diffuse the conflict.

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

[North Korea: Possible scenarios](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 12-09-2017

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave arma nuclear | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | China | Coreia do Norte | Coreia do Sul | defesa | ditadura | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | intervenção militar | negociação internacional | política internacional | quadro político | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | sanção internacional | segurança internacional | Ásia-Oceânia

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

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

[Ásia Oriental](#)

Tipo de publicação Fichas temáticas sobre a UE

Data 01-07-2017

Autor SAARELA Anna | SOUTULLO SANCHEZ Jorge

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave China | comércio internacional | construção europeia | Coreia do Norte | Coreia do Sul | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | Japão | negociação de acordo (UE) | política comercial | política comercial comum | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | relações comerciais | Taiwan | trocas comerciais | trocas comerciais | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo A Ásia é o maior e mais povoado continente e tem uma enorme importância geoestratégica para a UE. A UE tem três parceiros estratégicos na Ásia Oriental: a China, o Japão e a República da Coreia. A UE vê com preocupação os problemas de segurança na região, como o desafio nuclear na Coreia do Norte e o disputado Mar da China Meridional. A UE é um ator económico forte e um importante doador no domínio da ajuda e do desenvolvimento, contribuindo para fomentar o desenvolvimento das instituições, a democracia, a boa governação e os direitos humanos.

Fichas temáticas sobre a UE [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

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

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 08-05-2017

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | candidato | construção europeia | Coreia do Norte | Coreia do Sul | ECONOMIA | eleição presidencial | EMPRESAS E CONCORRÊNCIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | moralidade da vida política | organização de empresas | política externa | processo eleitoral | relações da União Europeia | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança internacional | segurança regional | situação económica | situação económica | situação política | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | Ásia-Oceânia | ética empresarial

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

Briefing [EN](#)

[Nuclear Proliferation in North East Asia](#)

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 23-03-2017

Autor externo Benjamin HAUTECOUVERTURE (Fondation pour la Recherche Strategique - FRS, Paris, France)

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave América | arma nuclear | China | construção europeia | cooperação militar | Coreia do Norte | Coreia do Sul | defesa | ENERGIA | Estados Unidos | experiência nuclear | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | indústrias nuclear e elétrica | míssil balístico | não proliferação nuclear | papel internacional da UE | política de armamento | política de cooperação | política externa | política internacional | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | resolução de diferendos | sanção internacional | segurança internacional | segurança regional | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo The nuclear dimension of the crisis in the Korean peninsula has been compounded since the end of the Cold war, particularly since the North Korean regime announced its withdrawal from the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in January 2003. The nuclear and ballistic programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) have dangerously improved since the beginning of the decade and seem to have accelerated since 2014 in spite of the continuous strengthening of the international sanctions regime against Pyongyang's Weapons of Mass Destruction programmes. Accordingly, tensions have risen dramatically in the Korean peninsula. In the current context, the resumption of the six-party talks – deadlocked since the spring of 2007 - remains very hypothetical. It is clearly dependent on a change of attitude on Pyongyang's part, something hardly predictable. Even if 'strategic patience' towards North Korea has been challenged for some time, it may be that there is no better alternative to this policy. Comprehensively conceived, it should be understood as a strong policy of containment of the North Korean nuclear crisis in order to make possible the return of Pyongyang to negotiations. As a subsidiary issue, it could be asked whether the EU could play a renewed role as regards to nuclear and ballistic proliferation in North East Asia.

Estudo [EN](#)

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

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 25-11-2016

Autor SAARELA Anna

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Comércio internacional

Palavra-chave acordo comercial (UE) | acordo de cooperação (UE) | América | assembleia | assembleia unicameral | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | chefe de Estado | China | comércio internacional | construção europeia | cooperação militar | Coreia do Norte | Coreia do Sul | corrupção | DIREITO | direito penal | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | ECONOMIA | ENERGIA | Estados Unidos | financiamento e investimento | FINANÇAS | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | indústrias nuclear e elétrica | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | investimento | Japão | Nações Unidas | OCDE | ONU | Organização Mundial do Comércio | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | organizações mundiais | partido político | partidos políticos | política comercial | política comercial | política de cooperação | política externa | política nuclear | quadro político | relações comerciais | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança internacional | segurança regional | situação económica | situação económica | situação política | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | Ásia-Oceânia

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

[Análise aprofundada](#) [EN](#)

North Korea's propaganda strategy

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 04-10-2016

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Espaço de Liberdade, de Segurança e de Justiça

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | Conselho de Segurança ONU | Coreia do Norte | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | ditadura | GEOGRAFIA | Nações Unidas | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | país terceiro | política de cooperação | política internacional | propaganda política | quadro político | relações internacionais | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | sanção internacional | vida política e segurança pública | Ásia-Oceânia

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

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

[New sanctions against North Korea: The challenges of implementation and China](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 05-07-2016

Autor GRIEGER Gisela

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave América | arma nuclear | China | comércio internacional | Coreia do Norte | Coreia do Sul | defesa | ENERGIA | Estados Unidos | experiência nuclear | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | indústrias nuclear e elétrica | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | Japão | manobras militares | política internacional | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | resolução ONU | restrição ao comércio | sanção internacional | Serviço Europeu para a Ação Externa | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | Ásia-Oceânia

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

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

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

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 02-06-2016

Autor BENDINI Roberto

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Direitos Humanos | Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave América | arma nuclear | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | chefe de Estado | China | congresso de um partido | construção europeia | Coreia do Norte | Coreia do Sul | defesa | ECONOMIA | ENERGIA | Estados Unidos | estrutura económica | forças armadas | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | indústrias nuclear e elétrica | partido comunista | partido político | política de defesa | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | política internacional | política nuclear | quadro político | reforma económica | regime autoritário | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | sanção internacional | situação económica | situação económica | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | Ásia-Oceânia

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

[Análise aprofundada](#) [EN](#)

[Workshop on "Human rights in North Korea: Accountability vs. Engagement?"](#)

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 12-05-2016

Autor externo Mariam KHOTENASHVILI (Trans European Policy Studies Association - TEPSA, Belgium)

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Democracia | Direitos Humanos | Espaço de Liberdade, de Segurança e de Justiça

Palavra-chave arma de destruição maciça | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | Coreia do Norte | defesa | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | GEOGRAFIA | isolacionismo | Nações Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | papel internacional da UE | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | política internacional | quadro político | regime autoritário | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | sanção internacional | segurança internacional | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo Workshop on "Human rights in North Korea: accountability vs. engagement?", held on 20 April 2016 in the European Parliament.

[Análise aprofundada](#) [EN](#)

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

Tipo de publicação **Análise aprofundada**

Data **11-04-2016**

Autor **CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina**

Domínio de intervenção **Segurança e Defesa**

Palavra-chave **acordo START | América | arma nuclear | China | conferência internacional | construção europeia | Coreia do Norte | defesa | ENERGIA | energia nuclear | Estados Unidos | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | indústrias nuclear e elétrica | Irão | Israel | negociação internacional | não proliferação nuclear | papel internacional da UE | Paquistão | política de armamento | política energética | política internacional | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | segurança internacional | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | utilização pacífica da energia | Ásia-Oceânia | Índia**

Resumo 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.

Análise aprofundada [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[South Korea ahead of legislative elections](#)

Tipo de publicação **Em síntese**

Data **07-04-2016**

Autor **D'AMBROGIO Enrico**

Domínio de intervenção **Assuntos Externos**

Palavra-chave **arma nuclear | assembleia | assembleia unicameral | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | Coreia do Norte | Coreia do Sul | defesa | ECONOMIA | eleição parlamentar | ENERGIA | experiência nuclear | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | indústrias nuclear e elétrica | política externa | política internacional | processo eleitoral | relações da União Europeia | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | sanção económica | segurança internacional | segurança internacional | situação económica | situação económica | situação política | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | Ásia-Oceânia**

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

Em síntese [EN](#)

[Japan: Foreign and Security Policy at a Crossroads](#)

Tipo de publicação **Análise aprofundada**

Data **26-08-2015**

Autor **BENDINI Roberto**

Domínio de intervenção **Assuntos Externos | Governação Mundial | Segurança e Defesa**

Palavra-chave **América | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | chefe de governo | China | contencioso territorial | cooperação militar | Coreia do Norte | Coreia do Sul | defesa | Estados Unidos | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | Japão | poder executivo e administração pública | política de cooperação | política de defesa | política externa | política governamental | reforma política | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança internacional | segurança regional | vida política e segurança pública | Ásia-Oceânia**

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

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

China's Foreign Policy and External Relations

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 07-07-2015

Autor externo Matthieu BURNAY, Kolja RAUBE and Jan WOUTERS

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Comércio internacional | Governança Mundial | Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave acordo de cooperação (UE) | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | China | Conselho de Segurança ONU | construção europeia | contencioso territorial | Coreia do Norte | desenvolvimento sustentável | ECONOMIA | Estado de Direito | Europa | financiamento e investimento | FINANÇAS | Fundo Monetário Internacional | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | investimento no estrangeiro | Irão | Japão | Líbia | Nações Unidas | não proliferação de armamentos | Organização Mundial do Comércio | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | organizações mundiais | Paquistão | países da ANASE | política económica | política externa | política internacional | quadro político | relações económicas | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | sanção internacional | segurança internacional | segurança regional | Síria | terrorismo | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | África | Ásia-Oceânia | Índia

Resumo 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.

Estudo [EN](#)

Understanding hybrid threats

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 22-06-2015

Autor PAWLAK Patryk

Domínio de intervenção Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | China | construção europeia | Coreia do Norte | criminalidade informática | direito da guerra | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | guerra civil | guerra de fronteira | informática e processamento de dados | NATO | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | organizações mundiais | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | segurança internacional | terrorismo | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo 'Hybrid threats' are often invoked in reference to the ongoing conflict in Ukraine and the ISIL/Da'esh campaign in Iraq. As policy-makers struggle to grasp what hybrid threats mean for national security, it is pertinent to recall the origins, the meaning, and legal challenges associated with this concept.

Em síntese [EN](#)

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

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 06-11-2014

Autor BANDONE Anete | BENDINI Roberto

Domínio de intervenção Ajuda Humanitária e Desenvolvimento | Direitos Humanos | Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave ajuda ao estrangeiro | ajuda humanitária | América | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | China | construção europeia | Coreia do Norte | Coreia do Sul | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | ECONOMIA | ENERGIA | Estados Unidos | estrutura institucional | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | indústrias nuclear e elétrica | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | política de cooperação | política externa | política nuclear | relações da União Europeia | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança internacional | situação económica | situação económica | situação política | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo Kim Jong-un became the third leader in North Korea's history, after succeeding his father Kim Jong-il, who died in December 2011. The succession took place smoothly and the new leader follows his predecessor's repressive political line and insists on the development of a nuclear and space programme in an effort to reinforce the country's international position and secure external aid.

Pyongyang succeeded in both launching an intercontinental rocket in December 2012 and testing its third nuclear bomb in February 2013. This caused an international outcry and resulted in more UN sanctions against the DPRK regime. The situation was normalised after China imposed severe limitations to bilateral trade and financial transactions. Since last year North Korea has softened its tone, even launching a 'charm offensive' to appease its opponents.

Two decades after the great famine that killed more than one million people, agricultural production hardly covers the population's nutritional needs. North Korea depends mainly on aid granted by China and some other donors for its survival. The country is also one of the most repressive in the world and holds a very poor human rights record.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

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

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 29-10-2014

Autor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Domínio de intervenção Espaço de Liberdade, de Segurança e de Justiça | Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave América | atentado à segurança do Estado | China | construção europeia | Coreia do Norte | Coreia do Sul | criminalidade informática | defesa | defesa estratégica | DIREITO | direito penal | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | Estado-Membro UE | Estados Unidos | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | informação e tratamento da informação | informática e processamento de dados | Médio Oriente | NATO | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | organizações mundiais | política comum de segurança e defesa | programa malicioso | proteção dos dados | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | Ásia-Oceânia

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

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 14-01-2014

Autor BENDINI Roberto

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Democracia

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | China | comunicação | concentração de poderes | controlo da comunicação | Coreia do Norte | Coreia do Sul | DIREITO | direito penal | ECONOMIA | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | ENERGIA | estrutura económica | experiência nuclear | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | indústrias nuclear e elétrica | isolacionismo | militarismo | pena de morte | quadro político | reforma económica | regime autoritário | regime de partido único | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança internacional | vida política e segurança pública | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo While the news of the execution of Jang Song-taek, the second-most highly ranked leader in North Korea's regime, surprised many outside the country, the event is unlikely to presage dramatic changes within the country. Jang Song-taek was sentenced to death on 12 December 2013 after being arrested during a public debate of the North Korean Politburo. His purge follows a major reshuffling of the army, the reorganisation of the ruling party and the execution of Kim Jong-un's former fiancée and a group of popular artists. Jang Song-taek was known to be very close to Beijing and an advocate of economic reforms inspired by Chinese models. With Jang's execution, Kim Jong-un has reasserted his leadership and sent a clear signal to his country's closest – perhaps only – ally, China. It does not seem that the purge was intended to suppress internal opponents. The country is quiet, the armed forces have been weakened, and the execution of the only credible alternative to Kim Jong-un makes the perspective of a putsch extremely unlikely in the near future.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The 2012 South Korean Presidential Election](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 07-01-2013

Autor BENDINI Roberto

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Democracia

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | campanha eleitoral | Coreia do Norte | Coreia do Sul | democratização | desenvolvimento económico | desigualdade social | ECONOMIA | eleição presidencial | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | poder executivo e administração pública | política internacional | processo eleitoral | quadro social | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | relações económicas | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | resolução de diferendos | segurança internacional | segurança regional | situação económica | Ásia-Oceânia

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

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 07-01-2013

Autor BENDINI Roberto

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Democracia | Política de Investigação

Palavra-chave China | Conselho de Segurança ONU | Coreia do Norte | Coreia do Sul | defesa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | Japão | míssil balístico | Nações Unidas | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | política internacional | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | resolução ONU | satélite | transporte aéreo e espacial | TRANSPORTES | técnica espacial | Ásia-Oceânia

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

Briefing [EN](#)

[Human Rights in North Korea](#)

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 17-09-2012

Autor BANDONE Anete

Domínio de intervenção Direitos Humanos

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | comunicação | Coreia do Norte | DIREITO | direito penal | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | Estado de Direito | GEOGRAFIA | liberdade de expressão | liberdade de reunião | penúria alimentar | pluralismo dos meios de comunicação | quadro político | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | regime penitenciário | saúde | tortura | tratamento cruel e degradante | vida política e segurança pública | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo The human rights record in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK, or North Korea) has been widely condemned by the international community, including by the EU and the European Parliament. The ascension of the latest ruler of the Kim dynasty, Kim Jong-un, in December 2011 has not brought tangible change. Since the country is practically closed to foreigners, the human rights situation can only be evaluated based on the testimonies of refugees and defectors. Their reports consistently reveal blatant and unrepentant violations of human rights, which aim to elicit the total submission of the country's citizens to the regime and its ideology. While the majority of North Koreans suffer from permanent hunger, those who try to leave the country face harsh punishment upon repatriation. Citizens suspected of being disloyal to the regime and their families are placed, without trial, in prison camps with abhorrent conditions. North Korea is among the countries carrying out the highest numbers of executions in the world.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

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

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 31-05-2011

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

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Direitos Humanos

Palavra-chave Birmânia/Myanmar | construção europeia | Coreia do Norte | documentação | ECONOMIA | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | estudo de casos | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | globalização | Irão | papel internacional da UE | política económica | política internacional | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | sanção internacional | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | Zimbabué | África | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo 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.

Estudo [EN](#)

[Food aid to North Korea](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 05-05-2011

Autor LATEK Marta

Domínio de intervenção Ajuda Humanitária e Desenvolvimento | Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave ajuda alimentar | ajuda humanitária | AMBIENTE | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | avaliação da ajuda | catástrofe natural | Coreia do Norte | degradação do ambiente | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | GEOGRAFIA | não proliferação nuclear | política de cooperação | quadro político | regime militar | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança internacional | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo The chronic crisis which has affected one of the most isolated and authoritarian countries in the world for at least two decades poses a dilemma to the international community. The renewed famine facing the Korean population is largely "state-caused", even if recent climatic problems have worsened the situation.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Missile Defence and European Security](#)

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 12-11-2007

Autor externo Stephen Pullinger, Giovanni Gasparini, Götz Neuneck and Xavier Pasco,

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave Alemanha | América | China | construção europeia | Coreia do Norte | defesa | defesa antimísil | Estados Unidos | Europa | França | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | Irão | NATO | não proliferação de armamentos | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | organizações mundiais | política comum de segurança e defesa | Polónia | Reino Unido | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | segurança europeia | segurança internacional | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | Ásia-Oceânia | Česko

Resumo 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

Estudo [EN](#)