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Palavra-chave "ocupação militar"

25 Resultados

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Economic repercussions of Russia's war on Ukraine – Weekly Digest 17 May 2022

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 17-05-2022

Autor DE LEMOS PEIXOTO SAMUEL | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | TURCU OVIDIU IONUT

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Económicos e Monetários

Palavra-chave análise económica | consequências económicas | construção europeia | direito da União Europeia | ECONOMIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | intervenção militar | ocupação militar | relações da União Europeia | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | sanção (UE) | segurança internacional | situação económica | situação económica | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo This paper provides a summary of recent economic, financial and budgetary measures and developments following President Vladimir Putin's decision of 24 February to start a military attack against Ukraine. It includes recent information relating to the EU sanctions regime, recent economic estimates and policies supporting economic and financial resilience, including the coordination of national economic and fiscal measures. It also highlights policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate any adverse economic, financial and social effects and to support economic recovery in the EU and the Euro Area.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

Economic repercussions of Russia's war on Ukraine – Weekly Digest 29 April 2022

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 29-04-2022

Autor DE LEMOS PEIXOTO SAMUEL | GRIGAITE KRISTINA | HAGELSTAM Kajus | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | ZORPIDIS ANDREAS | ZSITNAK ALEXANDRA

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Económicos e Monetários

Palavra-chave análise económica | consequências económicas | construção europeia | ECONOMIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | intervenção militar | ocupação militar | relações da União Europeia | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | segurança internacional | situação económica | situação económica | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo This paper provides a summary of recent economic, financial and budgetary decisions and developments following President Vladimir Putin's decision of 24 February to start a military attack against Ukraine. It includes recent information relating to the EU sanctions regime, recent economic estimates, policies supporting economic and financial resilience, including the coordination of national economic and fiscal measures. It also highlights policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate any adverse economic, financial and social effects and to support economic recovery in the EU and the Euro Area.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

EU-Ukraine relations and the security situation in the country

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 03-02-2022

Autor PRZETACZNIK Jakub

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave acordo de associação (UE) | construção europeia | crime de guerra | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | intervenção militar | ocupação militar | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | questão russo-ucraniana | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | segurança internacional | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo Since the beginning of 2021, Ukraine has struggled with Russia's attempts to further destabilise the country and intensify tensions in Europe's east, including through repetitive military build-ups along Ukraine's borders. Russia's most recent threatening troop manoeuvres, together with its unsupportable security demands, met with a united response from Western countries, making it clear that a very high price will be paid if Russia attacks Ukraine. The EU and its institutions, including the European Parliament, have been clear in their response to Russia's aggression on Ukrainian territory. The EU does not recognise the illegal annexation of Crimea and regularly calls on Russia to de-escalate and withdraw its forces, and urges Moscow and Russian-backed separatists in eastern Ukraine to adhere to the ceasefire agreement. Currently the situation remains very volatile. Relations between the European Union and Ukraine continue to be shaped by the 2014 Association Agreement, which includes the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area. The long-term relationship between the EU and Ukraine covers a broad range of areas including trade, providing assistance to the country's health sector, support for the country's reform agenda, and support for the fight against hybrid attacks against Ukraine that have been perpetrated by Russia ever since Ukraine made its firm pro-European choice in 2014. Russia decided to respond aggressively to the Revolution of Dignity – a revolution whose main aim was the signature of the Association Agreement – and immediately after the change of power in Ukraine in 2014 it annexed Crimea and moved to actively support Donbas separatists. Intensive fighting in Donbas in 2014 and early 2015 led to the Minsk agreements, but limited progress in implementing the agreements on the Russian side have led to the prolongation of Western sanctions against Russia. Russia continues its bullying policy towards Ukraine with a wide range of instruments, including disinformation, blackmail and cyber-attacks.

Briefing [EN](#)

Georgia's bumpy road to democracy: On track for a European future?

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 27-05-2021

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave acordo de associação (UE) | adesão à União Europeia | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | CIÊNCIAS | ciências humanas | construção europeia | crise política | democracia | documentação | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | Estado de Direito | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | geopolítica | Geórgia | NATO | ocupação militar | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | organizações mundiais | Parceria Oriental | quadro político | relatório | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | segurança internacional | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública

Resumo Georgia is often considered a frontrunner among Eastern Partnership countries. Despite Russia's continued de facto occupation of one-fifth of the country's territory, until recently Georgia performed relatively well in terms of political stability, pluralism and economic growth. The country is staunchly pro-Western, with aspirations to join both the EU and NATO. Like Ukraine and Moldova, Georgia signed an association agreement with the EU in 2014. The agreement envisages a free trade area, as well as economic and political reforms that will result in far-reaching integration between Georgia and the EU. Despite this overall positive picture and Georgia's close partnership with the EU, there are many concerns about the country's progress towards democracy and the rule of law. Problems are highlighted by a political crisis, which escalated in November 2020 after opposition politicians claimed that the ruling Georgian Dream party had rigged parliamentary elections, and decided to boycott the parliament. The crisis reflects the longer-standing issue of excessive concentration of power, weakening many of the checks and balances that are necessary for a healthy democracy. Despite reform efforts, institutions that are supposed to be independent of the executive have become subservient to the often opaque interests of the ruling party. EU mediation is helping to resolve the stand-off between government and opposition, but the political landscape is still highly polarised.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Abraham Accords

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 05-11-2020

Autor IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave acordo internacional | Barém | cooperação internacional | Emirados Árabes Unidos | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | instauração da paz | Israel | manutenção da paz | ocupação militar | política de cooperação | política externa | política internacional | questão da Palestina | relações internacionais | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança internacional | Ásia-Oceânia

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

Em síntese [EN](#)

Georgia: Challenges and uncertainties for 2020

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 04-03-2020

Autor BENTZEN Naja

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave acordo de associação (UE) | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | branqueamento de capitais | construção europeia | crise política | DIREITO | Europa | FINANÇAS | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | Geórgia | independência da justiça | livre circulação de capitais | ocupação militar | oposição política | organização da justiça | Parceria Oriental | processo eleitoral | reforma eleitoral | reforma política | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | segurança internacional | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública

Resumo Georgia is gearing up for parliamentary elections in October 2020. The 'Georgian Dream' party, in charge since 2012, has strived to implement the reforms called for in the Association Agreement with the EU. However, the government has failed to fulfil its promise on electoral reforms and is facing mounting opposition. The High Representative (HR/VP) is expected to make a statement on Georgia during the March plenary part-session.

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

Ukraine: The Minsk agreements five years on

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 04-03-2020

Autor BENTZEN Naja

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave acordo de associação (UE) | ajuda humanitária | cessar-fogo | cimeira | comunicação | construção europeia | desinformação | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | instauração da paz | medida restritiva da UE | ocupação militar | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | organizações mundiais | OSCE | política de cooperação | política internacional | questão russo-ucraniana | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | segurança internacional | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo Six years after the beginning of the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine and Russia's illegal annexation of the Crimean peninsula, the Minsk peace agreements to end the fighting have yielded limited results. Despite some progress in late 2019 – including prisoner swaps and new peace talks – fighting in eastern Ukraine continues.

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

Plenary round-up – Strasbourg, June 2018

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 15-06-2018

Autor FERGUSON CLARE

Domínio de intervenção Ambiente | Assuntos Económicos e Monetários | Assuntos Externos | Democracia na UE, Direito Institucional e Direito Parlamentar | Orçamento | Programação | Transportes

Palavra-chave AGROALIMENTAR | ajuda financeira | AMBIENTE | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | cultura e religião | derivado financeiro | DIREITO | FINANÇAS | independência da justiça | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | livre circulação de capitais | matéria de origem animal | não proliferação nuclear | ocupação militar | organização da justiça | Parlamento Europeu | política ambiental | política cultural | política de cooperação | política de transportes | produto animal | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | redução das emissões de gases | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | retirada da UE | segurança aérea | segurança internacional | sessão legislativa | trabalhos parlamentares | TRANSPORTES | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo The June plenary session highlights were the continuation of the debate on the future of Europe with the Prime Minister of the Netherlands, Mark Rutte, and the preparation of the European Council meeting of 28 and 29 June 2018. The European Commission and Council participated in discussions on, inter alia, the independence of the judiciary in Poland, humanitarian emergencies in the Mediterranean and solidarity in the EU, and the economic and monetary union package. VP/HR Federica Mogherini's statements on the Iran nuclear deal, the annual report on human rights and democracy in the world (2017), and on the Georgian occupied territories ten years after the Russian invasion, were also discussed. Debates followed on the first anniversary of the signature of the Istanbul Convention and on the closure of the ivory market to combat poaching. Parliament approved the proposal to amend the regulation on OTC derivatives, an agreement on common rules in the field of civil aviation, on monitoring and reporting of CO2 emissions and on fuel consumption of heavy-duty vehicles. It approved the final text of a proposed directive on proportionality tests for new national professional regulations. It also approved the new composition of Parliament after 'Brexit', and further macro-financial assistance to Ukraine.

Em síntese [EN](#)

Russian military presence in the Eastern Partnership Countries

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 04-07-2016

Autor LEGRAND Jérôme

Autor externo Isabelle FACON, Fondation pour la recherche stratégique, (FRS), France

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave base militar | Bielorrússia | construção europeia | contencioso territorial | cooperação militar | defesa | estacionamento de forças | Europa | forças armadas no estrangeiro | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | Moldávia | ocupação militar | países do Cáucaso | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | segurança internacional | treino militar | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo The workshop was organized on June 15, 2016 at the initiative of the Subcommittee on Security and Defence (SEDE) with the aim of assessing the quantitative and qualitative parameters of Russian military presence in the Eastern Partnership Countries, and its implications for European security. Dr. Anna Maria Dyner, Analyst with the Polish Institute of International Affairs (PISM) and Coordinator of PISM's Eastern European Programme, covered Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine. Dr. Gaïdz Minassian, Senior Lecturer at Sciences Po Paris and Associate Research Fellow at the French Fondation pour la Recherche stratégique, covered Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

[Ukraine-NATO partnership in a time of crisis](#)

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 30-06-2016

Autor BENTZEN Naja

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave alargamento de uma organização internacional | CIÊNCIAS | ciências humanas | cooperação militar | DIREITO | direito internacional | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | geopolítica | independência nacional | NATO | ocupação militar | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | organizações mundiais | política de cooperação | política internacional | prisioneiro de guerra | pós-Guerra Fria | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | segurança internacional | soberania nacional | Ucrânia

Resumo Sandwiched between Russia to the east and an expanding NATO to the west, Ukraine's relations with NATO are closely interlinked with the country's ties to Russia – and Russia's relations with NATO. Ukraine's NATO aspirations remain a key sticking point in this tense geopolitical situation. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

[Em síntese](#) [EN](#)

[Russian military in Eastern Partnership countries](#)

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 25-05-2016

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave Arménia | Azerbaijão | base militar | Bielorrússia | construção europeia | defesa | diferendo internacional | estacionamento de forças | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | Geórgia | guerra assimétrica | Moldávia | ocupação militar | Parceria Oriental | pessoal militar | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | segurança internacional | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo A strong military presence helps Russia to maintain control over the ex-Soviet republics of eastern Europe, which it sees as its legitimate sphere of influence. Some troops are stationed in agreement with the country concerned, whereas others operate in pro-Russian separatist territories in defiance of the internationally recognised authorities. The main recent changes are the military build-up in the occupied territory of Crimea and an alleged Russian presence in the Donbass.

[Em síntese](#) [EN](#)

[Russia-NATO: A difficult relationship](#)

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 25-05-2016

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave América | cimeira | construção europeia | contencioso territorial | cooperação UE-NATO | defesa | defesa antimísil | Estados Unidos | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | guerra assimétrica | manobras militares | NATO | ocupação militar | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | organizações mundiais | política internacional | pós-Guerra Fria | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | segurança internacional | segurança internacional | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo NATO-Russia relations have never been easy, but hit a new low in 2014 following Russian annexation of Crimea. Since then both sides have stepped up military activity in their shared eastern European neighbourhood. A return to cooperation in the near future seems unlikely.

[Em síntese](#) [EN](#)

The Situation of National Minorities in Crimea Following its Annexation by Russia

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 13-04-2016

Autor externo Natalia SHAPOVALOVA (CASE – Center for Social and Economic Research, Poland), Olga BURLYUK (Centre for EU Studies, Ghent University in association with Policy Association for an Open Society, Czech Republic)

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

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | DIREITO | direitos das minorias | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | direitos políticos | discriminação étnica | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | liberdade de circulação | liberdade religiosa | minoria nacional | ocupação militar | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | política internacional | preso político | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | sanção internacional | segurança internacional | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | violência de Estado

Resumo National minorities in Crimea have been subject to systematic violations of their rights since the illegal annexation of Crimea by Russia on 18 March 2014. Documented violations have occurred in the areas of freedom of expression, conscience, and religion; the right to peaceful assembly and association; freedom of the media and access to information; the right to a fair trial and effective remedy; the right to education in one's native language; and linguistic and cultural rights. The de facto authorities in Crimea have neglected to investigate cases of grave violations of the rights to life, liberty, security, and physical integrity. The response of the international community has been limited. While Western countries pursue non-recognition policies towards Crimea, international sanctions introduced in response to the occupation of Crimea are weak, and there have been no measures taken to address the international humanitarian law and human rights violations in Crimea. Limited support is available to human rights organisations focused on or working in Crimea, and human rights monitors still cannot gain access to Crimea. The European Union, and the European Parliament, in particular, should actively advocate for the establishment of an international human rights monitoring presence in occupied Crimea. Tailor-made support programmes should be offered to Ukrainian government agencies and civil society working towards the protection of the rights of Ukrainian citizens in Crimea. The European Parliament should continue raising the issue of human rights violations in Crimea and monitor individual cases. Furthermore, the Council of the European Union should consider imposing sanctions for the violations of international humanitarian law and human rights in occupied Crimea.

Estudo [EN](#)

Ukraine: What to watch for in 2016

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 12-02-2016

Autor BENTZEN Naja

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave acordo de associação (UE) | ajuda financeira | aprovisionamento energético | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | comunicação | construção europeia | desinformação | ECONOMIA | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | ENERGIA | Europa | gasoduto | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | ocupação militar | organização dos transportes | política de cooperação | política energética | política externa | processo eleitoral | referendo | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | resolução de diferendos | Rússia | segurança internacional | situação económica | situação económica | situação política | TRANSPORTES | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública

Resumo With the entry into force of the EU-Ukraine Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) as part of the Association Agreement (AA) on 1 January 2016, Ukraine has taken a significant step forward on its long road to European integration. However, 2016 will entail a new series of tests for the country.

While Kyiv is under continued pressure to fulfil the February 2015 Minsk II ceasefire agreement, the interruption of electricity supply to Crimea — occupied by Russia since March 2014 — has added fuel to bilateral tensions over the peninsula, which could intensify in 2016. Ukraine's default on its US\$3 billion debt to Russia, and Moscow's response will further strain bilateral ties.

The growing fragility of the pro-European government coalition could increase the likelihood of early parliamentary elections and impede the on-going reform process. At the same time, the national security situation — precarious overall as it is — could be further undermined by cyber-attacks.

In addition, a number of external developments, for example, the split within the EU vis-à-vis the Russia-backed 'Nord Stream 2' gas pipeline and the forthcoming Dutch referendum on the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement, planned for April 2016, will require attention.

Briefing [EN](#)

Kazakhstan's long-held stability threatened

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 08-02-2016

Autor KOCAK Konur Alp

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave Afeganistão | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | Cazaquistão | CIÊNCIAS | ciências humanas | cooperação militar | defesa | despesas de defesa | Europa | forças armadas | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | geopolítica | ocupação militar | política de cooperação | política externa | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | segurança internacional | segurança regional | situação política | terrorismo | vida política e segurança pública | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo Russia's annexation of Crimea and the conflict in eastern Ukraine are worrying Kazakhstan, given its large Russian minority in the regions bordering Russia. Kazakhstan's proximity to Afghanistan exposes the country to threats such as religious extremism, drug trafficking and terrorism, particularly after NATO's withdrawal from Afghanistan. Russia is increasing its influence in regional security matters and pushing Kazakhstan for greater cooperation in the fight against shared threats.

Em síntese [EN](#)

[Putin's Russia \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 09-10-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave bibliografia | construção europeia | documentação | ECONOMIA | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | ocupação militar | política externa | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | política internacional | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | sanção económica | segurança internacional | segurança internacional | situação económica | situação económica | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo Russia's assertive foreign policy, annexation of Crimea, conflict with Ukraine and, recently, military operation in Syria are further challenging the assumptions of the post-Cold War world order. Meanwhile, on the domestic front, President Vladimir Putin's government is seen to be increasingly repressive. The sanctions against Moscow imposed by the United States and the European Union have hit the Russian economy hard, but do not appear to have weakened President Putin's resolve to pursue policies which are highly criticised in the West. The EU, US and other countries are looking for the best options of dealing with Russia while trying to determine what drives President Putin's actions. This note offers links to commentaries, studies and reports by major international think tanks, which discuss Russia's policies and how to respond to them.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Occupation/Annexation of a Territory: Respect for International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights and Consistent EU Policy](#)

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 25-06-2015

Autor externo Pål WRANGE (Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden) and Sarah HELAOUI (for Section 5.2)

Domínio de intervenção Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural | Ajuda Humanitária e Desenvolvimento | Ambiente | Democracia na UE, Direito Institucional e Direito Parlamentar | Direitos Humanos | Espaço de Liberdade, de Segurança e de Justiça | Proteção dos Consumidores | Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave acordo de associação (UE) | ajuda ao desenvolvimento | ajuda aos refugiados | autodeterminação | Chipre | construção europeia | contencioso territorial | DIREITO | direito internacional | direito internacional dos direitos humanos | direito territorial | direitos e liberdades | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | Israel | Marrocos | migração forçada | migrações | Nações Unidas | ocupação militar | ONU | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Palestina | política de cooperação | política internacional | questão da Palestina | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | sanção internacional | Sara Ocidental | segurança internacional | território ocupado | Turquia | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | África | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo Situations of occupation are often among the most difficult conflicts to resolve, in particular if the occupied territory is also illegally annexed. Legally speaking, an illegally annexed territory is occupied. Third parties (like the EU) have an obligation to not recognise an illegal annexation and to not assist in the continued occupation and annexation. An occupying power has limited authority over the occupied territory under international humanitarian law (IHL), but has nevertheless an obligation to respect not only IHL but also international human rights law. The EU has so far not adopted a consistent policy in these cases, but there are elements of good practice that can be used. A future EU policy should be based on non-recognition – as has been the case with regard to Crimea. The EU and its member states should refuse to recognise legislative and other changes in the occupied territory, they should refrain from engaging in economic and other activities that sustain the occupation and they should seriously consider sanctions against the responsible government.

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

[The international coalition to counter ISIL/Da'esh \(the 'Islamic State'\)](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 17-03-2015

Autor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Domínio de intervenção Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | Conselho de Segurança ONU | construção europeia | cooperação internacional | cooperação militar | defesa | forças armadas no estrangeiro | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | intervenção militar | Iraque | Líbia | Nações Unidas | ocupação militar | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | política de cooperação | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | política internacional | questão internacional | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | resolução ONU | segurança internacional | segurança regional | situação política | Síria | terrorismo | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | África | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo The rapid advance of the terrorist group ISIL/Da'esh in Iraq and Syria during the summer of 2014 and its stated expansionist goals has convinced the region and the entire world of the imminent security threat that the group represents. As large parts of Iraqi and Syrian territory are now under ISIL/Da'esh control, and as the group is expanding its influence over armed groups in several countries in the Middle East and North Africa, the United States (US) has led efforts to create a global coalition to combat ISIL/Da'esh.

At the moment, the coalition comprises more than 60 countries, contributing in various ways to the joint effort. While only a small number of these countries, led by the US, have launched a military airstrike campaign against ISIL/Da'esh positions in both Iraq and Syria, other members of the coalition have pledged troops to advise and train the Iraqi and Kurdish forces (and soon also selected Syrian moderate forces), military equipment or humanitarian aid in coordination with the United Nations.

The briefing aims to present the context of the formation of the international coalition against ISIL/Da'esh, the contributions of participating countries, as well as a brief assessment at this stage of the coalition's role in combatting ISIL/Da'esh.

Briefing [EN](#)

Understanding the rise of ISIL/Da'esh (the 'Islamic State')

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 17-03-2015

Autor PICHON Eric

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave armamento | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | CIÊNCIAS | ciências humanas | conflito religioso | construção europeia | cultura e religião | defesa | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | Europa | financiamento | financiamento e investimento | FINANÇAS | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | geopolítica | integrismo religioso | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | intervenção militar | Iraque | islamismo | ocupação militar | política comercial | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança internacional | segurança regional | Síria | terrorismo | tráfico ilícito | Turquia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | Ásia-Oceânia

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

Briefing [EN](#)

Ukraine after Minsk II: the next level

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 16-03-2015

Autor BENTZEN Naja | SABBATI Giulio

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave América | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | comunicação | construção europeia | ECONOMIA | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | Estados Unidos | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | guerra civil | guerra de fronteira | instauração da paz | intervenção militar | movimento autonomista | NATO | ocupação militar | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | organizações mundiais | política da comunicação | política externa | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | resolução de diferendos | Rússia | segurança internacional | situação económica | situação económica | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública

Resumo One month after leaders from France, Germany, Ukraine and Russia reached a 13-point peace agreement in Minsk on 12 February 2015 – Minsk II, a follow-up to the September 2014 Minsk Protocol – the ceasefire is shaky, although it has at least reduced the number of deaths in combat, and the pressure on the international community to act continues.

While Russia denies accusations that it has been sending troops and weapons to support separatists in Ukraine's east, the undeclared 'hybrid war' is developing on all fronts. In the face of a shaky ceasefire and Ukraine's crumbling economy, the EU, the US and major international actors are discussing possible political, military, and economic responses to the deteriorating crisis. At the same time, EU Member States and NATO are stepping up efforts to counter Russia's 'information warfare'.

The on-going crisis in Ukraine erupted after former President Viktor Yanukovich refused to sign an Association Agreement with the EU in November 2013 and sought closer ties to Russia. Russia's active role in the eastern Ukraine crisis has exposed divides in the EU and the international community on how to react to hybrid threats. It comes at a time when the effectiveness of the EU's Neighbourhood Policy, including the Eastern Partnership, is being questioned.

This briefing is a follow-up to the 12 February 2015 briefing 'Minsk peace agreement: still to be consolidated on the ground'.

Briefing [EN](#)

Munich Security Conference 2015 - Key security challenges ahead

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 19-02-2015

Autor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

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

Palavra-chave América | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | Estados Unidos | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | intervenção militar | Iraque | Irão | NATO | não proliferação nuclear | ocupação militar | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | organizações mundiais | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | questão da Palestina | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | segurança europeia | segurança internacional | segurança regional | Síria | terrorismo | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo 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](#)

Minsk peace agreement: still to be consolidated on the ground

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 12-02-2015

Autor ANOSOVs Evarts | BENTZEN Naja

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | Europa | financiamento da UE | finanças da União Europeia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | intervenção militar | movimento autonomista | ocupação militar | opinião pública | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | política internacional | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | resolução de diferendos | Rússia | sanção económica | segurança internacional | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | vítima de guerra

Resumo On 12 February, after more than 16 hours of negotiations in Minsk, the leaders of Germany, France, Russia and Ukraine reached an agreement to end fighting in eastern Ukraine. Representatives of the OSCE, Ukraine, Russia, and the pro-Russian rebels in eastern Ukraine signed the deal, which includes a ceasefire in eastern Ukraine, to begin on 15 February, followed by the withdrawal of heavy weapons. In a joint declaration, Angela Merkel, François Hollande, Vladimir Putin and Petro Poroshenko stated their commitment to respecting Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The document states that regular meetings will be held to ensure the fulfilment of the Minsk agreements. The tenor of most official international reactions was cautiously optimistic. International leaders said the deal gave 'hope', but at the same time emphasised that the agreement must now be implemented on the ground. Intense fighting continued during the talks, with the strategic transit hub of Debaltsevo still contested. Moscow denies Ukraine's accusations that Russia is supplying troops and weapons to separatists fighting for the territory which Putin calls 'New Russia'. The on-going crisis in Ukraine erupted after former President Viktor Yanukovich refused to sign an Association Agreement (AA) with the EU in November 2013 and sought closer ties to Russia. Following radical protests from pro-Western groups, Yanukovich stepped down and fled to Russia. Moscow responded by annexing the Crimea in March 2014, sparking wide-ranging EU sanctions.

Briefing [EN](#)

The EU's Energy Security Made Urgent by the Crimean Crisis

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 10-04-2014

Autor DE MICCO Pasquale

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Energia

Palavra-chave análise económica | aprovisionamento energético | consequências económicas | ECONOMIA | ENERGIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | gás natural | importação (UE) | independência energética | indústria petrolífera | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | ocupação militar | política comercial | política energética | política internacional | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | sanção económica | segurança de abastecimento | segurança internacional | substituição das importações | transporte de energia | trocas comerciais | Ucrânia

Resumo The crisis in Crimea has led to a first round of sanctions between Russia and the EU – and may well lead to more. For both the EU and Russia, energy constitutes the main risk in this clash, as the two actors are largely interdependent: Russia exports 65 % of its gas to Europe, while the EU imports roughly one third of its natural gas from Russia. Among EU Member States, the level of dependency varies greatly, as does their ability to respond to Russian threats. Military and political tensions are obliging the EU to boost its energy security mechanisms and to seek out short- and long-term alternatives to Russian gas. The Union's reserves are at present half-full, thanks to a mild winter, although no-one knows what the next winter will bring. Several studies have suggested that in the short term the EU could substitute Algerian, Iranian, Norwegian and Qatari gas for Russian gas, although the price would naturally be higher. Yet the risk of recession is estimated to be lower than was the case in the 1970 oil crisis. Most of the new supply would come via cargo ships, bypassing traditional pipelines, although this will require the rapid creation of new gas terminals. In the longer term, Azeri, US and Turkmenistan gas supplies may also quench the thirsty European market, depending on commercial and technical conditions. Other energy policies (focusing on renewable sources, greater efficiency, nuclear power, shale gas and the interconnection of the energy grids) can also play a role in reducing – if not completely eliminating – Europe's dependence on Russian gas.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

A Bleak Balance Sheet: The Second Anniversary of Syria's Civil War

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 13-03-2013

Autor HAKALA Pekka

Domínio de intervenção Ajuda Humanitária e Desenvolvimento | Assuntos Externos | Democracia

Palavra-chave ajuda humanitária | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | guerra civil | instauração da paz | ocupação militar | política de cooperação | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | refugiado | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança internacional | segurança regional | Síria | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo While the international community remains unable to solve the two-year-old Syrian crisis, the humanitarian crisis grows: the number of refugees who have fled to neighbouring countries stands at one million. Internally displaced people number three million, and the dead 70 000 — not to mention the damage wrought on cities and villages, including many of great historical and cultural significance. What began as a small pro-democracy protest has evolved into a civil war complicated by sectarian strife. The Syrian opposition lacks unity and includes jihadist elements. So long as the international community also remains divided — and so long as Russia, Iran and Iran's ally Hezbollah continue to unconditionally support Syrian President Bashar al-Assad — the conflict's grim statistics are bound to worsen. The EU, which cannot claim to have acted more decisively or righteously than its partners at the UN, is assuming a leading role in delivering humanitarian assistance to the victims of the war within Syria and in Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt. Any military intervention is excluded — at least for the time being — but efforts to find a political solution will require cooperating intensively with Russia — a significant challenge, but one that can no longer be set aside.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Increasing Role of Private Military and Security Companies

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

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Study carried out within the framework agreement between ISIS Europe and the European Parliament
EP/EXPO/B/SEDE/FWC/2006-10/Lot4/09

Domínio de intervenção Direito internacional privado e cooperação judicial em matéria civil | Direito internacional público | Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave Agência Europeia de Defesa | construção europeia | defesa | DIREITO | direito civil | direito internacional | direito internacional público | estatuto jurídico | INDÚSTRIA | indústrias diversas | manutenção da paz | mercenário | ocupação militar | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança e vigilância | segurança internacional | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)