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Palavra-chave "política europeia de vizinhança"

172 Resultados

Data de criação : 20-04-2024

[Revision of the EU's long-term budget: State of play ahead of the 1 February European Council meeting](#)

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 29-01-2024

Autor KOWALD KAROLINE | PARI MARIANNA

Domínio de intervenção Orçamento

Palavra-chave ajuda da UE | construção europeia | ECONOMIA | FINANÇAS | finanças da União Europeia | instrumento financeiro da UE | migrações | orçamento | orçamento da UE | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | política migratória da UE | quadro financeiro plurianual | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | tramitação orçamental | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo Having failed to agree on the revision of the EU's 2021-2027 budget at the December European Council meeting, Member States will attempt to break the impasse at an extraordinary meeting on 1 February 2024.

[Em síntese](#) [EN](#)

[Research for TRAN Committee - Chinese Investments in European Non-Maritime Transport Infrastructure](#)

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 18-12-2023

Autor externo Francesca GHIRETTI, Jacob GUNTER, Gregor SEBASTIAN, Meryem GÖKTEN, Olga PINDYUK, Bernd Christoph STRÖHM, Zuzana ZAVARSKÁ & Plamen TONCHEV

Domínio de intervenção Transportes

Palavra-chave China | CIÊNCIAS | ciências humanas | construção europeia | financiamento e investimento | FINANÇAS | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geopolítica | infraestrutura do transporte | investimento estrangeiro | política de transportes | política europeia de vizinhança | TRANSPORTES | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo This At a glance note summarises the study looking at Chinese investments in non-maritime transport infrastructure in the EU and EU Neighbourhood through the lens of 'de-risking' for the first time. It provides a comprehensive overview of Chinese investments in the European non-maritime transport infrastructure over the past two decades and weighs the associated risks. The study borrows the framework adopted by the National Risk Assessment of the Kingdom of the Netherlands 2022 for its risk assessment and further develops it to score the impact and likelihood of the investments across five major threat areas: EU-level dependency risk, individual dependency risk, coercion/influence risk, cybersecurity/data risk and hard security risk. The analysis illustrates that the risks remain insufficiently understood by Member States, despite their high likelihood and/or impact. This is particularly true for economic coercion and cybersecurity/data risks.

[Em síntese](#) [EN](#)

[2022 report on Türkiye](#)

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 06-09-2023

Autor STANICEK BRANISLAV

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave acordo de associação (UE) | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | migração | migrações | parceria estratégica (UE) | política comercial | política comercial | política europeia de vizinhança | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | terrorismo | Turquia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo Türkiye has long been a key partner for the European Union on issues such as migration, security, counter-terrorism and trade. Following the attempted coup in 2016, however, Türkiye's democratic backsliding led the Council to freeze accession negotiations in 2018. The re-election of President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan in May 2023, and the 100th anniversary of the Republic founded by Atatürk, point to a need to explore realistic options for future EU–Türkiye relations, within a mutually appealing framework. Parliament is expected to vote on its position on the Commission's 2022 annual report on Türkiye during its September 2023 plenary session.

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

EU-Türkiye relations: Macroeconomic situation and EU financial support

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 31-08-2023

Autor STANICEK BRANISLAV

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave ajuda financeira | análise económica | assistência de pré-adesão | construção europeia | ECONOMIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | macroeconomia | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Turquia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo Following the backsliding in democratic standards that occurred after the unsuccessful coup of 2016 and the Council of the European Union's June 2018 decision ruling out the opening of any new EU accession negotiation chapters, accession talks with Türkiye are frozen. The disputes in the eastern Mediterranean that involved some Member States, as well as the military engagement of Türkiye in Syria, provided additional tensions in relations with the EU in 2019 and 2020. In February 2020, the Commission did not mention Türkiye in its communication on the accession process setting out its new enlargement methodology. Since December 2020, a relative reduction in tension in the eastern Mediterranean has allowed the EU to re-engage with Ankara on important areas of cooperation, including modernisation of the customs union, in line with the 2016 EU-Türkiye statement, despite no advances on this specific issue. Some progress in EU-Türkiye relations has been achieved through High-level Dialogues that are held alongside regular EU-Türkiye Summits; however, the High-level Dialogue meetings on energy remain suspended. Following the re-election of President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan in May 2023, the European Council conclusions of 29-30 June invited the High Representative and the Commission to submit a report to the European Council on the state of play of EU-Türkiye relations. In recent years, the EU has made certain EU funds accessible to Türkiye, including through the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA). In addition, in 2022 the EU established the Türkiye Investment Platform to support economic growth, innovation and green investment. Furthermore, substantial refugee assistance was delivered under the EU's humanitarian and development aid instruments, mainly through the EU Facility for Refugees in Türkiye (2016-2019) and additional refugee funding mobilised by the EU in 2020-2023. Finally, following the February 2023 earthquakes, the EU, Member States and international donors provided humanitarian aid as well.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU Financial assistance to Africa and Latin America 2021-2027

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 22-06-2023

Autor POUWELS Alexandra Cynthia Jana

Domínio de intervenção Avaliação da Legislação e das Políticas na Prática | Controlo Orçamental | Orçamento

Palavra-chave ajuda financeira | América | América Latina | construção europeia | cooperação internacional | financiamento da ajuda | finanças da União Europeia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | instituição ACP-UE | instrumento europeu de vizinhança e parceria | países ACP | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | repartição do financiamento da UE | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | África | África

Resumo This briefing gives an overview of the different kind of EU funding for Africa and Latin America. Short explanations of the different types of funding are given and tables are provided with the different amounts targeting Africa and Latin America.

The main EU budget instrument for funding for Africa and Latin America is the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe (NDICI). Besides the NDICI there are other funds that address humanitarian aid and emergency responses. Funding is done through different means. For example, grants, loans, investments and budget support. All these different types of funding have their pros and cons and target different issues in the partner regions.

For 2024, the European Commission is planning a midterm revision of the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 2021-2027. It is not yet clear if this will also have influence on the planning and implementation of the NDICI.

Briefing [EN](#)

'This is Europe' debate in the European Parliament: Speech by Nikos Christodoulides, President of Cyprus, 13 June 2023

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 15-06-2023

Autor DRACHENBERG Ralf

Domínio de intervenção Democracia na UE, Direito Institucional e Direito Parlamentar

Palavra-chave conferência intergovernamental (UE) | construção europeia | direito da União Europeia | finanças da União Europeia | iniciativa da UE | instrumento europeu de vizinhança e parceria | integração europeia | organização europeia | organizações europeias | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | política europeia de vizinhança | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo 'This is Europe' – an initiative proposed by the President of the European Parliament, Roberta Metsola – consists of a series of debates with EU leaders to discuss their visions for the future of the European Union. In his address to the European Parliament on 13 June 2023, the reunification of the island was a central theme for the President of Cyprus, Nikos Christodoulides. He stressed that the EU has every interest, but also an 'obligation to actively contribute to its final settlement' by taking a leading role in the process. He stressed that the wider Middle East and Gulf were the EU's neighbourhood, and that Cyprus was the 'geopolitical gateway' from the EU to the MENA region. He also called for further European integration, and promised to promote the deepening of the EU within the European Council.

Em síntese [EN](#)

Workshop Enhancing Policy Coherence for Development

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 09-12-2022

Autor externo Ondřej HORKÝ-HLUCHÁŇ

Domínio de intervenção Ajuda Humanitária e Desenvolvimento | Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave ajuda humanitária | análise económica | análise social | coesão económica e social | construção europeia | ECONOMIA | estratégia da UE | estudo de impacto | política de cooperação | política de desenvolvimento | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | quadro social | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo The principle of Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) is a central pillar of the EU's efforts to enhance the effectiveness of development cooperation. It represents both a legal and a political commitment for the EU institutions and the Member States.
This report includes an in-depth analysis on PCD and the summary of the debate held during a workshop on the same topic, which brought together MEPs, representatives of EU and international organisations and civil society.
The workshop aimed to take stock of the latest developments in the application of PCD and sought to generate ideas for improvement. Although several policy prescriptions on PCD already exist as part of legal provisions and different tools have been put in place, there is a continued mismatch between the ideal and practical implementation of PCD. The discussions were organised in two successive sessions: a first panel focused on the conceptual PCD approaches rooted in legal provisions and policy strategies. The experts debated the understanding of PCD from the perspective of different international actors - the EU, OECD, UN - and its significance for meaningful policy impact in developing countries within the framework of Agenda 2030.
A second panel explored challenges and gaps in PCD implementation. The discussion also focused on the importance of maximising synergies between policy areas in PCD implementation and of performing impact assessments that capture the effects on developing countries for all EU policies.

Estudo [EN](#)

Implementation of the Global Europe Instrument: First steps - The European Parliament's scrutiny role

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 30-11-2022

Autor BILQUIN Bruno

Domínio de intervenção Ajuda Humanitária e Desenvolvimento | Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave ajuda da UE | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | CIÊNCIAS | ciências humanas | construção europeia | democracia | ECONOMIA | finanças da União Europeia | geopolítica | instrumento financeiro da UE | política de cooperação | política de cooperação | política de desenvolvimento | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | quadro político | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo Most of the 'programming documents' (multiannual indicative programmes and annual or multiannual action plans) for cooperation with EU partner countries and regions under the new Global Europe Instrument are now in place. A new session of the high-level geopolitical dialogue between the Commission and the Parliament took place on 8 November 2022. In a post-pandemic context and a volatile security environment marked by a devastating war at its eastern borders, the EU's multiple worldwide cooperation partnerships are all the more necessary and vital for the EU itself. This EPRS paper aims at analysing the main policy features and the Global Europe Instrument's high potential, with a focus on the way in which it is implemented today, through the first programming documents that came to fruition in December 2021. It also examines how the Parliament can make the most of the instrument, including through geopolitical dialogue and delegated acts, to add a stronger democratic dimension to scrutiny of the instrument's implementation.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

Tracking the EU Commissioners' commitments - Von der Leyen Commission, 2019 - 2024: Jutta Urpilainen

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 20-09-2022

Palavra-chave acordo de Cotonu | comissário europeu | construção europeia | cooperação internacional | GEOGRAFIA | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | África | África

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

Em síntese [EN](#)

Tracking the EU Commissioners' commitments - Von der Leyen Commission, 2019 - 2024: Olivér Várhelyi

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 20-09-2022

Palavra-chave Balcãs Ocidentais | construção europeia | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | ECONOMIA | Europa | FINANÇAS | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | igualdade de género | instrumento financeiro | livre circulação de capitais | política económica | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | Turquia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | Ásia-Oceânia

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

Briefing [EN](#)

Financial assistance to EU Member States and non-EU countries

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 05-09-2022

Autor DELIVORIAS Angelos

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Económicos e Monetários

Palavra-chave ajuda ao desenvolvimento | ajuda da UE | ajustamento estrutural | construção europeia | ECONOMIA | estabilidade financeira | Estado-Membro UE | estrutura económica | FINANÇAS | finanças da União Europeia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | livre circulação de capitais | mecanismo de apoio | Mecanismo Europeu de Estabilidade | país terceiro | política de cooperação | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | reforma económica | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | relações monetárias | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo Since the creation of the economic and monetary union, the European Union has created various instruments to provide financial assistance for its Member States. Originally (since 2002) such assistance was provided through the balance of payments (BoP) assistance programme, which was reserved only for Member States with a derogation, i.e. those that had not yet adopted the euro. However, following the EU economic and sovereign debt crises (2009 to 2012), four new instruments were created: the (i) Greek Loan Facility (GLF), (ii) European financial stabilisation mechanism (EFSM); (iii) European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF); and (iv) the European Stability Mechanism (ESM). In total, eight EU countries received funds through those instruments. Sooner or later, all the above instruments and facilities are to be phased out, with the ESM the only one to remain in the long term for all EU Member States. Given that the ESM was created through an intergovernmental agreement, there were efforts by the Commission to integrate it into EU law. This, however, was effectively abandoned following a lack of support in the Council. At the same time, during the COVID 19 pandemic, an additional credit line was created, to help Member States in case of need. As a result of the bold steps taken at EU level (including SURE and Next Generation EU), it has yet to be used. Nonetheless, EU financial assistance is not limited to EU Member States. Non-EU partner countries, such as Ukraine, can obtain financial aid through macro-financial assistance (MFA). In contrast to other instruments available, MFA is designed not to support economic and social development, but to restore the country's external financial situation, while encouraging economic adjustments and structural reforms. As a result, both the conditions required and the amounts provided, are different to those concerning Member States.

Briefing [EN](#)

Peace and Security in 2022: Overview of EU action and outlook for the future

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 14-07-2022

Autor LAZAROU Eleni | ZAMFIR Ionel

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Democracia | Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | autonomia estratégica | CIÊNCIAS | ciências humanas | coexistência pacífica | construção europeia | democracia | geopolítica | manutenção da paz | política europeia de vizinhança | política externa | política internacional | prevenção de conflitos | quadro político | questão russo-ucraniana | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança europeia | segurança internacional | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

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

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

Multimédia [Peace and security interactive infographic](#)

Macro-financial assistance to Moldova

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 21-03-2022

Autor STANICEK BRANISLAV

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave adesão à União Europeia | ajuda da UE | assistência macrofinanceira | construção europeia | contabilidade nacional | ECONOMIA | Europa | finanças da União Europeia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | Moldávia | países candidatos à UE | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | produto interno bruto | recessão económica | retoma económica | situação económica | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo Following a request by Moldova (19 November 2021), the European Commission adopted on 4 January 2022 a proposal for disbursing up to €150 million in new macro-financial assistance (MFA) to the country, of which up to €30 million in grants and up to €120 million in medium-term loans at favourable financing conditions. The European Parliament is due to vote on the proposal during its second March plenary session.

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

[The New EFSD+ and the EIB's External Lending Mandate](#)

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 28-02-2022

Autor externo Erik LUNDSGAARDE, María-Luisa SÁNCHEZ-BARRUECO, Andreea HANCU BUDUI

Domínio de intervenção Controlo Orçamental | Orçamento

Palavra-chave ajuda da UE | ajuda financeira | construção europeia | desenvolvimento sustentável | ECONOMIA | finanças da União Europeia | fundo (UE) | instrumento europeu de vizinhança e parceria | política de cooperação | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo This study provides an overview of the EFSD+, a core part of the NDICI-Global Europe Instrument. The study situates the EFSD+ in the context of previous EU experiences with the use of blended finance and guarantees to address external action objectives, focusing on the EIB's External Lending Mandate (ELM) and the European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD). The study examines key challenges related to the accountability and performance of these instruments to inform oversight of EFSD+ implementation.

Estudo [EN](#)

[European territorial cooperation \(Interreg\) 2021-2027](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 20-09-2021

Autor VAN LIEROP Christiaan

Domínio de intervenção Desenvolvimento Regional

Palavra-chave Acordo de Schengen | análise económica | avaliação | construção europeia | cooperação europeia | cooperação regional | cooperação territorial europeia | cooperação transfronteiriça | desenvolvimento regional | DIREITO | direito da União Europeia | direito internacional | ECONOMIA | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | estatística da UE | finanças da União Europeia | Fundo Europeu de Desenvolvimento Regional | fundos estruturais | organização do ensino | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | proposta (UE) | regiões e política regional | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo On 29 May 2018, the European Commission adopted several proposals aimed at defining the EU cohesion policy for the post-2020 programming period. The package includes a proposal for the new generation of European territorial cooperation (ETC) programmes, commonly referred to as 'Interreg'. The proposed regulation would bring significant changes to the architecture of ETC, with the reshaping of the three traditional cooperation strands (i.e. cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation) and the creation of two new components, one dedicated to outermost regions, the other to interregional cooperation on innovation. Another major novelty is the incorporation of cooperation with countries other than EU Member States. The proposal was examined simultaneously by the Council and the European Parliament. In Parliament, the Committee on Regional Development (REGI) was responsible for the file. Parliament adopted its legislative resolution on the proposal at first reading on 26 March 2019, enabling trilogue negotiations to get under way with the Council. Agreement on the text was reached at the trilogue meeting of 2 December 2020, with Parliament adopting the draft regulation on 23 June 2021. Signed on 24 June 2021, the final act was published in the EU Official Journal on 30 June 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

[A new neighbourhood, development and international cooperation instrument – Global Europe](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 20-07-2021

Autor IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave análise económica | assistência de pré-adesão | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | desenvolvimento sustentável | direito da União Europeia | ECONOMIA | ENERGIA | estudo de impacto | finanças da União Europeia | indústrias nuclear e elétrica | instrumento financeiro da UE | integração europeia | país terceiro | países e territórios ultramarinos | poder executivo e administração pública | política de cooperação | política de cooperação | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | proposta (UE) | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança nuclear | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo In the context of the Commission's proposal for a multiannual financial framework (MFF) for the 2021-2027 period, on 14 June 2018 the Commission published a proposal for a regulation establishing the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument. Council and Parliament agreed in trilogue negotiations, which ended in March 2021, that Parliament would have an enhanced role in defining the main strategic choices of the instrument, through a delegated act and twice-yearly geopolitical dialogue. The Commission also committed to inform Parliament prior to any use of the 'emerging challenges and priorities cushion', and take its remarks into consideration. Parliament insisted that any activities related to migration had to be in line with the objectives of the instrument, and also secured safeguards on the amounts for capacity-building, election observation missions, local authorities, Erasmus, the Pacific and the Caribbean. Negotiators also agreed to include a reference, in a recital, to existing EU financial rules that allow for the suspension of assistance if a country fails to observe the principles of democracy, human rights and the rule of law. As a final step, negotiators agreed to change the name of the instrument to the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe. After formal adoption by Council and Parliament the regulation was signed on 9 June 2021, and it entered into force on 14 June 2021. The regulation applies retroactively from 1 January 2021. Sixth edition. The 'Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Nuclear Safety outside the EU: Proposal for a new Council regulation](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 02-07-2021

Autor IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave construção europeia | cooperação internacional | difusão da informação da UE | direito da União Europeia | documentação | ECONOMIA | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | ENERGIA | finanças da União Europeia | indústrias nuclear e elétrica | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | país terceiro | política de cooperação | política de desenvolvimento | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | proposta (UE) | quadro financeiro plurianual | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | resumo de textos | segurança nuclear | Tratado CEEA | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo In the context of the multiannual financial framework (MFF) for the 2021-2027 period, the Council has adopted Council Regulation (Euratom) 2021/948 of 27 May 2021 establishing a European instrument for international nuclear safety cooperation complementing the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe on the basis of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community. Regulation 2021/948 complements, but is separate from, the new Global Europe Instrument. Regulation 2021/948 replaces Council Regulation (Euratom) No 237/2014 of 13 December 2013 establishing an instrument for nuclear safety cooperation (INSC). It continues to fund the important activities carried out under the previous regulation, namely to support the promotion of a high level of nuclear safety and radiation protection and the application of effective and efficient safeguards of nuclear materials in third countries, building on the activities under the Euratom Treaty. Second edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 21-06-2021

Autor ATTARD LUCIENNE

Domínio de intervenção Democracia na UE, Direito Institucional e Direito Parlamentar

Palavra-chave AMBIENTE | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | ECONOMIA | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | Eslovénia | Estado de Direito | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | informática e processamento de dados | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | migrações | política ambiental | política europeia de vizinhança | política migratória da UE | política para as alterações climáticas | presidência do Conselho da União Europeia | PRODUÇÃO, TECNOLOGIA E INVESTIGAÇÃO | quadro político | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | retoma económica | saúde | saúde pública | segurança da informação | situação económica | tecnologia digital | tecnologia e regulamentação técnica | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo Slovenia will, in the second half of 2021, hold its second Presidency of the Council of the EU since joining the EU in 2004. It will conclude the work of the Trio Presidency composed of Germany, Portugal and Slovenia. Slovenia is a democratic parliamentary republic with a proportional electoral system. The Slovenian parliament is bicameral, made up of the National Assembly (composed of 90 members) and the National Council (composed of 40 members). In the National Assembly, there are 88 representatives of political parties and two representatives of the Italian and Hungarian national communities, the latter two elected to represent their interests. The National Assembly elects the Prime Minister and the government. The current government is a four-party coalition, made up of the Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS); the Modern Centre Party (SMC), the Democratic Party of Slovenian Pensioners (DeSUS) and New Slovenia—Christian Democrats (NSi). The Prime Minister, Mr Janez Janša from the Slovenian Democratic Party (SDS), was elected to office on 3 March 2020. The next general elections in Slovenia will take place no later than 5 June 2022. Other political parties represented in parliament are the List of Marjan Šarec (LMS), Social Democrats (SD), Party of Alenka Bratušek (SAB), The Left, and the Slovenian National Party (SNS).

Briefing [EN](#)

[Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument](#)

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 02-06-2021

Autor IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave construção europeia | desenvolvimento sustentável | direito da União Europeia | documentação | ECONOMIA | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | FED | finanças da União Europeia | instrumento europeu de vizinhança e parceria | orçamento geral (UE) | papel internacional da UE | política de cooperação | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | proposta (UE) | quadro financeiro plurianual | relatório | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | repartição do financiamento da UE | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo The proposed regulation establishing the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument comes under Heading 6, 'Neighbourhood and the World', of the new multiannual financial framework (MFF), which sets out the main priorities for the European Union's external action from 2021 to 2027. The proposed instrument, which has a budget of €70.8 billion in 2018 prices, brings together ten separate instruments and funds that existed under the 2014-2020 MFF, as well as the European Development Fund, which has until now been outside the EU general budget. The European Parliament is expected to vote at second reading during its June 1 plenary session, on the agreed text resulting from interinstitutional negotiations.

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

[Roaming Regulation: EU Digital Single Market policy](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 15-02-2021

Autor ZYGIEREWICZ Anna

Domínio de intervenção Avaliação da Legislação e das Políticas na Prática | Transposição e Aplicação da Legislação

Palavra-chave comunicação | construção europeia | consumo | cooperação transfronteiriça | direito da União Europeia | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | FINANÇAS | fluxo de dados transfronteiriço | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | itinerância | mercado único digital | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | preços | proteção do consumidor | regulamentação de preços | regulamento (UE) | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | tarifa das comunicações | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo The Roaming Regulation established the 'Roam-Like-At-Home' (RLAH) rule that mandated the end of retail roaming charges as of 15 June 2017 in the EU. The Regulation will be in force until 30 June 2022. In 2021, the European Commission would review the Regulation, assessing its effects and the need to prolong it. The analysis of the Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC) shows that a regulatory intervention is still necessary to ensure the EU citizens can continue to benefit of the RLAH rule.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The foreign policy implications of the pandemic](#)

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 19-11-2020

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Coronavírus

Palavra-chave construção europeia | cooperação internacional | direito da União Europeia | doença por coronavírus | ECONOMIA | epidemia | papel internacional da UE | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | política externa | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | política internacional | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | relações multilaterais | resolução PE | retoma económica | saúde | segurança internacional | situação económica | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo During the November II plenary session, the European Parliament is due to debate an own-initiative report on the foreign policy consequences of the coronavirus pandemic. Considering the pandemic a 'game changer', the report makes the case for stronger and more effective EU external policies, along with a set of recommendations.

Em síntese [EN](#)

[The EU and Russia: Locked into confrontation](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 28-07-2020

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave construção europeia | cooperação transfronteiriça | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | política internacional | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | sanção internacional | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo Following the post-Cold War reset of the 1990s, EU-Russia relations have become increasingly tense. Although initially seen as a pro-Western reformer, since the start of his first presidency in 2000 Vladimir Putin has shown increasingly authoritarian tendencies, and his efforts to assert Russian influence over post-Soviet neighbours threaten the sovereignty of those states. Russia's 2008 war against Georgia led to no more than a temporary cooling of relations with the European Union (EU). However, its 2014 annexation of Crimea caused a more permanent rupture. Responding to Russian aggression in Ukraine, the EU adopted hard-hitting sanctions. In 2016, the EU decided to base its Russia policy on five principles, which remain as valid as ever in 2020. They are: insistence on full implementation of the Minsk Agreements on eastern Ukraine as a condition for lifting sanctions against Russia; efforts to strengthen relations with Russia's former Soviet neighbours; greater EU resilience to Russian threats; selective engagement with Russia on certain issues such as counter-terrorism; and support for EU-Russia people-to-people contacts. After six years of deadlock, French president Emmanuel Macron is among those calling for renewed EU-Russia dialogue. Improved relations between Ukraine and Russia following the election of President Volodymyr Zelenskiy in spring 2019 raised hopes of a solution to the Donbass conflict, which is still the main obstacle to better relations between the two sides. However, there is still no sign of a breakthrough.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimédia [The EU and Russia: Locked into confrontation](#)

[A Comprehensive EU Strategy for Africa - Development, Humanitarian Aid and Climate Change](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 25-06-2020

Autor externo Ondřej HORKÝ-HLUCHÁŇ

Domínio de intervenção Ajuda Humanitária e Desenvolvimento | Ambiente | Assuntos Económicos e Monetários | Coronavírus | Direitos Humanos

Palavra-chave ajuda ao desenvolvimento | ajuda humanitária | alteração climática | AMBIENTE | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | degradação do ambiente | desenvolvimento sustentável | ECONOMIA | estratégia da UE | organizações extra-europeias | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | política ambiental | política de cooperação | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | política internacional | política para as alterações climáticas | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | relações multilaterais | sociedade civil | União Africana | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública

Resumo The new EU Strategy for Africa attempts to reflect the continent's growing relevance within a partnership rather than through a donor-recipient framework. However, this leads to a prioritisation of the formal, productive and technology sectors as well as climate mitigation at the expense of agriculture, informal sector, human development and climate adaptation. With such skewed priorities, this Strategy is ill-adapted for the COVID-19 pandemic and its aftermath. Institutionally, political will is needed to ensure that the continent-to-continent approach is not hampered by parallel, contradictory and fragmenting forces within the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) and the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) governance frameworks. Financially, mutual accountability must be strengthened by joint funding of joint actions. An inclusive institutional mechanism is also needed to promote political and civil society participation as well as policy coherence for sustainable development beyond migration and climate. More generally, the Strategy advances a government-to-government type of partnership at the expense of a more people-centred approach that is more in line with the 'principled pragmatism' of the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Macro-financial assistance to enlargement and neighbourhood partners in the coronavirus crisis](#)

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 11-05-2020

Autor STANICEK BRANISLAV

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Coronavírus

Palavra-chave assistência macrofinanceira | construção europeia | doença por coronavírus | epidemia | finanças da União Europeia | política europeia de vizinhança | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | saúde | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo On 22 April 2020, the European Commission submitted a proposal for a decision for macro-financial assistance (MFA) to support ten enlargement and neighbourhood partner countries in their efforts to mitigate the economic and social consequences of the coronavirus pandemic, for a total amount of €3 billion. The Parliament is expected to vote on its position on the legislative proposal during the May plenary session.

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

[The EU's response to coronavirus in its neighbourhood and beyond](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 15-04-2020

Autor BENTZEN Naja | PRZETACZNIK Jakub

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Coronavírus

Palavra-chave ajuda da UE | análise económica | consequências económicas | construção europeia | doença por coronavírus | ECONOMIA | epidemia | impacto social | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | quadro social | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | saúde | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo The true extent of the evolving coronavirus pandemic within the EU and across the world is still unclear, and the magnitude of the consequences is not known either. What is clear, however, is that the healthcare systems of many countries across the world are underfunded, and that even developed countries are severely challenged by the health crisis. Moreover, the socio-economic impact of the crisis across the world will likely be grave, while the multiple crises related to the pandemic – including the global infodemic – may have lasting effects on the global geopolitical balance. Against this backdrop, on 8 April 2020 the European Commission and the EU's High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR/VP) presented a proposal for a strong and targeted EU response to help partner countries cope with the pandemic, as outlined in a joint communication. In its response, the EU is adopting a 'Team Europe' approach, combining resources from the EU, its Member States and financial institutions. The collective package of €15.6 billion is to help here and now, but also has a longer-term perspective. It will focus on addressing the pressing health crisis and resulting humanitarian needs, bolstering partner countries' health, water and sanitation systems and their research and preparedness capacities to deal with the pandemic, as well as mitigating the impact on societies and economies. This should also help to reduce the risk of destabilisation. The EU's financial support for the countries covered by European Neighbourhood Policy will amount to €3.07 billion: €2.1 billion for the southern neighbourhood, and €962 million for the eastern neighbourhood. Moreover, €800 million will support the six western Balkan countries and Turkey. As a long-standing major international aid contributor, the EU will promote and lead a coordinated multilateral response, together with the United Nations (UN), international financial institutions, and the G7 and the G20.

Briefing [EN](#)

Commitments made at the hearing of Josep BORRELL FONTELLES, High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy / Vice-President-designate of the European Commission

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 22-11-2019

Autor LEGRAND Jérôme | LERCH Marika | TVEVAD Jesper

Domínio de intervenção Aprovação da Legislação pelo PE e pelo Conselho | Assuntos Externos | Direitos Humanos | Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave alargamento da União Europeia | alteração climática | alto representante da União para os negócios estrangeiros e a política de segurança | AMBIENTE | assembleia | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | comunicação | comércio de armas | construção europeia | defesa | degradação do ambiente | desinformação | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | guerra de informação | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | migrações | não proliferação nuclear | pergunta oral | política europeia de vizinhança | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | política migratória da UE | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança internacional | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy / Vice-President designate of the European Commission, Josep Borrell, appeared before the European Parliament on 7 October 2019 to answer MEPs' questions. During the hearing, he made a number of commitments which are highlighted in this document.

Briefing [EN](#)

Financing EU external action in the new MFF, 2021-2027: Heading 6 'Neighbourhood and the World'

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 13-11-2019

Autor LILYANOVA Velina

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Orçamento

Palavra-chave acção da UE | afetação de despesas | competência externa (UE) | construção europeia | despesa da UE | direito da União Europeia | FINANÇAS | finanças da União Europeia | instrumento financeiro da UE | orçamento | política europeia de vizinhança | quadro financeiro plurianual | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo In May 2018, the European Commission published its proposals for the new multiannual financial framework (MFF), the EU's seven-year budget for the 2021-2027 period, followed by proposals for the MFF's individual sectoral programmes. In the proposals, financing external action is covered under Heading 6, 'Neighbourhood and the World', which replaces the current Heading 4, 'Global Europe'. Taking into account the evolving context both internationally and within the EU, as well as the conclusions of the current MFF's mid-term review, the Commission has proposed changes to the EU external action budget in order to make it simpler and more flexible, and to enable the EU to engage more strategically with its partner countries in the future. The proposed Heading 6 comes with increased resources and important structural changes. It envisages merging the majority of the current stand-alone external financing instruments into a single one – the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) – as well as integrating into it the biggest EU external financing fund – the European Development Fund – currently outside the budget. Another proposed novelty is to set up an off-budget instrument – the European Peace Facility – to fund security and defence-related actions. With these changes, the Commission strives to take into account, among other things, the need for the EU to align its actions with its new and renewed international commitments under the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, the Paris Climate Agreement, the new EU Global Strategy, the European Consensus on Development, the European Neighbourhood Policy, and to make EU added value, relevance and credibility more visible. Negotiations on the 2021-2027 MFF are under way. The final decision is to be taken by the Council, acting by unanimity, with the European Parliament's consent. However, in view of current political realities and the financial implications of the UK's withdrawal from the EU, the adoption of a modern budget for the future remains a challenge that is not limited to Heading 6. Further developments are expected by the end of 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

Hearings of the Commissioners-designate: Olivér Várhelyi - Neighbourhood and Enlargement

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 11-11-2019

Autor STANICEK BRANISLAV

Domínio de intervenção Aprovação da Legislação pelo PE e pelo Conselho | Assuntos Externos | Democracia na UE, Direito Institucional e Direito Parlamentar

Palavra-chave alargamento da União Europeia | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | audição pública | comissário europeu | construção europeia | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | nomeação de membros | política europeia de vizinhança | trabalhos parlamentares | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo This briefing is one in a set looking at the Commissioners-designate and their portfolios as put forward by Commission President-elect Ursula von der Leyen. Each candidate faces a three-hour public hearing, organised by one or more parliamentary committees. After that process, those committees will judge the candidates' suitability for the role based on 'their general competence, European commitment and personal independence', as well as their 'knowledge of their prospective portfolio and their communication skills'. At the end of the hearings process, Parliament votes on the proposed Commission as a bloc, and under the Treaties may only reject the entire College of Commissioners, rather than individual candidates. The Briefing provides an overview of key issues in the portfolio areas, as well as Parliament's activity in the last term in that field. It also includes a brief introduction to the candidate.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU policies – Delivering for citizens: Foreign policy

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 28-06-2019

Autor DOBREVA Alina | PICHON Eric

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave ajuda humanitária | alargamento da União Europeia | comércio internacional | comércio internacional | construção europeia | despesa da UE | difusão da informação da UE | documentação | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | finanças da União Europeia | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | orçamento da UE | papel internacional da UE | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | quadro social | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | resumo de textos | sondagem de opinião | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo European Union (EU) action beyond its borders often requires a combination of approaches. The EU Treaties differentiate between common foreign and security policy (CFSP), common security and defence policy (CSDP), external action, and the external dimension of internal policies, but in the field, issues are so intertwined that more often than not a single tool is not sufficient. For example, population displacement triggered by a conflict over natural resources has to be addressed by humanitarian aid, itself secured by a CSDP mission, and its effects mitigated by adequate migration and development policies, while peace talks are conducted. Coordination between all stakeholders is challenging but vital, not only as a response but also for prevention. To address new challenges such as climate change, rising insecurity or new migration patterns, the EU has put forward concrete solutions to shape synergy between the actors, in order to use shared expertise more effectively, and to find new sources of funding. The new foreign policy framework (EU global strategy) is intended to map the tools and resources best designed to help society as a whole, in the EU and partner countries, to withstand natural and manmade shocks more effectively. This means making connections between actors and between traditionally separate policy areas. Budgetary constraints and the will to depart from a donor/recipient relationship have also resulted in innovative financing tools, using EU funds to leverage private investments. While, since its launch, the global strategy has proved to be a coherent vision, sturdy, comprehensive external action nevertheless requires coordination at all levels. In the years to come, global instability is expected to rise; the challenge for the EU will be to ensure security while upholding the core values of the Treaties – human rights, democracy and the fight against poverty – as its primary objectives on the global stage. This is an update of an earlier briefing issued in advance of the 2019 European elections.

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

Multimédia [Foreign policy](#)

How the EU budget is spent: European Fund for Sustainable Development

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 02-04-2019

Autor SVASEK Martin

Domínio de intervenção Ajuda Humanitária e Desenvolvimento | Orçamento

Palavra-chave ajuda ao desenvolvimento | construção europeia | desenvolvimento sustentável | despesa da UE | difusão da informação da UE | documentação | ECONOMIA | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | financiamento e investimento | FINANÇAS | finanças da União Europeia | fundo (UE) | GEOGRAFIA | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | investimento da UE | orçamento da UE | política de cooperação | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | programa da UE | quadro financeiro plurianual | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | resumo de textos | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | África | África

Resumo The European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD) is one of the EU financial instruments that promote a proactive development aid policy. It is part of the complex European external investment plan to support investments primarily in the EU neighbourhood and Africa. The EFSD applies the same financial model as the European Fund for Strategic Investments. By 2020, it is expected to generate €44 billion in investments (based on an initial EU contribution of €4.1 billion) to help create jobs and economic opportunities, address the socio-economic causes of migration, and contribute to the achievement of the UN sustainable development goals.

Briefing [EN](#)

Establishing the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 10-10-2018

Autor KONONENKO Vadim

Domínio de intervenção Espaço de Liberdade, de Segurança e de Justiça | Mercado Interno e União Aduaneira

Palavra-chave análise económica | assistência de pré-adesão | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | desenvolvimento sustentável | direito da União Europeia | ECONOMIA | ENERGIA | estudo de impacto | finanças da União Europeia | indústrias nuclear e elétrica | instrumento financeiro da UE | integração europeia | país terceiro | países e territórios ultramarinos | poder executivo e administração pública | política de cooperação | política de cooperação | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | proposta (UE) | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança nuclear | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo As part of the group of specific IAs accompanying the MFF proposals, this IA provides a detailed overview of the proposed regulation establishing the new NDICI focusing on the main considerations behind the large-scale overhaul of the existing financial framework in the field of EU external policy. The Commission has engaged broadly with a wide range of stakeholders and did a thorough stock-taking through a mid-term review of ten existing instruments. However as alternative options are not elaborated beyond a brief comparison of advantages and risks of merging the existing instruments into a broader one, it remains rather difficult to fully assess the proposed merger of different instruments as the only option available. Finally, a clearer account of how the stakeholder views fed into the analysis and a more thorough response to the scrutiny of the RSB, would have benefited this impact assessment.

Briefing [EN](#)

Countering hybrid threats: EU and the Western Balkans case

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 06-09-2018

Autor externo Isabelle FACON, Nicolas MAZZUCCHI, Jean-Jacques PATRY

Domínio de intervenção Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave alargamento da União Europeia | aprovisionamento energético | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | Balcãs Ocidentais | CIÊNCIAS | ciências humanas | comunicação | construção europeia | desinformação | ECONOMIA | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | ENERGIA | estrutura económica | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | geopolítica | guerra de informação | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | NATO | opinião pública | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | organizações mundiais | política energética | política europeia de vizinhança | política externa | propaganda política | pós-comunismo | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | segurança de abastecimento | segurança internacional | trocas comerciais | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública

Resumo The aim of the workshop, held on 26 February 2018, was to assess and discuss the EU's approach to hybrid threats in its neighbourhood using the Western Balkans as a case study, in the context of the extensive use of propaganda by Russia and its meddling into several elections and in the aftermath of the 2014 events in Ukraine and the Russian annexation of Crimea. The first speaker, Jean-Jacques Patry, presented the concept of hybrid threat at various levels and the EU approach and measures to tackle it, particularly in the Western Balkans. The second speaker, Nicolas Mazzucchi, delivered a presentation on Russia's declining influence in the Western Balkans (on behalf of Isabelle Facon, who authored the briefing but could not attend the workshop) and added some of his own analysis on energy and cyber issues. The presentations were followed by a debate with members of the Security and Defence Committee of the European Parliament.

Estudo [EN](#)

Migration & asylum: Projects & funding

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 16-05-2018

Autor APAP Joanna | CLAROS GIMENO Eulalia | MENTZELOPOULOU Maria-Margarita

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

Palavra-chave ajuda ao desenvolvimento | asilo político | construção europeia | DIREITO | direito internacional | finanças da União Europeia | fundo (UE) | migração | migrações | país terceiro | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo Funding instruments in the field of migration and asylum management cover, on the one hand, different EU policy fields, such as enlargement, neighbourhood, development cooperation and common foreign and security policy, as well as, on the other, international projects such as those managed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) at a more global level. The legal basis of each funding instrument provides for the range of its geographical and thematic coverage. In addition, interaction takes place between the different areas covered by the thematic and geographic programmes and other external financing Instruments. The funding landscape changed in 2013 with the new Financial Regulation applicable to the EU budget. This enabled the European Commission to create and administer Union Trust Funds in the field of external action, from 2014: these include multi-donor trust funds for emergency, post-emergency or thematic actions such as the Bêkou and the Madad Fund. The European Parliament welcomed this development in an April 2013 resolution, considering that it would allow the EU to raise the visibility of its external action and to have greater control over the delivery chain of such funds. Following the Valletta Summit in November 2015, an Emergency Trust Fund for stability, to address the root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa was created. To meet the increased migratory challenges, EU funding for the 2015-2018 period has more than doubled. Moreover, the crisis in Syria and in the neighbouring region led to the creation of different funding instruments, by the EU and the international community. EU agencies active externally are also funded through the EU budget. For the 2015-2018 period contributions for support to such EU agencies and their operations reaches €1.4 billion. Funding is one of the main instruments for EU cooperation with third countries in the area of migration, asylum and borders. This paper aims to map and clarify the different funding instruments established for migration-related projects, financed by the EU as well as by the international community.

Briefing [EN](#)

European territorial cooperation

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 23-03-2018

Autor VAN LIEROP Christiaan

Domínio de intervenção Desenvolvimento Regional

Palavra-chave Acordo de Schengen | análise económica | avaliação | construção europeia | cooperação europeia | cooperação regional | cooperação territorial europeia | cooperação transfronteiriça | desenvolvimento regional | DIREITO | direito internacional | ECONOMIA | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | estatística da UE | finanças da União Europeia | Fundo Europeu de Desenvolvimento Regional | fundos estruturais | organização do ensino | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | regiões e política regional | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo Established in 1990, the first European territorial cooperation initiative, Interreg I, focused on cross-border cooperation. Action in this area has expanded over the years to cover broader initiatives such as trans-national cooperation, involving countries from wider geographical areas, and inter-regional cooperation, which brings together regions from across the whole EU. These three strands together make up European territorial cooperation, which is one of the two main goals of cohesion policy today. With the removal of Europe's frontier posts, travelling across borders has become second nature for millions of European citizens. European territorial cooperation has brought Europeans closer together, strengthened connectivity and improved the natural environment, supported by EU mechanisms such as the European groupings of territorial cooperation, and macro-regional strategies. Yet despite these achievements, numerous obstacles to closer cooperation still remain, such as divergent national rules in the areas of employment, healthcare and social security. Recent years have witnessed increased calls to address these hurdles, with the 2015 Luxembourg EU Presidency putting forward a proposal for a new instrument for cross-border projects, and the European Commission organising a cross-border review to identify remaining bottlenecks in the area, leading to a 2017 communication on boosting growth and cohesion in EU border regions. The European Parliament has also adopted a resolution on European territorial cooperation as part of this process. With discussions under way on the future of cohesion policy, there is general agreement on the importance of strengthening Interreg beyond 2020. Yet despite the many achievements of this policy over the years, continued EU support for European territorial cooperation is arguably critical, with the partial reintroduction of border controls in recent years revealing just how fragile territorial cooperation can be. This is an updated edition of a briefing from September 2016: PE 586.666.

Briefing [EN](#)

Democracy support in EU external policy

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 27-02-2018

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Democracia

Palavra-chave acordo comercial (UE) | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | controlo do escrutínio | democracia | desenvolvimento sustentável | DIREITO | direito da União Europeia | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | ECONOMIA | finanças da União Europeia | fundo (UE) | governação | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | país terceiro | poder executivo e administração pública | política de cooperação | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | política internacional | processo eleitoral | quadro político | relações bilaterais | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | resolução PE | Serviço Europeu para a Ação Externa | sociedade civil | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública

Resumo The EU's policy of external democracy support has gained momentum, particularly after the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, which defined democracy as a fundamental principle of the Union, to be enshrined in all policies of external significance. Subsequently, several policy documents have outlined strategic orientations and sought ways to enhance implementation and policy coherence and effectiveness, a need often recognised by EU stakeholders and other players. The EU has deployed all the tools at its disposal in order to support democracy and democratisation processes across the world. These tools range from political and diplomatic efforts, including political and human rights dialogues, to development aid instruments and extensive support for civil society and human rights defenders. As a result, democracy support has become better integrated into the EU's external policies, particularly in the area of development, and better inter-linked with measures to protect human rights and the space needed for civil society to thrive. The EU is the biggest commercial bloc and development aid donor in the world, and therefore has considerable leverage over its partner countries. However, as the EU does not want to use its power in a coercive manner, it has sought to move away from a classical relationship of donor conditionality to one of equal partnership, recognising that domestic dynamics and local ownership in third countries are essential for democratic progress. It has used sanctions mechanisms in its bilateral agreements and unilateral trade preferences mainly as a constructive tool to open dialogue and find solutions based on consultation and cooperation.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The EU's Eastern Partnership \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 24-11-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave construção europeia | DIREITO | direito internacional | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | grupo de reflexão | investigação e propriedade intelectual | Parceria Oriental | país terceiro | política de cooperação | política de vistos da UE | política europeia de vizinhança | PRODUÇÃO, TECNOLOGIA E INVESTIGAÇÃO | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | segurança internacional | território ocupado | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo The European Union and its Eastern Partnership neighbours hold their fifth summit on 24 November 2017, to take stock of the eight-year-old cooperation programme and map ways to strengthen political and economic ties. The Eastern Partnership is a regional programme of the European Neighbourhood Policy, aimed at promoting closer cooperation between the European Union, its Member States, and Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. It has achieved progress, such as association agreements and visa-free regimes with Moldova, Georgia and Ukraine, albeit limited by the conflicts and political instability in the region. The programme signals the EU's willingness to reinforce ties with the region, offering incentives to governments and civil society to push ahead with democratic and economic reforms. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports by major international think tanks on the Eastern Partnership and the countries it embraces. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' published in November 2016.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Eastern Partnership: 2017 Brussels summit - Taking stock and new objectives](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 20-11-2017

Autor PERCHOC Philippe

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave acordo de associação (UE) | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | cimeira | construção europeia | Parceria Oriental | país terceiro | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | política internacional | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | sociedade civil | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública

Resumo On 24 November 2017, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine meet with the European Union (EU) in Brussels for the fifth Eastern Partnership (EaP) summit. A lot has been achieved since the Riga summit in 2015: association agreements (AA) and deep and comprehensive free trade agreements (DCFTAs) have been in force with Georgia and Moldova since 2014, and with Ukraine since 2016. From 2017 onwards, Georgians and Ukrainians can travel to the EU without a visa, which highlights the EU's commitment to the region. The EU is about to sign an association agreement with Armenia and is negotiating a new framework for relationships with Azerbaijan. In June 2017, the European External Action Service and the European Commission jointly proposed to streamline the institutional architecture of the EaP, as well as putting forward a series of 20 deliverables for 2020, to benefit citizens of the region. Ahead of the summit, the Euronest Parliamentary Assembly, bringing together members of both the Eastern Partnership countries' parliaments and the European Parliament, and the European Parliament itself, have defined their positions. The European Parliament called, in November 2017, for the EaP summit to inject new dynamism into the partnership and to set a clear political vision for its future in the long term.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU support to democracy and good governance in Africa](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 17-11-2017

Autor ZAMFIR Ionel

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Democracia | Direitos Humanos

Palavra-chave acordo de associação (UE) | ajuda ao desenvolvimento | ajuda da UE | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | controlo do escrutínio | democracia | democratização | desenvolvimento sustentável | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | ECONOMIA | GEOGRAFIA | observador | papel internacional da UE | poder executivo e administração pública | política de cooperação | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | política internacional | processo eleitoral | quadro político | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | África | África

Resumo Support to democracy, good governance and human rights is a central component of EU cooperation with Africa, and of EU development aid to the continent, under the different frameworks shaping relations with African countries, such as the ACP framework for Sub-Saharan Africa, the Neighbourhood Policy for North Africa, and the Africa-EU Joint Strategy for cooperation at continental level. EU support is all the more important as democracy in many African countries is recent and still fragile. Democratic progress has had its ups and downs on the African continent since the 1990s wave of democratisation. On the whole, the number of free countries has stagnated, and progress on good governance indicators has been slow. Popular support for democratic systems in African countries remains however high, justifying EU efforts to promote democracy. The EU has a vast array of tools at its disposal. It has used the conditionality enshrined in its bilateral agreements to respond to serious political crises, particularly in Africa. EU budget support, which is vital to several African countries, has been subject to similar democratic and human rights conditionality. EU development aid includes an important component supporting good governance and rule of law. The EU has become an important partner in election observation and democracy assistance, and most of Africa has received EU missions. However, whether these tools of democracy support can make a significant difference remains a complicated issue. Much depends on conditions on the ground and the willingness of the partner governments to make progress. As the EU is about to redefine its priorities for cooperation with the African continent, democracy and good governance are acknowledged as a central pillar of resilience, strongly interlinked with peace and stability.

Briefing [EN](#)

Growing impact of EU migration policy on development cooperation

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 17-11-2017

Autor LATEK Marta

Domínio de intervenção Ajuda Humanitária e Desenvolvimento | Espaço de Liberdade, de Segurança e de Justiça

Palavra-chave AMBIENTE | análise económica | asilo político | construção europeia | DIREITO | direito internacional | ECONOMIA | estatística | GEOGRAFIA | integração de migrantes | mar Mediterrâneo | meio natural | migrações | organização não governamental | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | organizações não governamentais | país terceiro | política de cooperação | política de desenvolvimento | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | política internacional | política migratória da UE | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | relações bilaterais | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | África | África

Resumo The sudden substantial increase in the number of migrants in recent years has had a profound effect on the external relations dimension of European Union migration and asylum policy. The main components structuring EU external migration policy – the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM), European Agenda on Migration, and proposed migration compacts – explicitly underline the link between development and migration. Grounded in the need to address the root causes of migration and to maximise its development impact, the development-migration nexus has evolved from the traditional treaty-based development policy approach, with its requirement of ensuring that all EU policies contribute to development objectives, to a more complex configuration. That, accordingly, many fear, may lead to the 'instrumentalisation' of development aid for migration management purposes. The European Parliament has taken a clear stand on this issue, calling, in a number of its recent resolutions, for the retention of poverty alleviation as the main goal of EU development policy, even when its instruments are used at the same time to tackle the root causes of migration. Along with the non-governmental organisations (NGOs) active in this field, the European Parliament opposes aid conditionality dependent on partner countries cooperating on readmission and return, as laid out in the migration compacts. Addressing the current migration challenge without jeopardising development policy achievements and objectives is one of the key issues of the revised European consensus on development, from June 2017. This is an updated edition of a briefing published in October 2016: PE 589.815.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU enlargement, Western Balkans and Turkey [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 20-10-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave alargamento da União Europeia | Balcãs Ocidentais | construção europeia | DIREITO | direito penal | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | grupo de reflexão | investigação e propriedade intelectual | NATO | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | organizações mundiais | pena de morte | política europeia de vizinhança | política internacional | PRODUÇÃO, TECNOLOGIA E INVESTIGAÇÃO | Reino Unido | relações bilaterais | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | retirada da UE | Turquia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo In his State of the Union speech in September 2017, European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker called for keeping a credible European Union membership perspective for Western Balkan countries, while ruling out the possibility of Turkey joining the EU in 'the foreseeable future' due to violations to the rule of law and fundamental rights. According to the Commission's assessment, the forecasts for economic growth in the Western Balkans are good, although progress on reform has been slow, the rule of law has been weak, and corruption is persistent. From the Western Balkans, only Croatia has joined the EU, in 2013. Accession talks continue with Montenegro and Serbia. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Albania are official candidates. Bosnia and Herzegovina formally applied for EU membership in 2016, and remains a potential candidate country, along with Kosovo. Relations between Turkey, an official candidate country, and the EU have been strained for some time due to what many politicians and analysts perceive as President Recep Tayyip Erdogan's increasingly autocratic style. This note offers links to a series of recent studies and comments from major international think tanks and research institutes on EU enlargement, Western Balkans and Turkey. More reports on the EU enlargement process can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking' published in March 2017. More reports on Turkey are available in another edition from the series, also published in March.

Briefing [EN](#)

The EU, Middle East and North Africa [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 06-10-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Governação Mundial

Palavra-chave Afeganistão | arma nuclear | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | conflito internacional | construção europeia | defesa | ECONOMIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | grupo de reflexão | guerra civil | instauração da paz | investigação e propriedade intelectual | Médio Oriente | papel internacional da UE | política europeia de vizinhança | política internacional | PRODUÇÃO, TECNOLOGIA E INVESTIGAÇÃO | região mediterrânica (UE) | regiões e política regional | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | relações multilaterais | segurança internacional | Síria | terrorismo | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | África | África do Norte | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo Developments in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) pose a growing challenge for the European Union. Many countries in the region face war, political turmoil and popular anger, due to the impact of poverty in generating instability, migration and, in some cases, terrorism. The EU wants to contribute to stability in MENA through instruments such as the European Neighbourhood Policy and the Union for the Mediterranean, but there are calls for the EU to play an even more active role in the region. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports by major international think tanks on EU-MENA relations and the general problems found within the region and some specific countries.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Parceiros Meridionais](#)

Tipo de publicação Fichas temáticas sobre a UE

Data 01-09-2017

Autor JONGBERG Kirsten | SAOUDI Sabrina

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave acordo de associação (UE) | assembleia | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | comércio internacional | construção europeia | empréstimo BEI | finanças da União Europeia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | instrumento europeu de vizinhança e parceria | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | Líbia | países terceiros mediterrânicos | política europeia de vizinhança | questão da Palestina | relações comerciais | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | relações interparlamentares | segurança internacional | segurança regional | sociedade civil | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | África

Resumo A Política Europeia de Vizinhança (PEV) abrange a Argélia, o Egito, Israel, a Jordânia, o Líbano, a Líbia, Marrocos, a Palestina, a Síria e a Tunísia. A PEV é constituída por políticas bilaterais entre a UE e cada um dos dez países parceiros e por um quadro de cooperação regional, a União para o Mediterrâneo. Em 2011, em resposta às sublevações na sua vizinhança meridional, a UE reforçou o seu apoio às transformações democráticas através da PEV. Em 2015, a UE procedeu a uma revisão desta política.

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](#)

[Promoção da democracia e observação de eleições](#)

Tipo de publicação Fichas temáticas sobre a UE

Data 01-09-2017

Autor LERCH Marika

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Democracia

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | controlo do escrutínio | Delegação do PE | democracia | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | direitos políticos | ECONOMIA | finanças da União Europeia | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | instrumento financeiro da UE | política de desenvolvimento | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | processo eleitoral | quadro político | reforma política | sociedade civil | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública

Resumo O apoio à democracia em todo o mundo constitui uma prioridade da União Europeia. A democracia é o único sistema de governação através do qual os cidadãos podem exercer plenamente os seus direitos humanos e é um fator determinante para o desenvolvimento e a estabilidade a longo prazo. O Parlamento Europeu, a única instituição da UE eleita por sufrágio direto, está particularmente empenhado em promover a democracia.

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](#)

[Macro-financial assistance](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 23-06-2017

Autor ALFIERI Ana Claudia

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Económicos e Monetários | Assuntos Externos | Orçamento

Palavra-chave análise económica | assistência macrofinanceira | competência institucional (UE) | construção europeia | ECONOMIA | estabilização económica | Estado-Membro UE | estatística da UE | finanças da União Europeia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | macroeconomia | país terceiro | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | quadro financeiro plurianual | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | repartição do financiamento da UE | situação económica | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo Macro-financial assistance (MFA) is an instrument designed to provide loans and grants from the EU to candidate, potential candidate and neighbourhood countries in acute balance of payments crises. An MFA operation is exceptional and temporary, based on economic and political conditions, and linked to an International Monetary Fund (IMF) adjustment programme. In addition to solving short term balance of payments problems, MFA is designed to stabilise public finances and to encourage structural reforms. Since 1990, there have been more than 60 MFA operations and the evaluation of the instrument is largely positive.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Political developments in Libya and prospects of stability](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 01-06-2017

Autor APAP Joanna

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | conflito internacional | Conselho de Segurança ONU | construção europeia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | golpe de Estado | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | Líbia | Nações Unidas | ONU | organismo da UE | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | país terceiro | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | política internacional | relações internacionais | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança internacional | terrorismo | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | África

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

Briefing [EN](#)

[Política Europeia de Vizinhança](#)

Tipo de publicação Fichas temáticas sobre a UE

Data 01-06-2017

Autor BARTCZAK Krzysztof | JONGBERG Kirsten

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave acordo (UE) | assembleia parlamentar internacional | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | cimeira | construção europeia | cooperação técnica | democracia | desenvolvimento económico | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | ECONOMIA | finanças da União Europeia | instrumento europeu de vizinhança e parceria | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | política internacional | proteção das liberdades | quadro político | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | situação económica | sociedade civil | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | União para o Mediterrâneo | vida política e segurança pública

Resumo A Política Europeia de Vizinhança (PEV) abrange a Argélia, a Arménia, o Azerbaijão, a Bielorrússia, o Egito, a Geórgia, Israel, a Jordânia, o Líbano, a Líbia, a Moldávia, Marrocos, a Palestina, a Síria, a Tunísia e a Ucrânia. Tem por objetivo reforçar a prosperidade, a estabilidade e a segurança de todos. A PEV baseia-se na democracia, no primado do direito e no respeito pelos direitos humanos e é uma política bilateral entre a UE e cada país parceiro, dotada de iniciativas de cooperação regional: a Parceria Oriental e a União para o Mediterrâneo[1].

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](#)

[EU-Belarus relations: Delicate ties under strain](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 25-04-2017

Autor BENTZEN Naja

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | Bielorrússia | CIÊNCIAS | ciências humanas | comércio internacional | construção europeia | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | Europa | financiamento da UE | finanças da União Europeia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | geopolítica | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | medida restritiva da UE | política europeia de vizinhança | política externa | questão russo-ucraniana | relações comerciais | relações da União Europeia | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | repressão | Rússia | segurança internacional | situação política | sociedade civil | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | violência de Estado

Resumo Belarus – a hesitant participant in the Eastern Partnership (EaP) and traditionally one of Russia's closest allies – has long tested the limits of the EU's policy projection. The main sticking point in EU-Belarus relations has been and still remains Minsk's reluctance to commit to democracy, as well as to political and civil rights. In the light of 'positive political developments' in relations between the European Union and Belarus – owing not least to the Belarusian authorities' release of six political prisoners in August 2015 – the Council lifted some restrictive measures on Belarus in February 2016, while extending others for a further year. The Ukraine crisis – during which Minsk hosted important ceasefire talks – appeared to spark a rethink in both Minsk and Brussels. Growing frictions with Moscow and the continued economic recession in Russia have put pressure on the social contract between Belarus's leadership and its citizens, increasing the incentives for Belarus to mend ties with the West, including the EU. However, Minsk's crackdown on recent protest waves have sparked criticism from the EU and rekindled concern over long-standing president Alexander Lukashenko's poor human rights record.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Azerbaijan: Geopolitics and challenging dialogue](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 10-04-2017

Autor PERCHOC Philippe

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave ajuda da UE | AMBIENTE | Azerbaijão | comércio internacional | comércio internacional | construção europeia | ECONOMIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia política | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | meio natural | Parceria Oriental | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | política internacional | recursos naturais | relações bilaterais | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo Azerbaijan lies in the South Caucasus, a key region where Turkey, Russia and Iran compete for influence. The country is facing complex territorial issues, with the secessionist region of Nagorny Karabakh being the subject of an unresolved conflict with Armenia. This conflict remains Azerbaijan's top foreign and domestic policy priority and is an essential part of its balanced attitude both towards key regional powers and the EU. The country's neutral geopolitical orientation is supported by its vast energy reserves, which make it an important producer, and transit country for gas and oil from Central Asia to the EU. For many years, this wealth helped sustain vigorous economic growth, yet recently there has been a persistent slowdown which has revealed the need to diversify the economy and invest in non-energy sectors. Azerbaijan has a vibrant secular Muslim society and its political apparatus is often criticised for the concentration of power in President Aliyev. The European Parliament has repeatedly denounced the situation of political prisoners; negotiations for a new comprehensive agreement were launched on 7 February 2017 following the release of some key prisoners in recent months.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Syrian crisis: Impact on Lebanon](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 30-03-2017

Autor IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave acesso à educação | ajuda aos refugiados | ajuda financeira | análise económica | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | consequências económicas | construção europeia | ECONOMIA | educação | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | EMPRESAS E CONCORRÊNCIA | financiamento da UE | finanças da União Europeia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | gestão administrativa | gestão de crises | Líbano | migração forçada | migrações | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | política externa | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | refugiado | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança internacional | situação económica | situação económica | situação política | Síria | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo The crisis in Syria has had a significant impact on neighbouring countries over the past six years. Five million Syrians have fled to Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt, putting host countries and communities under great pressure. Moreover, violence has spilled over into some neighbouring countries, including Lebanon. The impact of the Syrian crisis on Lebanon has been immense. Since the outbreak of the crisis in 2011, up to 1.5 million displaced persons are believed to have crossed the border into Lebanon, formerly home to around 4.5 million people. The population has grown by an unprecedented 30 % in under four years, making Lebanon the country with the highest per capita concentration of refugees worldwide. The situation in neighbouring Syria has exacerbated Lebanon's political instability, and led to political deadlock for the past three years. This, in turn, has made it impossible to tackle some urgent challenges arising from the refugee presence, and from underlying structural problems with the delivery of basic services to the Lebanese population. Moreover, there are concerns, particularly among Christians, Shias and Druze, that a large number of Syrian Sunni Muslims could upset the delicate sectarian balance in Lebanon's multi-confessional political system. In light of Lebanon's experience with up to 280 000 Palestine refugees, its population is united in its opposition to a lasting refugee presence in the country. The Lebanese government insists that the presence of refugees from Syria is 'temporary', despite the absence of reasonable prospects for their safe return to their homeland in the foreseeable future. The international community has stepped in to help countries in the region cope with the influx of large numbers of vulnerable people. Emphasis has shifted from traditional humanitarian aid to 'resilience building'. This implies creating the long-term conditions that will allow Syrians to build a future for themselves and their children in the region, including acquiring the skills and tools to re-build their own country once they are able to return. The EU is co-hosting an international conference on 'Supporting the future of Syria and the region' on 5 April 2017, which will assess where the international community stands collectively in helping the region cope with the crisis.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Counter-terrorism Cooperation with the Southern Neighbourhood](#)

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 02-02-2017

Autor externo Florence GAUB, Annelies PAUWELS

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

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | branqueamento de capitais | construção europeia | controlo fronteiriço | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | Estado de Direito | FINANÇAS | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | livre circulação de capitais | Líbia | missão civil da UE | organização da justiça | países terceiros mediterrânicos | política europeia de vizinhança | quadro político | reforma judiciária | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança internacional | segurança regional | terrorismo | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | África

Resumo Since the EU adopted its Counter-Terrorism Strategy in 2005, it has focused on forging closer ties with third countries in the fight against terrorism. Cooperation with the Southern Neighbourhood in this field is particularly important. Every single country within this region is affected by terrorism to different degrees and terrorist attacks on European soil are increasingly linked with the Middle East and North Africa. The EU adopted a wide-ranging counter-terrorism approach in the South including actions that go beyond the strictly military and security interpretations of counter-terrorism. In line with the UN's 4-pillar approach, the EU's counter-terrorism measures can be broadly subdivided into four fields: (i) building state capacity (particularly in the areas of border control, criminal investigation and prosecution, and countering the financing of terrorism); (ii) strengthening the rule of law and respect for human rights; (iii) fostering regional cooperation; and (iv) preventing and combating terrorism. This study outlines and contextualises current counter-terrorism activities in the region.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

[EU pledges further aid to Jordan](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 19-01-2017

Autor BINDER Krisztina

Domínio de intervenção Aprovação da Legislação pelo PE e pelo Conselho | Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave ajuda da UE | ajuda financeira | aprovação da lei | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | direito da União Europeia | ECONOMIA | empréstimo comunitário concedido | estabilização económica | estrutura económica | finanças da União Europeia | Fundo Monetário Internacional | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | instrumento europeu de vizinhança e parceria | Jordânia | Nações Unidas | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | política de cooperação | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | política internacional | processo de codecisão | reforma económica | relações bilaterais | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | situação económica | trabalhos parlamentares | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo Since 2011, Jordan's economy has suffered from the negative spill-overs of the on-going regional conflicts and the Syrian refugee crisis, weakening the country's fiscal and external financing position. In line with the EU's objective to support the stability and development of Jordan's economy, the European Commission has presented a proposal to grant the country a second package of macro-financial assistance (MFA). Amounting to a maximum of €200 million, the assistance would help the country cover a part of its external financing needs. The first MFA package, worth €180 million, was approved in 2013 and fully disbursed in 2015. In addition to the significant resources mobilised by the multilateral and bilateral donors, this second MFA, adopted in December 2016, will, by strengthening the economy, contribute to Jordan's overall stability, which is a high priority for the EU. The Commission will, if appropriate, put forward a new proposal in 2017 to extend and increase this MFA to Jordan. EU aid will complement the International Monetary Fund's new programme of about US\$723 million, focusing on the country's economic and financial reform programme. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. To view earlier editions of this briefing, please see: PE 593.537, November 2016.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The European Neighbourhood Policy](#)

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 20-12-2016

Autor PERCHOC Philippe

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | CIÊNCIAS | ciências humanas | construção europeia | finanças da União Europeia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | geopolítica | guerra de fronteira | instrumento financeiro da UE | países CEI | países terceiros mediterrânicos | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | reforma institucional | regime de financiamento da UE | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança europeia | segurança internacional | segurança regional | situação política | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | União para o Mediterrâneo | vida política e segurança pública

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

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

[The EU's Eastern Partnership \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 25-11-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave acordo de associação (UE) | acordo de comércio livre | comércio internacional | construção europeia | grupo de reflexão | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | investigação e propriedade intelectual | Parceria Oriental | país terceiro | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | PRODUÇÃO, TECNOLOGIA E INVESTIGAÇÃO | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo The Eastern Partnership was launched in 2009 as a regional programme of the European Neighbourhood Policy to promote integration and cooperation between the European Union, its Member States and Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. It has achieved limited progress, partly due to conflicts and political instability in the region. Nevertheless, it has sent a signal of the EU's willingness to strengthen ties with the region, offering incentives to governments and civil society to push ahead with democratic and economic reforms. Three of the six former Soviet republics involved – Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine – have concluded Association Agreements and Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area agreements with the EU. This note offers links to recent commentaries and reports by major international think tanks on the Eastern Partnership. More reports on the topic can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are Thinking'.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Does the EU Have the Right Instruments to Finance Assistance in Protracted Crises and the Needs of Upper Middle Income Countries?](#)

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 14-11-2016

Autor externo Matthieu BURNAY (University of Leuven, Belgium), Matthias DENECKERE (European Centre for Development Policy Management, Maastricht, the Netherlands), Kolja RAUBE (University of Leuven, Belgium) and Volker HAUCK (European Centre for Development Policy Management, Maastricht, the Netherlands)

Domínio de intervenção Ajuda Humanitária e Desenvolvimento | Assuntos Externos | Democracia | Direitos Humanos | Governança Mundial

Palavra-chave ajuda humanitária | assistência de pré-adesão | construção europeia | desenvolvimento económico | ECONOMIA | FED | finanças da União Europeia | instrumento financeiro da UE | política de cooperação | política de desenvolvimento | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | regime de ajuda | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | resolução de diferendos | segurança internacional | situação económica | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo This study pays critical attention to two specific issue areas, which the financing instruments ought to be concerned with: First, the EU has developed tools and instruments to react to and prevent 'protracted crises'. The results of this study show that the current set of instruments forms a good basis to the challenges associated with protracted crisis. In fact, no new instrument is needed to specifically address protracted crises. However, the operationalisation of instruments should be optimised. There is a clear need to find more sophisticated approaches that can establish a more holistic response to the various dimensions of protracted crises throughout the conflict cycle. In light of this, substantial improvements should be made to the responsiveness, flexibility, coherence and complementarity of the EU response in support of resilience. A critical point is that better incentives should be provided for long-term instruments to flexibly engage in protracted crises, including through support to peacebuilding, conflict prevention, post-crisis reconstruction and resilience. Second, the study focuses on the specific case of Upper Middle Income Countries (UMICs). The study acknowledges the importance and relevance of the 'differentiated approach' while also identifying some of the many problems which concern UMICs: first, the study shows that the Partnership Instrument has so far mainly targeted EU Strategic Partners, while thematic and regional programmes of the DCI hardly fill in the gap left following the graduation of some countries from bilateral aid programmes. The analysis also notes that exceptions which have been granted to some UMICs are strongly problematic. The analysis, however, also points to the fact that the question remains whether these exceptions will be extended to the period 2017-2020. While there is a clear need for a better coherence and coordination, the study argues that there is currently no need for the creation of a new instrument which would exclusively target UMICs.

Estudo [EN](#)

[The European Neighbourhood Policy](#)

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 21-10-2016

Autor PERCHOC Philippe

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | cooperação euro-árabe | cooperação transfronteiriça | finanças da União Europeia | instrumento europeu de vizinhança e parceria | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | reforma política | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | União para o Mediterrâneo | vida política e segurança pública

Resumo Since 2004, the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) has provided a framework for relations between the EU and its 16 geographically closest eastern and southern neighbours, affording enhanced cooperation and access to the EU market under bilateral action plans, which are intended to lead eventually to association agreements.

Em síntese [EN](#)

European Territorial Cooperation

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 08-09-2016

Autor VAN LIEROP Christiaan

Domínio de intervenção Desenvolvimento Regional

Palavra-chave Acordo de Schengen | análise económica | avaliação | construção europeia | cooperação europeia | cooperação regional | cooperação territorial europeia | cooperação transfronteiriça | desenvolvimento regional | DIREITO | direito internacional | ECONOMIA | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | estatística da UE | finanças da União Europeia | Fundo Europeu de Desenvolvimento Regional | fundos estruturais | organização do ensino | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | regiões e política regional | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo Established in 1990, the first European territorial cooperation initiative, Interreg I, focused on cross-border cooperation. Action in this area has expanded over the years to cover broader initiatives such as trans-national cooperation, involving countries from wider geographical areas, and inter-regional cooperation, which brings together regions from across the whole EU. These three strands together make up European territorial cooperation, which is one of the two main goals of cohesion policy today. With the removal of Europe's frontier posts, travelling across the border to work, visit the doctor, or simply to go out for the day, has become second nature for millions of European citizens. European territorial cooperation has brought Europeans closer together, strengthened connectivity and improved the environment, supported by EU mechanisms such as the European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation and macro-regional strategies. Yet despite these achievements, numerous obstacles to closer cooperation still remain, such as divergent national rules in the areas of employment, healthcare or social security. Recent years have witnessed increased calls to address these hurdles, with the 2015 Luxembourg EU presidency putting forward a proposal for a new instrument for cross-border projects and the European Commission organising a consultation to identify remaining bottlenecks in this area as part of a wider cross-border review. The European Parliament has also prepared a report on European Territorial Cooperation as part of this process, which will be debated at the September 2016 plenary session. While discussions are due to begin on the future shape of cohesion policy post-2020 and on the role of Interreg, the temporary reintroduction of border controls by several countries within the Schengen zone is already having a negative impact on cross-border cooperation, a clear sign that territorial cooperation may not be taken for granted.

Briefing [EN](#)

The EU and innovation [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 15-07-2016

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Domínio de intervenção Indústria | Política de Investigação

Palavra-chave AMBIENTE | comunicação | construção europeia | difusão das inovações | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | ENERGIA | grupo de reflexão | INDÚSTRIA | inovação | investigação e desenvolvimento | investigação e propriedade intelectual | mercado único digital | política ambiental | política de transportes | política do ambiente | política dos transportes | política e estruturas industriais | política energética | política energética | política europeia de vizinhança | política industrial da UE | política internacional | PRODUÇÃO, TECNOLOGIA E INVESTIGAÇÃO | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | relações transatlânticas | tecnologia da informação | tecnologia e regulamentação técnica | TRANSPORTES | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo The European Union has long sought ways to foster innovation, starting with support for research and industrial policies in the 1970s, through action plans in the 1990s and the Lisbon Strategy of 2000, to the Europe 2020 strategy of 2010, now updated by the 10 priorities of European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker. According to a recent study, innovation policy has evolved to be understood as an umbrella notion, which encompasses research, industrial and education policies, as well as policies key for the innovation process, such as funding, taxation, regulation, standards and intellectual property rights. Efforts to boost innovation are also part of many EU programmes, such as the Digital Single Market. This note offers links to recent studies and reports from major international think tanks and research institutes on problems faced by Europe in supporting innovation.

Em síntese [EN](#)

Research for REGI Committee - Review of Adopted European Territorial Cooperation Programmes

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 14-07-2016

Autor externo François Levarlet, Arta Preku, Elodie Lorgeoux, Nicola Brignani and Timothy J. B. Wills (t33) ; Sabine Zillmer and Frank Holstein (Spatial Foresight) ; Thomas Stumm (Eureconsult)

Domínio de intervenção Desenvolvimento Regional | Programação

Palavra-chave construção europeia | cooperação europeia | cooperação regional | cooperação territorial europeia | cooperação transfronteiriça | desenvolvimento regional | ECONOMIA | finanças da União Europeia | Fundo Europeu de Desenvolvimento Regional | fundos estruturais | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | regiões e política regional | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo This study provides a comprehensive synthetic analysis of the European Territorial Cooperation programmes adopted for the programming period 2014–2020. The study offers insights on the strategic choices made by Member States and programme authorities for programme content and management, synergies with other EU, national and regional level instruments, implementing tools and simplification measures foreseen by the regulations.

Estudo [EN](#)

[Research for AGRI Committee - The Interactions between the EU's External Action and the Common Agricultural Policy](#)

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 07-07-2016

Autor externo Alan SWINBANK (School of Agriculture, Policy and Development, University of Reading, the UK)

Domínio de intervenção Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural | Programação

Palavra-chave acordo de comércio livre | agricultura sustentável | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA E PESCA | ajuda ao desenvolvimento | ajuda à agricultura | alargamento da União Europeia | AMBIENTE | comércio internacional | construção europeia | convenção ACP-CE | diferendo comercial | GATT | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | negociação pautal | Organização Mundial do Comércio | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | organizações mundiais | política aduaneira | política agrícola | Política Agrícola Comum | política ambiental | política comercial | política comercial comum | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | preferências generalizadas | produção e estruturas agrícolas | redução das emissões de gases | relação agricultura-comércio | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | trocas agrícolas | trocas comerciais | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo The CAP has been strongly influenced by the EU's External Actions. The various Enlargements, and trade policies to favour its neighbours to both the East and South, and for its former colonies, have left their mark. However it is external pressures through the GATT/WTO that have had the most defining effect. Current pressures stem from a new generation of Free Trade agreements, the need to reduce agriculture's greenhouse gas emissions, and to respond to Brexit.

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

[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](#)

[Public expectations and EU policies - Foreign policy](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 30-06-2016

Autor DOBREVA Alina | JUNCAL PASSOS ROCHA Raquel | PICHON Eric

Domínio de intervenção Governação Mundial

Palavra-chave ajuda ao desenvolvimento | ajuda humanitária | alto representante da União para os negócios estrangeiros e a política de segurança | base jurídica | competência da UE | construção europeia | direito da União Europeia | FED | financiamento da UE | finanças da União Europeia | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | orçamento da UE | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | quadro social | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | situação da União Europeia | sondagem de opinião | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo Citizens who think EU engagement in foreign policy is sufficient are almost as numerous as those wishing the EU does more in this area – and nearly one fifth confess they are not able to evaluate EU action. This can be explained as the remit of EU foreign policy is not easy to identify, since it brings together missions for which the EU has full responsibility and competences shared with EU Member States, or even the UN or WTO. However, since its inception, EU foreign policy has adapted to an ever-changing global context: most international issues have multiple impacts – on climate, migration flows or security – and need to be comprehensively addressed. Building on the Treaties' provisions, the EU and its Member States are moving from 'silo' policies (trade, development, humanitarian aid) towards more integrated strategies.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Public expectations and EU policies - Promotion of democracy and peace in the world](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 30-06-2016

Autor DOBREVA Alina | SGUEO Gianluca | ZAMFIR Ionel

Domínio de intervenção Democracia

Palavra-chave ajuda ao desenvolvimento | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | competência da UE | condições de ajuda | construção europeia | controlo do escrutínio | democracia | DIREITO | direito da União Europeia | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | FED | financiamento da UE | finanças da União Europeia | orçamento da UE | papel internacional da UE | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | prevenção de conflitos | processo eleitoral | quadro político | quadro social | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | resolução de diferendos | segurança internacional | sondagem de opinião | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo According to a new Eurobarometer survey, two thirds of European Union citizens would like to see even stronger EU involvement in the promotion of democracy and peace in the world. Democracy and peace are the fundamental values on which the EU is based and the guiding principles for its external action. The EU has at its disposal a vast array of tools to promote democracy and peace in the world, including its own diplomatic body, development aid and trade conditionality that it can leverage to this purpose. The EU finances a variety of actions that directly or indirectly promote democracy, such as support for governance, elections, civil society and free media, while a specific instrument is dedicated to peace and stability.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Nagorno-Karabakh: Unstable frozen conflict](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 21-06-2016

Autor PERCHOC Philippe

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave Arménia | Azerbaijão | CIÊNCIAS | ciências humanas | construção europeia | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | geopolítica | guerra de independência | papel internacional da UE | política europeia de vizinhança | política externa | questão internacional | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | resolução de diferendos | Rússia | segurança internacional | segurança regional | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo For more than 20 years, this frozen conflict has opposed Azerbaijan on the one side and the self-proclaimed Nagorno-Karabakh authorities and Armenia on the other side. The Nagorno-Karabakh enclave in Azerbaijan, mainly populated by Armenians, declared its independence in September 1991. The non-recognition by Azerbaijan of this proclamation prompted a full-scale military conflict resulting in the de facto autonomy of Nagorno-Karabakh and the occupation of seven Azerbaijani districts after the 1994 ceasefire. The conflict has remained highly unstable since then because it is part of a complex regional 'game' between Turkey and Russia. The OSCE Minsk Group, co-chaired by France, the United States and Russia, remains the main forum in which to settle the conflict. Nevertheless, it has failed up to now to find a global peace agreement. Periodically, the situation on the ground becomes alarming, as it did in April 2016 when the conflict restarted, with dozens of people killed on both sides. Since 1994, the EU is mainly implicated in the process through the participation of France in the Minsk Group. The EU's offers of association agreements to both Armenia and Azerbaijan have not made any progress so far. The EU's leverage in the conflict has therefore been limited.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Key policy challenges for the EU in 2017](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 15-06-2016

Autor BASSOT Etienne | HILLER WOLFGANG

Domínio de intervenção Democracia na UE, Direito Institucional e Direito Parlamentar

Palavra-chave ajuda aos refugiados | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | coesão económica e social | competitividade | construção europeia | criação de emprego | democracia participativa | emprego | EMPREGO E TRABALHO | EMPRESAS E CONCORRÊNCIA | Europa dos cidadãos | finanças da União Europeia | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | mercado do trabalho | mercado do trabalho | migrações | organização de empresas | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | política migratória da UE | processo eleitoral | quadro político | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | revisão das perspetivas financeiras | segurança europeia | segurança internacional | sistema eleitoral europeu | situação da União Europeia | transparência do processo de decisão | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

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

Briefing [EN](#)

[Building resilience with the EU's southern neighbourhood](#)

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 14-06-2016

Autor APAP Joanna | PICHON Eric

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave alteração climática | AMBIENTE | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | crescimento económico | degradação do ambiente | democratização | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | ECONOMIA | Estado de Direito | GEOGRAFIA | mar Mediterrâneo | meio natural | migrações | Médio Oriente | papel internacional da UE | poder executivo e administração pública | política europeia de vizinhança | política migratória da UE | quadro político | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança europeia | segurança internacional | situação económica | terrorismo | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | violência política | África | África do Norte | Ásia-Oceânia

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

[Em síntese](#) [EN](#)

[Tunisia: Democracy in transition](#)

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 13-06-2016

Autor APAP Joanna

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Democracia

Palavra-chave acordo de associação (UE) | ajuda da UE | ajuda financeira | assistência macrofinanceira | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | democratização | ECONOMIA | finanças da União Europeia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | multipartidarismo | poder executivo e administração pública | política de cooperação | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | quadro político | reforma política | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | situação económica | situação económica | situação política | sociedade civil | Tunísia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | África

Resumo Tunisia has taken key steps toward democracy since its Jasmine Revolution, and has so far avoided the violent chaos and/or return to authoritarian government seen in other Arab Spring countries. Tunisians adopted a new constitution in January 2014 and held national elections between October and December 2014, marking the completion of a four-year transition period.

[Em síntese](#) [EN](#)

[Egypt: A failed revolution?](#)

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 13-06-2016

Autor IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Democracia

Palavra-chave acordo de associação (UE) | ajuda da UE | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | direitos políticos | ECONOMIA | Egito | financiamento da UE | finanças da União Europeia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | situação económica | situação económica | situação política | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | violência de Estado | África

Resumo The most populous of the Arab countries, situated at the crossroads between Africa and the Middle East, Egypt is an important partner for Europe. Since 2004, bilateral EU-Egypt trade has almost tripled, from €11.8 billion to €27.7 billion in 2015. At the same time, the EU and Egypt share many foreign policy concerns, including the Middle East peace process, migration and the fight against terrorism. Under the revised European Neighbourhood Policy, the challenge will be to reconcile growing EU concerns over the deteriorating human-rights situation in post-revolutionary Egypt with the importance of enhancing cooperation with Egypt as a partner for stability in the region.

[Em síntese](#) [EN](#)

[Jordan: A protest movement eclipsed](#)

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 13-06-2016

Autor IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Democracia

Palavra-chave acordo de associação (UE) | agitação política | ajuda aos refugiados | ajuda da UE | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | contabilidade nacional | corrupção | DIREITO | direito penal | ECONOMIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | Jordânia | pobreza | política de cooperação | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | refugiado político | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança internacional | segurança regional | situação económica | situação económica | situação política | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo Low-level protests in Jordan throughout 2011 were met by offers of reform from the King, and subsided as neighbouring countries descended into chaos and civil war. The Syrian refugee crisis has diverted attention away from the causes of the unrest in 2011, but has given rise to new grievances that have the potential to undermine the stability of the country once more.

[Em síntese](#) [EN](#)

[Building resilience in the EU's east: Transition as challenge](#)

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 10-05-2016

Autor PERCHOC Philippe

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave Arménia | Azerbaijão | Bielorrússia | construção europeia | contencioso territorial | ENERGIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | Geórgia | guerra assimétrica | independência energética | Moldávia | papel internacional da UE | Parceria Oriental | política energética | política europeia de vizinhança | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | resolução de diferendos | Rússia | segurança internacional | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo The EU's Eastern Neighbourhood is struggling with territorial conflicts and an unsteady transition to stable, independent democracies. EU strategy in the east should reflect this multi-faceted challenge.

Em síntese [EN](#)

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

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 02-05-2016

Autor PAWLAK Patryk

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | comunicação | construção europeia | controlo da comunicação | cooperação euro-árabe | cultura e religião | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | GEOGRAFIA | geografia política | integrismo religioso | media sociais | mundo árabe | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | propaganda política | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança europeia | segurança internacional | terrorismo | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública

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

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimédia [Strategic Communication](#)

[Between the East and the West: Mobility and Migration from the EU's Eastern Partners](#)

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 22-04-2016

Autor DE MICCO Pasquale

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

Palavra-chave acordo de associação (UE) | análise económica | Bielorrússia | construção europeia | DIREITO | direito internacional | ECONOMIA | EMPREGO E TRABALHO | estatística | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | mercado do trabalho | migração ilegal | migração profissional | migrações | mobilidade geográfica | Moldávia | países do Cáucaso | política de vistos da UE | política europeia de vizinhança | política migratória da UE | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | Rússia | trabalhador migrante | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo The Eastern Partners were among the first countries to launch mobility dialogues with the EU. Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine have also engaged in a process of visa liberalisation, which has been completed in the Republic of Moldova and is in its final stages in Georgia and Ukraine. In addition, the Association Agreements with these countries include provisions, which will be applicable from 2017 for the temporary presence – up to two years – of natural persons in EU Member States. Notwithstanding the influence of these mobility-fostering legal provisions, legal migration from Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine is concentrated in certain Member States as a result of economic opportunities or linguistic ties. However, with the exception of Moldova, the number of migrants from the countries in question is generally smaller in Member States than in the Russian Federation, where specific legal provisions favour internal migration from members of the Eurasian Economic Union (Belarus and Armenia), and to a lesser extent from members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (Moldova and Ukraine) and Georgia. The countries of origin of those large numbers of migrant workers receive a substantial boost to their economies through personal remittances. This precious source of capital has declined recently, however, owing to falling oil prices and, to a lesser extent, to economic sanctions affecting Russia. Personal remittances from the EU are showing a similar trend, with the exception, again, of Moldova.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

EU Policies in Tunisia before and after the Revolution

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 21-04-2016

Autor externo Rym AYADI (International Institute for Cooperatives at HEC Montreal and Founding President of the Euro-Mediterranean Economists Association - EMEA) and Emanuele SESSA (Euro-Mediterranean Economists Association)

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Democracia

Palavra-chave acordo de associação (UE) | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | democratização | desenvolvimento sustentável | ECONOMIA | estrutura económica | finanças da União Europeia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | instrumento financeiro da UE | poder executivo e administração pública | política da UE | política de cooperação | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | programa da UE | reforma económica | reforma política | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | situação política | sociedade civil | Tunísia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | União para o Mediterrâneo | vida política e segurança pública | violência política | África

Resumo This study investigates the evolution and potential impacts of EU policies in Tunisia before and after the Revolution using an innovative analytical framework. To do that, the most important milestones in the frameworks of cooperation agreed between the EU and Tunisia and the policies implemented, are described. The impact of such policies before the Revolution and their subsequent evolution, are analysed to highlight the causes and the consequences of the shifting approach of the EU towards Tunisia. Finally, the analysis is complemented with inputs collected via a consultation from key participants across the Tunisian political and civil society landscape. In the pre-Revolution period, EU relations with Tunisia were narrowed down to an exchange of commercial, financial and strategic interests, in line with most development aid programmes across the world. The Tunisian Revolution brought two fundamental dynamics – democratisation and destabilisation – which had broad repercussions on the relations between Tunisia and the EU. These dynamics enhanced the probability of more synergies and complementarities between the two partners' political projects and the necessity to strengthen financial support, providing the EU with a window of opportunity for enhanced cooperation, underlined in a win-win philosophy, co-development and deeper integration.

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

A Global Strategy on foreign and security policy for the EU

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 08-04-2016

Autor PAWLAK Patryk

Domínio de intervenção Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave construção europeia | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | papel internacional da UE | política europeia de vizinhança | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | relação interinstitucional (UE) | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança europeia | segurança internacional | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

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

Briefing [EN](#)

The Frozen Conflicts of the EU's Eastern Neighbourhood and Their Impact on the Respect of Human Rights

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 08-04-2016

Autor externo Andras RACZ (Finnish Institute of International Affairs, Finland)

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

Palavra-chave acesso à justiça | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | Azerbaijão | Conselho da Europa | construção europeia | contencioso territorial | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | Geórgia | grupo étnico | justiça | Moldávia | movimento autonomista | organização da justiça | organizações europeias | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | organizações mundiais | OSCE | papel internacional da UE | pessoal judiciário | política europeia de vizinhança | quadro social | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | resolução de diferendos | Rússia | segurança internacional | segurança regional | sociedade civil | território ocupado | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | violência política

Resumo The present study provides a detailed overview of the actual human rights situation in the frozen conflict regions of EU's Eastern neighbourhood, namely in Crimea, Transnistria, Abkhazia, South Ossetia and Nagorno-Karabakh. The focus of the analysis is on the access to the justice system, as well as on the abilities of the de jure or de facto authorities to administer justice. Particular attention is paid to Crimea because the rapidly worsening human rights situation there affects far more people than the population of the other four frozen conflicts combined. International community actions, as well as the role of civil society in protecting human rights are also analysed.

Estudo [EN](#)

[Review of the EU Strategy for Central Asia](#)

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 05-04-2016

Autor KOCAK Konur Alp

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave aprovisionamento energético | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | cooperação energética | democratização | desenvolvimento sustentável | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | diversificação energética | ECONOMIA | ENERGIA | GEOGRAFIA | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | poder executivo e administração pública | política de cooperação | política económica | política energética | política europeia de vizinhança | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança de abastecimento | segurança internacional | segurança regional | trocas comerciais | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | Ásia Central | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo In June 2007, the EU adopted an EU Strategy for a New Partnership with Central Asia ('EU Strategy for Central Asia'), in recognition of the region's increasing importance for the Union's security, stability, governance and energy diversification. The strategy provides a framework for EU relations with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The European Parliament is due to discuss the implementation and review of the strategy during the April plenary session.

[Em síntese](#) [EN](#)

[Belarus: Human rights situation remains bleak](#)

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 23-02-2016

Autor BENTZEN Naja

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | Bielorrússia | censura | comunicação | construção europeia | desaparecimento forçado | DIREITO | direito penal | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia política | liberdade de imprensa | pena de morte | política europeia de vizinhança | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | política internacional | preso político | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | sanção económica | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | violência de Estado

Resumo Belarus is the only European country where the death penalty is still applied. Opposition politicians have disappeared, the President has stifled all forms of budding protests with violence; and authorities continue to harass human rights activists and independent journalists. Despite the softening in EU-Belarus ties and the newly lifted sanctions, the overall human rights situation under President Lukashenko's autocratic rule has yet to improve.

[Em síntese](#) [EN](#)

[Morocco: Human rights situation](#)

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 12-01-2016

Autor APAP Joanna

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Direitos Humanos

Palavra-chave acordo de associação (UE) | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | democratização | DIREITO | direito penal | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | igualdade de género | independência da justiça | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | Marrocos | organização da justiça | pena de morte | poder executivo e administração pública | política europeia de vizinhança | transparência do processo de decisão | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | violência política | África

Resumo Morocco enjoys advanced status under the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). The new constitution, adopted during the reign of Mohamed VI, covers almost all human rights set out in the Universal Human Rights Declaration. Public space for debate over human rights issues has opened up significantly in recent years. A number of concerns, however, prevail, as implementation and enforcement of the new constitutional provisions remain incomplete.

[Em síntese](#) [EN](#)

European Neighbourhood Policy: Southern Neighbourhood migration issues

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 15-12-2015

Autor APAP Joanna

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave ACNUR | AMBIENTE | cimeira | construção europeia | corrente migratória | DIREITO | direito de asilo | direito internacional | direito penal | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | fronteira interna da UE | GEOGRAFIA | informática e processamento de dados | integração de migrantes | mar Mediterrâneo | meio natural | migrações | Médio Oriente | Nações Unidas | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | política europeia de vizinhança | política internacional | política migratória da UE | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | recolha de dados | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | tráfico de seres humanos | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | África | África | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo The Valletta Summit held in November 2015 was the venue for more than 60 countries to come together with the European Union and African Union institutions, as well as regional and international organisations involved, to address the current migration crisis. The summit was called for in April 2015 by the European Council, when European Union leaders held a special meeting on the migration situation in the Mediterranean, recognising the need to deepen dialogue and partnership with the African countries. The April European Council tasked the European Commission with proposing measures for immediate action, as well as policy options for the medium and longer term. To this end, on 13 May, the Commission presented its proposal for a European Agenda on Migration, which was followed on 27 May by the implementation plan for the first measures. More than 3 600 people have so far been declared missing in the Mediterranean sea in 2015. The grim death toll in the Mediterranean has provoked an urgent call for action as 2015 has been the deadliest year so far for migrants trying to get to Europe. The reasons for this significant increase in migration flows include, amongst others: war, political repression, and economic crisis. Libya has become a popular starting point for many journeys, with human traffickers and smugglers exploiting the country's power vacuum and increasing lawlessness. On 13 April 2015, a conference of foreign ministers from the European Union and the southern shores of the Mediterranean took place in Barcelona to discuss the review of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). At centre stage of the agenda was stronger cooperation in the fight against Jihadist terrorism and irregular immigration. To this end, European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker tasked the Commission to come up with a proposal for a reviewed ENP, which was published on 18 November 2015.

Briefing [EN](#)

Supporting European Security and Defence with Existing EU Measures and Procedures

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 30-10-2015

Autor externo Kolja RAUBE (University of Leuven, Belgium), Jan WOUTERS (University of Leuven, Belgium), Federica BICCHI (London School of Economics, United Kingdom), Philip DE MAN (University of Leuven, Belgium), Daniel FIOTT (Free University of Brussels, Belgium), Damien HELLY (European Centre for Development Policy Management, the Netherlands), Christian KAUNERT (University of Dundee, United Kingdom), Chantal LAVALLEE (University of Dundee, United Kingdom), Jocelyn MAWDSLEY (University of Nottingham, United Kingdom) and Licinia SIMAO (University of Coimbra, Portugal)

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

Palavra-chave acordo comercial (UE) | ajuda ao desenvolvimento | comércio de armas | construção europeia | controlo das exportações | defesa | direito da União Europeia | EMPRESAS E CONCORRÊNCIA | financiamento da UE | finanças da União Europeia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | gestão administrativa | INDÚSTRIA | indústria de armamento | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | militarização do espaço | países terceiros mediterrânicos | política comercial | política comercial comum | política comum de segurança e defesa | política de cooperação | política e estruturas industriais | política europeia de defesa | política europeia de vizinhança | política industrial da UE | prevenção de conflitos | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança internacional | tomada de decisão | Tratado de Lisboa | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo Focusing on the support of non-CSDP policies for CSDP measures, both in the field of crisis management and defence, this study submits that CSDP cannot effectively contribute to EU external action by itself, but only in coherence with other EU policies and instruments. The study focuses on nine different issue areas of the EU which are of particular interest in the context of CSDP: European Neighbourhood Policy, development cooperation, internal policies and financing instruments in the context of the EU's international crisis management, as well as innovation policies, industrial policies, regional policy, trade policy and space policy in the context of the EU's defence policy. The study builds on existing evidence of synergising effects of CSDP and other non-CSDP policies and points to the potential impact which the closer interplay of CSDP and non-CSDP policies could have. Focusing on policy adaptation as well as institutional cooperation of EU actors in each of the policy relationships, the study provides a comprehensive overview of the linkage between CSDP and each of the respective policies and draws a large set of tailor-made recommendations in the field.

Estudo [EN](#)

The European Neighbourhood Policy

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 23-10-2015

Autor PERCHOC Philippe

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave Balcãs Ocidentais | Bielorrússia | construção europeia | contencioso territorial | Europa | finanças da União Europeia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | instrumento europeu de vizinhança e parceria | Moldávia | países do Cáucaso | países terceiros mediterrânicos | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | segurança europeia | segurança internacional | segurança regional | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | União para o Mediterrâneo

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

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

The EU's Southern Neighbourhood [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 31-07-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Comércio internacional

Palavra-chave construção europeia | cooperação regional | difusão da informação da UE | documentação | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | migrações | países terceiros mediterrânicos | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | política migratória da UE | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | repertório | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo The European Union's relations with Mediterranean countries form part of a broader European Neighbourhood Policy. This creates a framework for bilateral and regional cooperation with Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria and Tunisia. A key element, agreed in 2011 following the 'Arab Spring' uprisings in the region, is the 'more for more' approach, which envisages closer relations in terms of financial assistance, travel and trade for those countries that pursue democratic and economic reforms. According to many analysts, the effectiveness of the policy has been challenged by political instability in many countries of the region and the growth of illegal migration to Europe. This 'At a glance' note highlights a selection of recent studies by major international think tanks on the EU's Southern Neighbourhood Policy, with papers on migration grouped as a separate category.

Em síntese [EN](#)

Reviewing the European Neighbourhood Policy

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 29-06-2015

Autor PERCHOC Philippe

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | Bielorrússia | construção europeia | democratização | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | integração europeia | Moldávia | países do Cáucaso | poder executivo e administração pública | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | reforma política | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | Síria | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | União para o Mediterrâneo | vida política e segurança pública | África | África do Norte | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo The ENP was launched more than 10 years ago and Parliament is now considering a report on how to overhaul it, as part of the consultation procedure begun by the Commission and the European External Action Service on 4 March 2015.

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

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

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 09-06-2015

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

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave adesão à União Europeia | armamento | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | CIÊNCIAS | ciências humanas | conflito religioso | construção europeia | defesa | DIREITO | direito da União Europeia | direitos e liberdades | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | estrutura institucional | geopolítica | impacto das tecnologias da informação | informática e processamento de dados | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | país terceiro | política comum de segurança e defesa | política de cooperação | política de defesa | política europeia de vizinhança | reforma institucional | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança europeia | segurança internacional | terrorismo | Tratado de Lisboa | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública

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

Estudo [EN](#)

Luxembourg EU Council Presidency: Overview of priority dossiers

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 05-06-2015

Autor BOYTHA Dora

Domínio de intervenção Democracia na UE, Direito Institucional e Direito Parlamentar

Palavra-chave AMBIENTE | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | cimeira | construção europeia | cooperação fiscal europeia | coordenação das políticas UEM | direito da União Europeia | ECONOMIA | economia monetária | elaboração do direito da UE | ENERGIA | Europa | financiamento e investimento | FINANÇAS | finanças da União Europeia | fiscalidade | fundo (UE) | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | imposto sobre as sociedades | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | Luxemburgo | mercado único | migrações | orçamento da UE | política ambiental | política de desenvolvimento | política de investimento | política económica | política energética | política energética | política europeia de vizinhança | política internacional | política migratória da UE | política para as alterações climáticas | presidência do Conselho da União Europeia | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | relação interinstitucional (UE) | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | relações monetárias | terrorismo | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | zona euro

Resumo Luxembourg will hold its 12th Presidency of the Council, concluding the Italian-Latvian-Luxembourg Trio Council Presidency in the second half of 2015. Luxembourg last presided over the Council of the EU in 2005. The official programme of the Presidency will be presented to the Conference of Committee Chairs by Nicolas Schmit, the Minister of Labour, Employment and the Social and Solidarity Economy on 9 June, and by Prime Minister Xavier Bettel to the Parliament on 8 July. Minister Schmitt will be responsible for relations with the European Parliament during the Luxembourgish Presidency. Luxembourg's European priorities will focus on the Growth and Jobs Agenda, the social dimension of European policies, the implementation of the European Agenda for Migration and the Energy Union, the reform of the Economic and Monetary Union, the negotiation of the TTIP agreement and the preparation of the COP 21 climate change conference in Paris.

Briefing [EN](#)

Eastern Partnership after five years [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 26-05-2015

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave Bielorrússia | cimeira | construção europeia | difusão da informação da UE | DIREITO | direito internacional | direito territorial | documentação | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | Letónia | Moldávia | países do Cáucaso | política europeia de vizinhança | política internacional | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | repertório | Rússia | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo The European Union reaffirmed on 22 May its commitment to developing closer political and economic relations with Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine under its Eastern Partnership programme. At a summit in Riga, Latvia, participants said in a declaration they would work together to strengthen democracy, rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms. Facing continued confrontation between Russia and Ukraine, the EU confirmed its support to the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of all its partners. A selection of commentaries and analyses by major international think tanks on Eastern Partnership and its future are listed below, with hyperlinks to the texts concerned:

Em síntese [EN](#)

Outcome of the European Council of 19-20 March 2015

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 27-03-2015

Autor DRACHENBERG Ralf | MOERMAN Josephine | TENHUNEN Susanna

Domínio de intervenção Aprovação da Legislação pelo PE e pelo Conselho | Assuntos Bancários e Financeiros | Assuntos Económicos e Monetários | Assuntos Externos | Energia | Segurança e Defesa | Semestre Europeu

Palavra-chave ajustamento estrutural | AMBIENTE | América | Conselho Europeu | construção europeia | coordenação das políticas UEM | ECONOMIA | economia monetária | ENERGIA | Estados Unidos | Europa | financiamento e investimento | FINANÇAS | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | Líbia | mercado único | migrações | negociação de acordo (UE) | política ambiental | política de investimento | política económica | política energética | política energética | política europeia de vizinhança | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | política internacional | política migratória da UE | política para as alterações climáticas | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | sanção internacional | secretário-geral da instituição | situação económica | situação económica | Tunísia | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | África

Resumo As the EPRS Outlook for the Spring European Council foresaw, European Union leaders approved the building blocks for a European Energy Union, endorsed the Commission's Annual Growth Survey (AGS), linked sanctions against Russia to the complete implementation of the Minsk agreements, and called for a government of National Unity in Libya. The Heads of State or Government also appointed Jeppe Tranholm-Mikkelsen as new Secretary General of the Secretariat-General of the Council.

Briefing [EN](#)

When Choosing Means Losing: The Eastern Partners, the EU and the Eurasian Economic Union

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 10-03-2015

Autor DE MICCO Pasquale

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Económicos e Monetários | Assuntos Externos | Comércio internacional | Energia

Palavra-chave acordo de associação (UE) | análise económica | análise económica | Bielorrússia | Cazaquistão | comércio internacional | construção europeia | ECONOMIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | harmonização das normas | integração económica | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | liberalização do comércio | Moldávia | Organização Mundial do Comércio | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | organizações mundiais | países do Cáucaso | política aduaneira | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | PRODUÇÃO, TECNOLOGIA E INVESTIGAÇÃO | relações comerciais | restrição ao comércio | Rússia | situação económica | situação económica | tecnologia e regulamentação técnica | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | zona de comércio livre | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo The six countries in the EU's Eastern Partnership are sandwiched between two large, potent trading blocs: the EU to the west, and the Russian-led Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) to the east. Most of the six have chosen to pursue a deeper alliance with one or the other bloc – a tough choice, reflecting both political and economic factors. Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine signed Association Agreements with the EU on 27 June 2014. Armenia and Belarus chose to accede to the Eurasian Economic Union (belatedly, in the case of Armenia). For all these countries, a choice for East or West has meant a loss: a loss of trade policy sovereignty – and likely the growth that comes with open trade policies – for some; a loss of the vital and once-fluid exchanges with the EAEU for the others. The trade and economic separation between the EU and EAEU has not aided the Eastern partners. In fact, the division is not simply a commercial one: it has been drawn – and deepened – by political and geopolitical considerations. But from a purely trade perspective, all the partners – the countries choosing one or another alliance, as well as the dozens composing the EU and EAEU – would benefit from a new and more constructive approach.

Estudo [EN](#)

The Eastern Partnership after Five Years: Time for Deep Rethinking

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 23-02-2015

Autor externo Grzegorz GROMADZKI (Institute of Public Affairs, Poland)

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

Palavra-chave acordo de associação (UE) | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | Bielorrússia | construção europeia | cooperação energética | democratização | DIREITO | direito internacional | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | ECONOMIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | integração europeia | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | Moldávia | países do Cáucaso | poder executivo e administração pública | política aduaneira | política de cooperação | política de vistos da UE | política europeia de vizinhança | política internacional | recessão económica | reforma política | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | sanção internacional | segurança internacional | segurança regional | situação económica | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | zona de comércio livre | órgão misto (UE)

Resumo The first five years of the Eastern Partnership have witnessed the most challenging period of relations between the EU and its eastern neighbours since the fall of communism in 1991. The year 2014 was a pivotal one, marked by the signing of Association Agreements with the European Union by three partners countries – Ukraine, Republic of Moldova, and Georgia – but also by Russian military intervention in Ukraine, including the annexation of Crimea. The continued aggression of a revanchist and intransigent Russia has altered the political and social landscape, and the original concept of the Eastern Partnership, however well-intentioned and suitable for a previous era, is not adequate to meet the challenges of 2015 and beyond. Therefore, there is a need for the EU to rethink its policy towards the Eastern Partnership countries and Russia, and build new approaches to suit the new reality. More than ever, the EU needs to focus its attention on relations with those Eastern Partner countries that are willing to cooperate more closely and who truly wish to integrate with the Union, politically, economically and socially. Ukraine, Republic of Moldova, and Georgia should be perceived as more than partners, and the 'more for more' approach should be strengthened. Such an approach would send a clear political signal to all parties involved, and make for a better use of limited resources.

Estudo [EN](#)

Regional organisations in the post-Soviet space

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 16-01-2015

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave acordo comercial | China | Comunidade de Estados Independentes | comércio internacional | construção europeia | cooperação militar | ECONOMIA | estrutura económica | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | integração económica | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | mercado comum | organização asiática | organizações extra-europeias | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | organizações mundiais | política de cooperação | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | segurança internacional | segurança internacional | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo Since the breakup of the USSR in 1991, Russia has cooperated with its neighbours through a series of regional multilateral organisations and agreements. These have served to maintain Russian influence over the 'Near Abroad' – ex-Soviet republics in Eastern Europe and Central Asia – while mitigating Russian isolation as its relations with the West become increasingly tense, not least due to the Ukrainian crisis.

Em síntese [EN](#)

Priority dossiers under the Latvian presidency

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 12-12-2014

Autor BOYTHA Dora

Domínio de intervenção Aprovação da Legislação pelo PE e pelo Conselho | Democracia na UE, Direito Institucional e Direito Parlamentar

Palavra-chave AMBIENTE | competitividade | construção europeia | economia monetária | emprego | EMPREGO E TRABALHO | EMPRESAS E CONCORRÊNCIA | ENERGIA | espaço de liberdade, segurança e justiça | Europa | FINANÇAS | fiscalidade | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | Letónia | mercado único | organização de empresas | política ambiental | política de emprego da UE | política energética | política energética | política europeia de vizinhança | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | política fiscal | política para as alterações climáticas | presidência do Conselho da União Europeia | PRODUÇÃO, TECNOLOGIA E INVESTIGAÇÃO | relação interinstitucional (UE) | tecnologia digital | tecnologia e regulamentação técnica | União Económica e Monetária | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo The Italian-Latvian-Luxembourgish Trio Presidency of the Council marks the start of the 2014-2019 European Parliamentary legislature. The first half of 2015 will be very challenging for Latvia, not least given that Latvia is holding the presidency of the EU Council for the first time. A new parliament (Saeima) was elected on 4 October. The Latvian Prime Minister, Ms. Laimdota Straujuma will present the priorities of the Presidency to the Parliament on 14 January 2015. Latvia will focus on three priorities during its Presidency: Facilitation of EU competitiveness as a key to economic growth and jobs; Full exploitation of the digital potential of the European economy, and Reinforcing the role of the European Union in the world. In addition, the Latvian Presidency wishes to ensure that the Council contributes to the implementation of the European Council's five-year Strategic Agenda in the areas of protection of citizens, an Energy Union with a forward-looking climate policy, and a Union of freedom, security and justice. Aside from some major strategic items likely to feature from the Commission's 2015 Annual Work Programme the bulk of the legislative work of the Latvian Council Presidency will consist essentially of resuming unfinished business from the previous legislature. Currently around 30 legislative dossiers are under negotiation between the Council and the Parliament with a view to reaching a first or a second reading agreement – half of those are likely to be concluded under the Italian Presidency. This note presents the main political dossiers under the above-mentioned priorities, and the related European legislative activity (under the ordinary legislative procedure) expected during the Latvian EU Council Presidency in the first semester of 2015.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU-Georgia Association Agreement

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 05-12-2014

Autor BENTZEN Naja

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

Palavra-chave acordo de associação (UE) | assinatura de acordo | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | DIREITO | direito internacional | direito territorial | ECONOMIA | estrutura económica | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | Geórgia | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | política aduaneira | política de vistos da UE | política europeia de vizinhança | política internacional | ratificação de acordo | reforma económica | reforma política | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | resolução de diferendos | Rússia | segurança internacional | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | zona de comércio livre | órgão misto (UE)

Resumo Since the 2003 Rose Revolution, Georgia has continually strengthened its ties with the EU. The June 2014 signature of the EU-Georgia Association Agreement sparked increasing Russian pressure on the beleaguered government in Tbilisi over its pro-European foreign policy course.

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

[Commitments Made at the Hearing of Johannes Hahn - Commissioner-Designate](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 14-11-2014

Autor GARCES DE LOS FAYOS TOURNAN Fernando

Domínio de intervenção Ajuda Humanitária e Desenvolvimento | Assuntos Externos | Democracia | Direitos Humanos | Energia | Mercado Interno e União Aduaneira | Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave alargamento da União Europeia | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | audiência pública | Balcãs Ocidentais | comissário europeu | construção europeia | cooperação interinstitucional (UE) | Egito | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | Geórgia | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | Líbia | Moldávia | nomeação de membros | Palestina | países EFTA | política europeia de vizinhança | Rússia | Síria | trabalhos parlamentares | Turquia | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | África | Ásia-Oceânia | Áustria

Resumo Johannes Hahn, the recently-confirmed European Commissioner for European Neighbourhood Policy & Enlargement Negotiations, appeared before the European Parliament's Committee for Foreign Affairs (AFET) on 30 September 2014 to answer MEPs' questions. In that hearing and in his answers to the questionnaire prepared for the meeting in advance, Commissioner Hahn made a number of statements of interest to the European Parliament. This document provides a summary of his most salient points.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Azerbaijan: Human rights situation](#)

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 08-10-2014

Autor LECARTE Jacques

Domínio de intervenção Direitos Humanos

Palavra-chave acordo de cooperação (UE) | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | Azerbaijão | Conselho da Europa | construção europeia | Convenção europeia dos Direitos do Homem | convenção ONU | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia política | movimento de defesa dos direitos do homem | organizações europeias | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | política europeia de vizinhança | política internacional | quadro político | regime autoritário | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | sociedade civil | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública

Resumo Azerbaijan is considered by many international NGOs to be an authoritarian country in which civil and political rights are severely restricted and frequently violated. The EU may soon be ready to agree on a Strategic Modernisation Partnership with Azerbaijan. Nevertheless, the Council and the EP have stressed deep concerns about the persecution of human-rights defenders in the country.

Em síntese [EN](#)

[Johannes Hahn, European Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations - Hearings of European Commissioners-designate](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 26-09-2014

Autor GRIEGER Gisela

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave alargamento da União Europeia | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | audiência pública | comissário europeu | comissão PE | construção europeia | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | nomeação de membros | política europeia de vizinhança | trabalhos parlamentares | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | Áustria

Resumo The Commissioner-designate for European Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations is Johannes Hahn, Austria. His hearing will take place before the Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET) on Tuesday 30 September at 13.30 hours.

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

[Federica Mogherini - High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy / Vice-President of the Commission - Hearings of European Commissioners-designate](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 26-09-2014

Autor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Domínio de intervenção Direitos Humanos | Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave acordo (UE) | alto representante da União para os negócios estrangeiros e a política de segurança | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | audiência pública | comissário europeu | comissão PE | construção europeia | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | Itália | nomeação de membros | política europeia de vizinhança | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | trabalhos parlamentares | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vice-presidente da instituição

Resumo The Vice President-designate for High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy is Federica Mogherini, Italy. Her hearing will take place before the Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET) on Monday 6 October at 18.30 hours.

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

EU-Ukraine Relations in the Field of Agriculture and Food Industry

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 15-08-2014

Autor RAGONNAUD Guillaume

Domínio de intervenção Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural

Palavra-chave acordo de associação (UE) | AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA E PESCA | agroalimentar | AGROALIMENTAR | agroindústria | comércio internacional | construção europeia | ECONOMIA | estatística agrícola | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia política | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | legislação alimentar | política agrícola | política europeia de vizinhança | produtividade agrícola | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | relações comerciais | saúde | sistema de exploração agrícola | situação da agricultura | situação económica | situação económica | trocas agrícolas | trocas comerciais | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo This document analyses EU-Ukraine relations in the agri-food sector. After a presentation of Ukraine's agri-food sector and trade flows of agri-food products, the analysis focuses on EU support to Ukrainian agriculture and on the latest developments in Ukraine's agri-food law.

Estudo [EN](#)

Minorities in the South Caucasus: New Visibility amid Old Frustrations

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 27-06-2014

Autor GARCES DE LOS FAYOS TOURNAN Fernando

Domínio de intervenção Democracia | Direitos Humanos

Palavra-chave acesso à educação | Arménia | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | Azerbaijão | CIÊNCIAS | ciências humanas | composição da população | construção europeia | cultura e religião | demografia e população | DIREITO | direitos das minorias | direitos e liberdades | educação | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia política | Geórgia | grupo sociocultural | liberdade religiosa | minoria nacional | pluralismo cultural | poder executivo e administração pública | política europeia de vizinhança | política linguística | quadro social | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | relação Igreja-Estado | representação política | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública

Resumo One of the most multi-ethnic regions on Europe's periphery, the South Caucasus's bumpy path to democracy has often been accompanied by ethnic conflict, stoked by nationalism. Since acquiring independence from the Soviet Union, secessionist movements have grown among local minorities in the areas surrounding the countries' new, sovereign borders. The lack of state mechanisms to channel such sentiments has led to violent ethnic clashes with long-lasting consequences. Today still, a lack of experience in conflict resolution and powersharing between dominant and minority communities hinders the development of common ground and democratic co-existence. Mechanisms which promote parliamentary representation, law-making and the oversight of minority rights are still largely absent. Although reforms in the South Caucasus have pushed for new laws to create greater accountability, instruments promoting inclusive dialogue with the minorities require further development. For the minorities of the South Caucasus, the most pressing issues are a lack of respect and the protection of their rights. For the sake of state-building and democratic development of the region, inclusive policies must be implemented with respect to ethnic minorities, through their political participation, including them in the higher levels of decision-making.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

Political, Social and Economic Impacts of European Union Policies with its Mediterranean Partners - Focus on 'Investment' and Recommendations for Improved Integration

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 25-04-2014

Autor externo Amal CHEVREAU (Ipemed, France)

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Bancários e Financeiros | Assuntos Externos | Indústria

Palavra-chave ajuda ao desenvolvimento | AMBIENTE | análise económica | Banco Europeu de Investimento | BERD | construção europeia | ECONOMIA | estatística | financiamento e investimento | FINANÇAS | finanças da União Europeia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | gestão dos recursos | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | instrumento financeiro da UE | integração económica | integração regional | investimento privado | investimento público | Líbia | migrações | mobilidade geográfica | organizações europeias | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | países terceiros mediterrânicos | política ambiental | política de cooperação | política de investimento | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | regiões e política regional | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | União para o Mediterrâneo | África

Resumo Since the 2011 Arab revolutions, the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries (SEMCs) have been undergoing multiple transitions (political, social, cultural, religious, etc.). These revolutions have brought to light two main areas requiring action: the upgrading of infrastructures and the creation of jobs for the younger generation. Although the relationship between these countries and Europe is strong, it needs to be renewed. This renewal must be comprehensive and must focus on investment, joint management of energy transition, and mobility, which requires special treatment due to its human dimension. Certain measures would need to be put in place for this, for example a fund dedicated to infrastructures, bringing together all of the financial support from Europe; increased mobilisation in favour of SMEs, and management of the mobility of professionals. As far as the SEMCs are concerned, the establishment of a regional economic area will be achieved through improvement of the business climate. This will entail the modernisation of the legal framework by means of regional convergence so that the EU operators and the SEMCs have shared and mutually compatible legal tools at their disposal, as well as taking a progressive step towards the modernisation of the financial system in accordance with a schedule set out by each country.

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

Policies of the European Union with its Mediterranean Partners for the Management and Use of Natural and Renewable Resources: Towards Green Growth in the Mediterranean

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 25-04-2014

Autor externo Caroline ORJEBIN-YOUSFAOUI (IPEMED, France)

Domínio de intervenção Ambiente | Assuntos Externos | Energia

Palavra-chave adaptação às alterações climáticas | AMBIENTE | construção europeia | cooperação energética | desenvolvimento sustentável | ECONOMIA | ENERGIA | energia eólica | energia não poluente | energia solar | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | gestão das águas | gestão dos recursos | hidrocarboneto | indústria petrolífera | Líbia | meio natural | mercado da energia | países terceiros mediterrânicos | política ambiental | política de cooperação | política económica | política energética | política europeia de vizinhança | recurso renovável | recursos hídricos | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | União para o Mediterrâneo | África

Resumo After drawing up an inventory of the energy and water resources of the South and East Mediterranean Countries (SEMCs) and presenting their political, economic and social challenges, this report takes stock of the European neighbourhood policies conducted following the Arab revolutions in these countries and offers a forward-looking vision in this area for the years to come.
Despite some success the initiatives led by the European Union in respect of its neighbourhood policy with the SEMCs in the area of the management of natural resources are not very effective owing to the lack of a shared vision between the countries in the region and a lack of strong political will on the part of the European Union. However, sustainable management of the energy potential and natural resources of the SEMCs could become the cornerstone of inclusive green growth in these countries.
A paradigm shift in Euro-Mediterranean relations therefore needs to take place in order to respond to the desire for economic and social change expressed by the populations following the 'Arab Spring'. Two aspects in particular must be addressed: support for greater energy efficiency and integrated management of natural resources, particularly water resources.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#), [FR](#)

Migration Policies of the European Union with its Mediterranean Partners - Necessity of Greater Mobility

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 25-04-2014

Autor externo Macarena NUÑO (IPEMED, France)

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

Palavra-chave Acordo de Schengen | análise económica | construção europeia | controlo das migrações | DIREITO | direito internacional | direito internacional privado | ECONOMIA | emigração | Estado-Membro UE | estatística | Frontex | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | imigração | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | Líbia | migrações | mobilidade geográfica | países terceiros mediterrânicos | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | política migratória da UE | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | refugiado | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança internacional | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | União para o Mediterrâneo | África

Resumo The construction of an integrated Euro-Mediterranean region necessarily requires the establishment of strong cooperation in the field of migration. For this reason, migration must be considered a real opportunity, bringing benefits for the countries and populations of the two shores of the Mediterranean.
This report analyses European migration policies towards the Mediterranean Partner Countries before and after the Arab Spring. Furthermore, it highlights their key limitations and proposes specific recommendations in order to respond to the imperative of greater mobility in the region.
In order to achieve this, migration policies, often the source of passionate debate, must be tackled serenely and be the subject of constant dialogue between the parties involved, including civil society. These policies must not only meet objectives with regard to controlling migration flows but surpass them and render them an integral part of a coherent and comprehensive development policy for neighbouring countries. The EU must also develop a more attractive policy vis-à-vis migrant workers, which is able to respond to the labour shortages in certain segments of the European market and increase the likelihood of the country of origin benefiting from the competencies acquired in Europe. In this context, the participation of Euro-Mediterranean professional networks is to be encouraged.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#), [FR](#)

Regional Integration in the Mediterranean - Impact and Limits of Community and Bilateral Policies

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 25-04-2014

Autor externo Cécile JOLLY (Commissariat général à la stratégie et à la prospective, sous l'Office du Premier ministre, France)

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Democracia | Desenvolvimento Regional

Palavra-chave AGRICULTURA, SILVICULTURA E PESCA | comercialização | comércio internacional | construção europeia | desenvolvimento rural | ECONOMIA | estatísticas comerciais | finanças da União Europeia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | INDÚSTRIA | instrumento financeiro da UE | integração económica | integração regional | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | Líbia | migração | migrações | países terceiros mediterrânicos | política agrícola | política agrícola | política comercial | política comercial comum | política de ajuda | política de cooperação | política e estruturas industriais | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | política industrial | programa da UE | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | regiões e política regional | relações comerciais | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | União para o Mediterrâneo | África

Resumo The economic integration of the south and east Mediterranean partner countries with Europe has made very little progress, just as relations between them are not showing signs of development. The immediate periphery of the Union has not yet become a dynamic area of trade with Europe, and Community aid, which is focused on the commercial aspects, has not managed to stimulate sufficient economic growth in its neighbours to absorb new entrants on to the labour market. This lack of regional economic dynamism is in contrast with the intensity of human relations which has developed over a long period due to the presence of an essentially North African and Turkish diaspora in Europe and the North-South tourist traffic to the Mediterranean, which are undervalued. While the Arab revolutions are a reminder that the movement of ideas and people goes hand in hand with a greater homogeneity of lifestyles and aspirations from a democratic and social viewpoint, little has been done in a Euro-Mediterranean context to encourage this movement, particularly from a social and political standpoint. We should therefore redirect the priorities of European aid from a commercial emphasis to a truly industrial policy and set out a political and social priority for the region.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#), [FR](#)

The Ides of March in the Eastern neighbourhood: An overview

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 17-03-2014

Autor GARCES DE LOS FAYOS TOURNAN Fernando | RAMET Valérie

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Governação Mundial

Palavra-chave acordo de associação (UE) | Arménia | Azerbaijão | Bielorrússia | construção europeia | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | Geórgia | Moldávia | política europeia de vizinhança | política externa | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | segurança internacional | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo The year 2013 was supposed to mark a turning point in the relations between the EU and the Eastern Partnership (EaP) countries. Scheduled at the end of November 2013, the Vilnius Summit was supposed to bring a new impetus into the overall EaP policy. Yet two of the Partnership's countries made sudden reversals before the summit – Armenia in September, and Ukraine only days before the meeting. In both cases, pressure from Russia contributed to the country's change of course, forcing the EU to trim its ambitions for the summit, and perhaps the partnership as a whole. Some tangible results were achieved during the gathering with Georgia and Moldova initialising their Association Agreement with the EU and Azerbaijan signing a visa facilitation agreement with the EU. If the Vilnius Summit has brought about mixed results, it provides an opportunity to review the relations that the EU has developed with the six countries participating into the EaP initiative. At the eve of a new legislative term, this review is all the more important as the EaP policy will soon celebrate its 5th anniversary and that an important stock taking exercise will have to be carried out on this occasion. And while the relationship with Ukraine has picked up considerably since November's derailment, it remains to be seen how the overall EaP policy will be affected by the drastic deterioration of the relations with Russia following its military intervention in Crimea, which has unfolded a major international crisis.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "The Euromed Region after the Arab Spring and the New Generation of DCFTAs"

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 22-01-2014

Autor externo Ahmed Farouk GHONEIM (Faculty of Economics & Political Science, Cairo University, Egypt) and Erwan LANNON (College of Europe and Ghent University, Belgium)

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Económicos e Monetários | Comércio internacional

Palavra-chave acordo de associação (UE) | acordo de comércio livre | análise económica | análise económica | análise social | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | comércio internacional | construção europeia | ECONOMIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | negociação de acordo (UE) | países terceiros mediterrânicos | política comercial | política comercial comum | política europeia de vizinhança | quadro social | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | relações comerciais | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | violência política

Resumo Proceedings of the workshop on "The Euromed region after the Arab Spring and the new generation of DCFTAs", held on 18 June 2013 in Brussels. The present document is the compilation of the background notes and Power Point presentations prepared by the experts invited.

Estudo [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "Countdown to the Vilnius Summit: The EU's Trade Relations with Moldova and the South Caucasus"

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 15-01-2014

Autor externo Michael EMERSON (Centre for European Policy Studies - CEPS, Belgium)

Domínio de intervenção Comércio internacional

Palavra-chave acervo comunitário | acordo de comércio livre | análise económica | análise económica | cimeira | comércio internacional | construção europeia | direito da União Europeia | ECONOMIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | liberalização do comércio | Moldávia | negociação de acordo (UE) | Organização Mundial do Comércio | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | organizações mundiais | países do Cáucaso | política aduaneira | política europeia de vizinhança | política internacional | política pautal | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | trocas comerciais | trocas comerciais | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo Proceedings of the workshop on "Countdown to the Vilnius Summit: The EU's Trade Relations with Moldova and the South Caucasus" held on 5 November 2013 in Brussels. The present document is the compilation of the background notes and tables prepared by the experts invited.

Estudo [EN](#)

Continuing Protests in Ukraine Strain the President and His Party

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 05-12-2013

Autor GARCES DE LOS FAYOS TOURNAN Fernando

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Democracia

Palavra-chave acordo de associação (UE) | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | chefe de Estado | cimeira | construção europeia | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos políticos | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | movimento de opinião | oposição política | política europeia de vizinhança | política internacional | quadro político | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | violência de Estado

Resumo Several dozen protestors were arrested on Kyiv's Independence Square. A number of protestors and journalist were injured. With the crackdown, pro-EU protests morphed into a wider demonstration of political frustration. While Prime Minister Mykola Azarov and his government survived a no-confidence vote, divisions have grown among members of Ukraine's ruling political class. President Viktor Yanukovich and Prime Minister Azarov have distanced themselves from the crackdown, while continuing to ignore demonstrators' demands. The EU, its Member States and the US unanimously condemned the use force against peaceful demonstrators. A number of non-governmental organisations and NATO also offered their criticism. Yanukovich has asked that Russia participate in EU-Ukraine bilateral talks and that the EU offer greater financial assistance. Commission President José Manuel Barroso and Yanukovich have agreed that a Ukrainian delegation might come to Brussels. The EU has a number of options to weigh, including acting as a mediator and adopting measures. The EP should focus on the implications of the crackdown for Ukraine's democracy.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU financial instruments for external action

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 05-12-2013

Autor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

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

Palavra-chave ajuda ao desenvolvimento | ajuda ao estrangeiro | assistência de pré-adesão | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | condições de ajuda | construção europeia | democratização | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | finanças da União Europeia | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | papel internacional da UE | poder executivo e administração pública | política comercial | política comercial comum | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | prevenção de conflitos | quadro financeiro plurianual | regime de financiamento da UE | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | repartição do financiamento da UE | segurança internacional | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo New proposed regulations for European Union (EU) financial instruments for external action are due to apply from 1 January 2014. They are aimed at enabling the EU to reinforce its role in the world and promote its interests and values.

Em síntese [EN](#)

[Implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the EU External Relations](#)

Tipo de publicação **Análise aprofundada**

Data **03-12-2013**

Autor **ARSENJEVA Janina**

Domínio de intervenção **Direitos Humanos**

Palavra-chave **competência do PE | construção europeia | convenção ONU | cooperação interinstitucional (UE) | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | discriminação fundada na deficiência | finanças da União Europeia | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | instrumento financeiro da UE | papel internacional da UE | pessoa deficiente | política da UE | política europeia de vizinhança | política internacional | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida social**

Resumo **Whilst significant efforts have already been made to integrate the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in EU legal and institutional processes, more needs to be done to mainstream it across all policy areas and reflect the paradigm shift of disability as a human rights issue that was brought about by the Convention. Institutional changes are necessary to adequately include the Convention in all European Parliament processes and increase its visibility, while the continuous involvement of the concerned beneficiaries – persons with disabilities – in these processes is paramount.**

[Análise aprofundada](#) [EN](#)

[European Investment Bank's External Mandate \(2014-2020\): Initial Appraisal of the Commission's Impact Assessment](#)

Tipo de publicação **Briefing**

Data **08-11-2013**

Autor **COLLOVA Claudio**

Domínio de intervenção **Assuntos Bancários e Financeiros | Avaliação do Impacto ex-ante | Orçamento**

Palavra-chave **análise económica | avaliação de projeto | Banco Europeu de Investimento | construção europeia | coordenação de financiamentos | ECONOMIA | EMPRESAS E CONCORRÊNCIA | empréstimo BEI | estudo de impacto | financiamento e investimento | FINANÇAS | finanças da União Europeia | garantia de crédito | gestão administrativa | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | instituições financeiras e crédito | orçamento geral (UE) | país terceiro | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | projeto de investimento | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA**

Resumo **This note seeks to provide an initial analysis of the European Commission's Impact Assessment (IA) accompanying its proposal for a Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council on granting an EU guarantee to the European Investment Bank against losses under financing operations supporting investment projects outside the Union (COM (2013) 293), adopted by the Commission in May 2013. It analyses whether the principal criteria laid down in the Commission's own Impact Assessment Guidelines, as well as additional factors identified by the Parliament in its Impact Assessment Handbook, appear to be met by the IA. It does not attempt to deal with the substance of the proposal.**

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

[Prospects for an upgrade in trade relations with Eastern Partnership countries](#)

Tipo de publicação **Em síntese**

Data **17-10-2013**

Autor **KLUGMAN-VUTZ Cornelia**

Domínio de intervenção **Assuntos Externos | Comércio internacional**

Palavra-chave **acordo de associação (UE) | acordo de comércio livre | Arménia | Azerbaijão | Bielorrússia | comércio internacional | construção europeia | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | Geórgia | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | Moldávia | política aduaneira | política comercial | política comercial comum | política europeia de vizinhança | restrição à importação | Rússia | Ucrânia | união aduaneira | UNIÃO EUROPEIA**

Resumo **At the Vilnius Eastern Partnership (EaP) Summit on 28 and 29 November 2013, the EU hopes to sign an Association Agreement, including a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (AA-DCFTA) with Ukraine, and initial AA-DCFTAs with Georgia and Moldova. Initialling of a similar agreement with Armenia is however off the table. Trade relations with Azerbaijan and Belarus may be discussed too.**

[Em síntese](#) [EN](#)

The Strategic Impact and Cost-Effectiveness of EU Budget Support with Regard to Supporting Democratic Transitions in Southern Mediterranean Countries

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 15-10-2013

Autor externo Martin VAN DER LINDE and Ms Anja WILLEMSSEN (ECORYS Nederland BV, Rotterdam, The Netherlands)

Domínio de intervenção Controlo Orçamental | Democracia | Orçamento

Palavra-chave Argélia | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | democracia participativa | democratização | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | Egito | financiamento da UE | finanças da União Europeia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | organização eleitoral | países terceiros mediterrânicos | poder executivo e administração pública | política europeia de vizinhança | processo eleitoral | quadro político | Tunísia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | África

Resumo This study analyses to what extent the EU budget support provided to Egypt, Tunisia and Algeria has changed due to the Arab Spring and to what extent the EU budget support has contributed to the democratic transitions in those countries. Furthermore, the study provides information on (i) how resolutions of the European Parliament regarding Egypt, Tunisia and Algeria have been translated into the EU budget support provided to those countries, (ii) how the monitoring and reporting systems of the effects of those budget support operations have been organised and to what extent respect of human rights and gender issues have been taken into account in the budget support programmes.

Estudo [EN](#)

Anexo 1 [EN](#)

The EU's Black Sea Policy: Where Do We Stand?

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 13-09-2013

Autor GARCES DE LOS FAYOS TOURNAN Fernando

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Governação Mundial

Palavra-chave AMBIENTE | construção europeia | cooperação ambiental | cooperação cultural | cooperação económica | cooperação política | cooperação regional | cooperação transfronteiriça | Estado-Membro UE | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | mar Negro | meio natural | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança internacional | segurança regional | Serviço Europeu para a Ação Externa | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo In January 2011 the European Parliament adopted a resolution calling for the European Commission and the then-soon-to-be-launched European External Action Service to prepare an EU strategy for the Black Sea region. This initiative was meant to dovetail with other EU basin-focused strategies in Europe. Given that the EU's Black Sea Synergy, the ad hoc policy in place since 2007, was being implemented at a slow pace, the Parliament's request was also intended to amplify the EU's political presence in the region. Today, less than a year before the end of the legislature, the EU Black Sea strategy has still not been drafted. Are the Commission and EEAS simply ignoring Parliament's political advice? In fact, the reasons for the impasse are multiple, stemming from the complications of the Black Sea region as well as the EU's organisational choices. Ultimately, however, these reasons matter less than the outcome. The EU's Black Sea policy – by definition an inclusive policy – should be advanced under one label or another, as it is neither a threat nor a complement to the Eastern Partnership. Both policies should be developed in parallel. And before the EU advances to a new stage, it should first implement those measures it has promised, but yet to realise.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

European Endowment for Democracy: hopes and expectations

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 30-04-2013

Autor SKOBA Laine

Domínio de intervenção Democracia

Palavra-chave ajuda ao desenvolvimento | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | democracia | democratização | finanças da União Europeia | papel internacional da UE | poder executivo e administração pública | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | quadro político | regime de ajuda | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | repartição do financiamento da UE | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo Following the Arab Spring, the European Union and its Member States have established - on a Polish initiative - the European Endowment for Democracy (EED) in June 2012. The new instrument is aimed at facilitating rapid and flexible funding to political actors in countries on their way towards democratisation, which may not otherwise be able to access EU funding. Reaction to the establishment of EED has varied.

Briefing [EN](#)

To Each their Own: The Southern Caucasus and Iranian Influence

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 05-03-2013

Autor GARCES DE LOS FAYOS TOURNAN Fernando

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Comércio internacional | Energia

Palavra-chave aprovisionamento energético | comércio internacional | construção europeia | cooperação energética | ENERGIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | Irão | organização dos transportes | países do Cáucaso | política de cooperação | política energética | política europeia de vizinhança | política externa | política internacional | relações bilaterais | relações comerciais | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | sanção internacional | segurança internacional | transporte por conduta | TRANSPORTES | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo The Southern Caucasus region matters to the European Union for economic, energy and political reasons. Yet the states of the Southern Caucasus — Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia — are also important to their southern neighbour, Iran. Realpolitik in the region dictates that the EU balance its relations with its local partners at the same time that Iran, sanctioned by the EU and others, makes various economic, cultural, and political inroads with its pliable neighbours. Each Southern Caucasus state has a distinct relation with the EU and with Iran. Each must set the realities of its current situation against its western aspirations. Since the adoption of sanctions against Iran in 2010 and their subsequent reinforcement, the EU has also been obliged to consider Iran's influence on regional politics. While the EU's interest in the region is based on more than its concerns about Iran, this facet of the Southern Caucasus's complicated balance of power cannot be ignored.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

Mainstreaming Human and Minority Rights in the EU Enlargement with the Western Balkans

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 17-12-2012

Autor externo Wolfgang BENEDEK, Florian BIEBER, Lisa HESCHL, Emma LANTSCHNER, Josef MARKO and Reinmar NINDLER (University of Graz, Austria)

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Direitos Humanos

Palavra-chave alargamento da União Europeia | assistência de pré-adesão | Balcãs Ocidentais | comunicação | construção europeia | cooperação regional | DIREITO | direitos das minorias | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | pluralismo dos meios de comunicação | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo With the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty the protection of minorities became an explicit founding value of the European Union. In its external relations the EU has with the membership perspective and increased integration in the common market strong instruments at her disposal to promote and foster the protection of human and minority rights in the Western Balkan states. The question, however, arises to which extent the EU made and makes use of this leverage in its enlargement policy. The study investigates whether the EU's own commitments with regard to the protection of minorities became an integral part of the enlargement process with the Western Balkan states. It gives an overview of the situation of minorities in the states of the Western Balkan, explores the minority rights frameworks in place and how they have been implemented so far. It reviews the EU's record of monitoring and mainstreaming rights of persons belonging to minorities in the enlargement process and examines current policy and financial instruments available in enlargement and neighbourhood policies in this regard. Since there are various actors involved in the protection of minorities at the regional level cooperation with the OSCE and the CoE will be explored and analysed how regional cooperation in the field of minority protection is already developed. In concluding, recommendations will be made on how to improve EU and European Parliament's action in the field of minority protection.

Estudo [EN](#)

"Undemocratic" elections in Belarus

Tipo de publicação Em síntese

Data 17-10-2012

Autor PONTIROLI GOBBI Francesco

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Democracia

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | Bielorrússia | comunicação | construção europeia | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | eleição parlamentar | Estado de Direito | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia política | impugnação eleitoral | pluralismo dos meios de comunicação | política europeia de vizinhança | política internacional | processo eleitoral | quadro político | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | sanção internacional | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo A breakthrough in the frozen EU-Belarus relations had been considered possible in advance of parliamentary elections in Belarus on 23 September 2012. But after the event, commentators noted that international standards had not been respected and the polls were neither fair nor transparent.

Em síntese [EN](#)

[Improving the EU's Aid to its Neighbours : Lessons Learned from the ENPI, Recommendations for the ENI](#)

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 23-07-2012

Autor externo Laure DELCOUR (Institut de Relations Internationales et Stratégiques, IRIS / Directorate of European Affairs, ENA)

Domínio de intervenção Democracia na UE, Direito Institucional e Direito Parlamentar | Direitos Humanos

Palavra-chave análise de custo-eficácia | avaliação da ajuda | avaliação de projeto | construção europeia | EMPRESAS E CONCORRÊNCIA | finanças da União Europeia | gestão administrativa | gestão contabilística | gestão financeira | instrumento europeu de vizinhança e parceria | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo The briefing paper assesses the extent to which assistance provided under the European Neighbourhood Partnership Instrument (ENPI) has contributed to the stated goals of the European Neighbourhood Policy. While it was designed as a policy-driven instrument, the ENPI has contributed to achieving the ENP's objectives only to a limited extent. The linkage between the ENP policy framework and EU support under the ENPI has been insufficient. The ENPI's record is also mixed when it comes to assistance relevance and effectiveness. These have been undermined by the complexity and the length of the programming process. Country allocation under the ENPI between 2007 and 2013 highlights inconsistencies which reflect the EU's difficulties to defend simultaneously its values and its strategic interests. The proposed ENI regulation brings substantial improvements by increasing the consistency between the EU's assistance and policy framework, shifting the allocation of funds towards a performance-based approach and simplifying the programming process. However, it is neither sufficiently detailed nor binding when it comes to developing an effective partnership with civil society in assistance priority- setting and monitoring. Finally, the proposed Regulation does not provide adequate procedures and mechanisms to effectively apply conditionality.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

[Improving the EU's Support for the Civil Society in its Neighbourhood : Rethinking Procedures, Ensuring that Practices Evolve](#)

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 23-07-2012

Autor externo Julien BOUSAC (Independent expert),
Laure DELCOUR (IRIS),
Věra ŘIHÁČKOVÁ (EUROPEUM),
Iryna SOLODENKO (International Renaissance Foundation, Kiev),
Gevorg TER-GABRIELIAN (Eurasia Partnership Foundation)

Domínio de intervenção Democracia na UE, Direito Institucional e Direito Parlamentar | Direitos Humanos

Palavra-chave ajuda ao desenvolvimento | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | auditoria | construção europeia | democracia | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | EMPRESAS E CONCORRÊNCIA | finanças da União Europeia | gestão administrativa | papel internacional da UE | país dador | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | quadro político | regime de financiamento da UE | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | sociedade civil | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública

Resumo The study reviews the ways in which the EU provides support and cooperates with civil society in its neighbourhood. Although the EU has recently improved its record of working towards developing better environment for civil society in partner countries, still a lot has to be done. The EU needs to think long term and embark on the proactive strategy of turning civil society in neighbouring countries into a real reform partner rather than reacting to unwelcome developments. The EU should better include CSOs in the EU-partner countries dialogue, better monitor civil society's situation in partner countries, pay increased attention to the regulatory framework and effectively apply targeted conditionality. Under existing EU assistance schemes, only a few CSOs can actually have access to EU funding. A number of provisions in the current regulations already give the opportunity to mitigate some of the identified obstacles, but this also crucially hinges on the evolution of practices in the field. In addition, the proposed regulations on common rules for the implementation of EU external action and on the European Neighbourhood Instrument do not seem to significantly strengthen CSOs' access to EU funds. The study proposes recommendations in this respect.

Estudo [EN](#)

[EU Association Agreements: Common patterns and specific characteristics](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 19-07-2012

Autor LATEK Marta

Domínio de intervenção Comércio internacional | Democracia na UE, Direito Institucional e Direito Parlamentar | Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave acordo de associação (UE) | acordo de comércio livre | competência do PE | comércio internacional | conselho de associação (UE) | construção europeia | cooperação regional | instituições da União Europeia e função pública europeia | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMÉRCIAIS | negociação de acordo (UE) | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | relação interinstitucional (UE) | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo An Association Agreement (AA) is one of the most common legal instruments seen in the EU's external relations. AAs are used in a number of different contexts, for example in preparation for EU accession, or to develop long-term neighbourly relations, as well as in other cases. Such agreements aim at the establishment of "special" trade and political relations between the partner country and the EU. Given the variety of cases in which they are used, AAs are highly flexible instruments, generally drawn up through a bilateral negotiation process. Despite the variety, AAs do have some common features, being commonly based on three pillars – political dialogue, trade and cooperation. AAs are also recognisable thanks to their specific institutional arrangements, in which joint structures bring together EU and partner-state representatives. These structures are in particular involved in the process of monitoring the AA's operation.

Briefing [EN](#)

Justice and home affairs and the EU's eastern partners

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 21-06-2012

Autor BAKOWSKI Piotr

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

Palavra-chave acordo (UE) | construção europeia | controlo das migrações | cooperação judiciária | cooperação policial | cooperação regional | DIREITO | direito internacional | espaço de liberdade, segurança e justiça | Europa | Europa Central e Oriental | GEOGRAFIA | migrações | política de cooperação | política de vistos da UE | política europeia de vizinhança | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo The EU has cooperated with the Eastern Partners in various areas pertaining to JHA, including managing migration flows and combating organised crime, drug trafficking and corruption. The high profile given to these problems in the EaP illustrates not only the EU's perception of our eastern neighbours, but also the place occupied by security-related concerns in EU policies, both internal and external.

Briefing [EN](#)

Sociological Study on the Composition of the Belarusian Society

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 11-05-2012

Autor externo Anaïs Marin (Finnish Institute of International Affairs, Helsinki, Finland)

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Democracia | Política Social

Palavra-chave análise social | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | Bielorrússia | construção europeia | democracia | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos fundamentais | documentação | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | estudo de casos | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | oposição política | política europeia de vizinhança | quadro político | quadro social | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | Rússia | situação social | sociedade civil | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública

Resumo For failure of complying with democratic standards, since 1997 Belarus has been (self-) isolated from European integration dynamics. Save for a short-lived 'thaw' with the West in 2008-2010, when Alexander Lukashenka's regime was seeking to compensate for its degraded relations with Moscow, Belarus has been the target of EU sanctions. Yet the country remains apparently impermeable to democratisation and Europeanisation alike. A 'reluctant partner' in the EU's Eastern neighbourhood, Belarus is also the cornerstone of Russia's Eurasian Union project. In late 2011 Russia's renewed subsidising of Belarus virtually saved the country from economic collapse. In energising its own integration offer along the Eurasian vector, Moscow offers official Minsk a cooperation prospect void of democratic conditionality which is more attractive than the EU's could ever be. Do Lukashenka's geopolitical preferences reflect the aspiration of the Belarusian people however? Building on the results of independent sociological surveys, this study tries to assess the worldviews, social needs and dividing lines among Belarusian society ahead of the 2012 legislative elections. It critically reviews the EU's 'dual track' policy and instruments and calls for adopting a new strategy to draw the country closer to the EU while circumventing its authoritarian leadership. Exploring the potential of 'third track' diplomacy – towards a real, pragmatic partnership with Belarus as a country – this study advocates a more inclusive approach of neighbourhood relations, allowing for mutually beneficial cooperation for the sake of modernising and hopefully democratising Belarus.

Estudo [EN](#)

EU Macro-Financial Assistance : A Critical Assessment

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 23-02-2012

Autor externo Michael EMERSON (Centre for European Policy Studies - CEPS, Belgium)

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Bancários e Financeiros | Democracia

Palavra-chave ajuda financeira | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | condições de ajuda | construção europeia | democracia | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | Europa | Europa Central e Oriental | finanças da União Europeia | Fundo Monetário Internacional | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | instrumento financeiro da UE | Nações Unidas | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | países terceiros mediterrânicos | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | quadro político | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | Ásia Central | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo This study analyses the ongoing experience of the Macro-Financial Assistance (MFA) instrument of the European Union since 2006, and reviews the Commission proposal for a new Framework Regulation to govern its future operations. This leads to conclusions under three headings:
i/ The substantive results for operations since 2006 are mixed, most operations showing at best only marginal economic or political impacts. The MFA is secondary in size and conditions to IMF operations which it is supplementing, while the additional conditions specific to the MFA are modest in scope and impact.
ii/ The proposed Framework Regulation would be an advance in the interests of greater speed of operations and transparency, but member states in the Council are apparently seeking to block this potential progress with burdensome procedures that would amount to micro-managing the Commission's executive role.
iii/ The present context is one of ominous macroeconomic prospects for the EU and its close neighbours as a result of the eurozone crisis, compounded for the South Mediterranean states by the economic consequences of the Arab Spring. While it is implausible that the MFA be massively expanded, this is not the time to dismantle it, and options for its possible improvement are discussed.

Estudo [EN](#)

Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMES) in the Southern Mediterranean

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 26-01-2012

Autor externo Rym AYADI (CEPS, Brussels, Belgium)

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Bancários e Financeiros | Indústria

Palavra-chave ajuda financeira | construção europeia | corrupção | DIREITO | direito internacional | direito penal | emprego | EMPREGO E TRABALHO | EMPRESAS E CONCORRÊNCIA | empréstimo BEI | estrutura do emprego | financiamento e investimento | FINANÇAS | finanças da União Europeia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | investimento no estrangeiro | Jordânia | países terceiros mediterrânicos | pequenas e médias empresas | política de cooperação | política de vistos da UE | política europeia de vizinhança | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | tipos de empresa | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo In the Southern Mediterranean, micro, small and medium sized enterprises (MSMEs) represent a substantial share of registered companies and employ 25% of the labour force. In Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia, MSMEs are concentrated in trade, light manufacturing and textiles. Widespread informality, corruption, insufficiently skilled labour force and difficulties in access to finance stand as the major obstacles faced by the region's small businesses. EU's and Member States development assistance flows have addressed these concerns only partially: between 1995 and 2009, aid flows for MSMEs accounted for 10% of total development assistance and was split among a high number of initiatives, lacking a coherent strategy. The challenge of job creation has been highlighted by the 2011 upheavals and puts MSMEs at the centre of future economic strategies. In the context of the renewed European Neighbourhood Policy, this note focuses on Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia and has four objectives. First, it seeks to provide with a description of MSMEs in these countries, their contribution to employment, the sectors in which they are active as well as the constraints they face. Second, it moves on to assess both EU's and Member States' development assistance commitments for MSME support. Third, it provides with a picture of foreign direct investments (FDI) and partnerships concluded between European and Egyptian, Jordanian, Moroccan and Tunisian SMEs. Fourth, it reviews the visa policies applying for business persons in the region. Finally, it provides with recommendations to support the development of MSMEs within the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.

Estudo [EN](#)

Trade aspects of the Eastern Partnership: European Neighbourhood Policy review

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 26-01-2012

Autor KLUGMAN-VUTZ Cornelia

Domínio de intervenção Comércio internacional

Palavra-chave acordo de associação (UE) | acordo de cooperação (UE) | comércio internacional | construção europeia | Europa | Europa Central e Oriental | GEOGRAFIA | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | política aduaneira | política comercial | política europeia de vizinhança | preferências generalizadas | restrição ao comércio | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | zona de comércio livre

Resumo For the European Neighbourhood Policy and its eastern regional dimension, the Eastern Partnership (EaP), trade is considered an end in itself, but also a means to improve relations and create incentives for reform.

Briefing [EN](#)

Human Rights Benchmarks for EU's External Policy

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 14-12-2011

Autor externo Anja MIHR (Netherlands Institute of Human Rights - SIM, Utrecht University, the Netherlands)

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Direitos Humanos

Palavra-chave análise qualitativa | análise quantitativa | avaliação comparativa | construção europeia | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | investigação e propriedade intelectual | papel internacional da UE | política europeia de vizinhança | política externa | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | PRODUÇÃO, TECNOLOGIA E INVESTIGAÇÃO | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança internacional | tecnologia e regulamentação técnica | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo Human rights benchmarks are points of references against which the EU's external policy can be measured by means of regular, timely and systematically applied human rights indicators. Quantitative and qualitative indicators can identify benchmarks for EU's policy vis-à-vis third countries as well as internally. The briefing paper is a technical summary how to develop indicators and benchmarks and consequently apply them to the needs of EU policy mechanisms. It is recommended to develop human rights benchmarks in-house within the EU and apply them consistently over a period of years through all external policy measures.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

[EU enlargement to the Western Balkans: Between continuity and adjustment](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 15-11-2011

Autor LATEK Marta

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave acordo de estabilização e de associação | assistência de pré-adesão | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | Balcãs Ocidentais | construção europeia | cooperação regional | desemprego | diferendo internacional | emprego | EMPREGO E TRABALHO | Estado de Direito | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | Nações Unidas | organização administrativa | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | poder executivo e administração pública | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | quadro político | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança internacional | Tribunal Penal Internacional (TPI) | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo The EU's enlargement to include countries of the Western Balkans is following the same procedure as that which applied in previous enlargements. However, following experiences gained in previous enlargements, there is a stronger focus on implementation prior to accession, with the introduction of benchmarks at all stages of the procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Human Rights in Eastern Partnership Countries](#)

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 22-07-2011

Autor externo Vera RIHACKOVA (EUROPEUM, Prague, Czech Republic)

Domínio de intervenção Democracia | Direitos Humanos

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | democratização | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | Estado de Direito | Europa | Europa Central e Oriental | GEOGRAFIA | poder executivo e administração pública | política europeia de vizinhança | quadro político | sociedade civil | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública

Resumo The paper gives an account of the state of human rights and democratic institutions in the EaP countries and discusses the EU concepts and tools for human rights and democracy promotion in the region, including the proposals related to the May 2011 ENP Communication (ENPI Civil Society Facility, European Endowment for Democracy, etc.), as well as the role of the Euronest. It concludes the EaP region has not been presenting a bright picture over the last couple of years; with some exceptions, the human right records have deteriorated and the democratic development have been backsliding. It suggests possible ways how the European Parliament could make a better use of the existing and emerging EU tools to promote human rights and democratization of the EaP countries.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

[European neighbourhood policy review](#)

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 18-03-2011

Autor LATEK Marta

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | comércio internacional | construção europeia | democratização | desenvolvimento económico | DIREITO | direito internacional | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | ECONOMIA | financiamento da UE | finanças da União Europeia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | livre circulação de mercadorias | países terceiros mediterrânicos | poder executivo e administração pública | política de cooperação | política de vistos da UE | política europeia de vizinhança | regime de ajuda | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | situação económica | sociedade civil | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | União para o Mediterrâneo | vida política e segurança pública

Resumo Even if consensus exists on the principle of stricter conditionality linked to new political priorities, there are still divergences concerning a possible increase or redistribution of funding, the role of the Union for the Mediterranean and other issues.

Briefing [EN](#)

The EU's Black Sea Synergy: results and Possible Ways Forward

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 24-09-2010

Autor externo Dr. Laure Delcour, Senior Research Fellow, Institute of International and Strategic Relations, Paris - Advisor, Directorate of European Affairs, French National School of Administration
Dr. Panagiota Manoli, Lecturer at the University of the Aegean and Research Associate of the Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP)

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave construção europeia | cooperação ambiental | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | ENERGIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | Moldávia | países do Cáucaso | política de cooperação | política de transportes | política dos transportes | política energética | política energética | política europeia de vizinhança | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | TRANSPORTES | Turquia | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo Enlargement to Bulgaria and Romania, as well as lukewarm assessments issued on EU engagement in security issues in its neighbourhood, prompted an enhanced EU involvement around the Black Sea, which had been kept until then in the background of EU foreign policy. The Black Sea Synergy was put forward by the European Commission in April 2007 to increase cooperation with and between the countries surrounding the Black Sea. It was designed as a flexible framework complementary to existing EU policies in the region. Overall, the EU's engagement in the Black Sea region in general and the Black Sea Synergy's implementation in particular have been strongly constrained by conditions and factors both internal and external to the Union at the international, EU, and regional levels. However, as a result of its inclusive approach the Black Sea Synergy has the potential to play a useful role in facilitating good neighbourly relations and fostering multilateralism. To improve the Synergy's effectiveness, it is suggested to specify its operational methods (mainly funding and monitoring), to better integrate the Black Sea dimension in EU bilateral relations with partner countries, to further concentrate on a small number of priorities with a view to avoiding dispersion and to systematically promote a grassroots or project-based approach.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

EU enlargement to the Western Balkans

Tipo de publicação Briefing

Data 08-04-2010

Autor IVANOV Kalin

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave adesão à União Europeia | assistência de pré-adesão | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | Balcãs Ocidentais | construção europeia | cooperação regional | ECONOMIA | Estado de Direito | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | Nações Unidas | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | quadro político | recessão económica | refugiado | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança internacional | situação económica | Tribunal Penal Internacional (TPI) | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo The prospect of accession can encourage reform and reconciliation in countries aspiring to join the European Union. However, in the Western Balkans, enlargement faces serious obstacles. The legacies of war and isolation remain alive in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) and in the other potential candidate countries – Albania, Kosovo (under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244), Montenegro, and Serbia. In addition to domestic challenges such as respecting minority rights, pre-accession reforms in these countries are discouraged by uncertainty and "enlargement fatigue" on the EU's part. Nonetheless, both the EU and potential candidates stand to benefit from extending the continent's area of stability and prosperity. The European Parliament supports the "European perspective" of all Western Balkan countries.

Briefing [EN](#)

Analysis of the National Indicative Programme 2011-2013 for the Republic of Moldova

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 15-02-2010

Autor externo Olga SHUMYLO - Director of the International Centre for Policy Studies (ICPS), Kyiv, Ukraine and Nicu POPESCU - Research Fellow, European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR)

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | Estado de Direito | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | Moldávia | organização da justiça | poder executivo e administração pública | política europeia de vizinhança | proteção das minorias | quadro político | reforma administrativa | reforma judiciária | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo The European Neighbourhood Policy aims at building a zone of security, prosperity and democracy in European neighbourhood including through increased European assistance and political engagement. Its priorities for assistance are identified in the National Indicative Programmes covering three years in accordance with Country Strategy Papers, valid for 7 years, and operationalised in annual programmes. This briefing note provides analysis of the reasons for reviewing the Country Strategy Paper on Moldova (CSP) 2007-2013 and the National Indicative Programme (NIP). The note focuses on the priority areas of NIP 2011-2013, provides assessment as to whether each priority corresponds to Moldova's needs and gives specific recommendations for improvement.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

[Analysis of the European Commission Proposal for 2011-2013 National Indicative Programme for Azerbaijan](#)

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 25-01-2010

Autor externo Leila ALIEVA (Center for National and International Studies, Baku, Azerbaijan)

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | avaliação de projeto | Azerbaijão | construção europeia | cooperação comercial | democracia | ECONOMIA | EMPRESAS E CONCORRÊNCIA | estrutura económica | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia política | gestão administrativa | poder executivo e administração pública | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | quadro político | reforma administrativa | reforma económica | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo The briefing examines the reasons for the review of National Indicative Programme for Azerbaijan 2011-2013. It tests the congruence of the changes suggested to the new NIP with the main strategic objectives of the EU-Azerbaijan relations as reflected in the Country Strategy Paper and (CSP) European Neighbourhood Action Plan and its relevance to the political, social and economic developments in the country. The priorities which were largely preserved in the NIP 2011-2013 rightly reflect the assessment of the Midterm Evaluation of Azerbaijan's progress in the ENP AP implementation as uneven and slow. The NIP priority one "Strengthening democratic structures and good governance" retains its primary importance in the context of the deterioration of freedoms, which took place in Azerbaijan in 2009. The persisting problems in the area of democracy and governance, as well as the problem of corruption requires greater emphasis on the "bottom up approach" in addressing these issues. While there is a progress in reduction of poverty and improvement of investment climate, the problems remaining in the reform implementation should be addressed through greater transparency and participation of the civil actors and independent institutions in the process of distribution of resources and budgetary policies.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

[Analysis of the European Commission Proposal for 2011-2013 National Indicative Programme for Armenia](#)

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 25-01-2010

Autor externo Gaidz MINASSIAN (Group of Political Analysis of the Université Paris Ouest, France ; Sciences-Po Paris, France)

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave Arménia | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | contabilidade nacional | corrupção | desenvolvimento regional | DIREITO | direito penal | ECONOMIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia política | negociação de acordo (UE) | pobreza | política europeia de vizinhança | reforma institucional | regiões e política regional | relações da União Europeia | situação económica | situação económica | situação política | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública

Resumo Against the background of intensified EU-Armenian relations, the National Indicative Programme (NIP) 2011-2013 is a coherent tool in its political, economic and social priorities. It is suited to the needs of the country but uneven in its orientations. The amount of EU contribution has indeed increased since it came from 98,4 million € for the 2007-2010 period to 157,7 million € for the 2011-2013 period. However, in the institutional sector, the programme barely evokes the matter of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, although it is crucial in Armenia for the formation of a democratic state and it is one of the 2007-2013 Country Strategy Paper (CSP) priorities. The corruption fight is seen as the strong point of the programme, but there is no indication on its modus operandi against monopolies and the opaque ties between the authorities and their « entrepreneur friends ». In the economic sector, the programme recommends the diversification of the Armenian market and evokes the possible launch of negotiations on the signature of a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) once conditions are fulfilled. However, the part allocated in this sector is in the weakest of the three priorities. The NIP has taken into account the normalisation of relationships between Armenia and Turkey although the process remains uncertain because indexed to a very complex strategic and political context. On the social sector, the struggle against poverty, regional development and the communication infrastructures modernization are the three key points of the NIP; yet, all the powers remain concentrated in the hands of central institutions, suspicious towards redistribution of authority, competences and resources to local authorities.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

[Analysis of the National Indicative Programme \(2011-2013\) of the Syrian Arab Republic](#)

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 22-01-2010

Autor externo SOFRECO PARIS, FRANCE

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | desenvolvimento social | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | ECONOMIA | EMPREGO E TRABALHO | ENERGIA | estrutura económica | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | mercado do trabalho | mercado do trabalho | poder executivo e administração pública | política energética | política europeia de vizinhança | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | reforma administrativa | reforma económica | reforma política | rendimento energético | sociedade civil | Síria | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | vida social | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo Syria is an important partner for the EU in the region and it plays a key role in the stabilisation process in the Middle East. The EU has reiterated on several occasions its support Syria's needed reforms, including to move towards a social market model. Yet, Syria is a special case in the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) for the Southern Mediterranean. The signature of the Association Agreement – a prerequisite for fully-fledged ENP status - is still pending, with newer doubts from the Syrian side on its content. Thus, Syria is the only partner not to have a ENP Action Plan missing thus an important guidance for programming the EU financial assistance. These complexities emerge clearly when comparing the previous (2008-2010) and new (2011-2013) NIP. Although the strategic choices are broadly confirmed, the new NIP features does not include assistance to some reform areas that were presented as crucially important for the country and highly resources demanding. If continued support is to be provided to the Syrian authorities in their overall long-term reform efforts, the new NIP should then provide more resources to support the country's needs for its political and socio-economic reforms. This should be done against a more thorough assessment of the overall needs for financial assistance in the various reforms sectors and the contribution from other donors.

[Análise aprofundada](#) [EN](#)

[Analysis of the European Commission Proposal for 2011-2013 National Indicative Programme for Georgia](#)

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 22-01-2010

Autor externo Laure DELCOUR (IRIS, Ecole Nationale d'Administration) and Thornike GORDADZE (Co-author, South Caucasus Department, French Institute of Anatolian Studies, France)

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | contabilidade nacional | democracia | ECONOMIA | Estado de Direito | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia política | Geórgia | pobreza | política europeia de vizinhança | quadro político | quadro social | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | situação económica | situação económica | situação política | situação social | sociedade civil | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública

Resumo The briefing examines the reasons underlying the review of the National Indicative Programme (NIP) for Georgia and evaluates the substance of changes brought to assistance priorities and funding against Georgia's current situation and against the strategic objectives of EU-Georgia relations as identified in the European Neighbourhood Policy Action Plan (ENP AP) and in the 2007-2013 Country Strategy Paper. The analysis of Country Strategy Paper (CSP) as being still valid and the subsequent preservation of major assistance priorities are considered to be justified in light of recent developments. The challenges faced by Georgia have indeed become more acute but their nature has not changed. Recent political developments highlight the need to consolidate the democratisation process as a prerequisite for a successful implementation of the whole reform process. Against that background, a higher priority status should be granted to the first NIP priority area (Democratic development, rule of law and good governance) and EC assistance should more clearly focus on those actors which are crucial in the consolidation of the democratisation process (e.g. the Parliament and civil society). The emphasis put on regulatory reform is consistent with the intensification of EU-Georgia relations through the Eastern Partnership; however, in the perspective of the forthcoming negotiations for a Deep Free Trade Area, the EC should support capacity-building within the Georgian government to prioritise and monitor the implementation of reforms. Monitoring is also important in light of the broad use of sector budget support so that EC assistance is not negatively affected by an unstable policy environment. To that purpose, benchmarks and indicators should be further specified in the NIP.

[Análise aprofundada](#) [EN](#)

Analysis of the National Indicative Programme (2011-2013) of the Lebanese Republic

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 22-01-2010

Autor externo SOFRECO PARIS, FRANCE

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave acesso ao mercado | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | competitividade | construção europeia | contabilidade nacional | desenvolvimento social | ECONOMIA | EMPRESAS E CONCORRÊNCIA | estrutura económica | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | Líbano | organização de empresas | pobreza | política comercial | política europeia de vizinhança | questão internacional | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | reforma económica | reforma política | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | retoma económica | segurança internacional | situação económica | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | vida social | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo Lebanon currently faces a dual challenge. On the one hand it must ensure a stable governance to allow durable recovery of the country. On the other hand, it should push through urgent comprehensive political and economic reforms. Achieving these results inside the country, would also help the overall stability of the region. Conversely, the internal stability depends heavily on the Middle East Peace Process and the situation in the region. A prerequisite for Lebanon to take up its challenges is linked to the need to ensure broad-based consensus on the government reform programme. Lebanon is fully supported by the EU in these efforts. It is a fully-fledged partner of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), since the Association Agreement entered into force in 2006 setting the framework for a truly comprehensive cooperation. The ENP Action Plan was adopted in January 2007, although the political standstill has slowed down its implementation. Thus, the CSP/NIP 2007-2010 and the new NIP (2011-2013) focus on support to help Lebanon pushing through its reforms. The need for the newly formed government to work on reforms on the basis of a stable consensus remain a major factor also to ensure effective implementation of EU assistance. Against this background, the new NIP should emphasise the synergies between the various programmes (e.g. economic reforms and social development support), while doing its utmost to prepare the envisaged shift towards sector wide approaches and budget support.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

Analysis of the National Indicative Programme (2011-2013) of Algeria

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 22-01-2010

Autor externo SOFRECO PARIS, FRANCE

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave acordo de associação (UE) | aprovisionamento energético | Argélia | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | avaliação da ajuda | comércio internacional | construção europeia | controlo das migrações | cooperação económica | democracia | ECONOMIA | ENERGIA | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | migrações | política de cooperação | política energética | política europeia de vizinhança | quadro político | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | relações comerciais | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | situação económica | situação económica | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | África

Resumo Algeria is the only Maghrebi country which has officially refused to be part of the ENP despite its strategic position in the region. Yet it can benefit from the ENP's financial assistance without having its own Action Plan. Through its partnerships with the EU, governed by the Association Agreement (AA) and its bilateral partnerships with the member states (MS), Algeria has mainly benefited from its energy market exchanges and a reinforced security role in the fight against terrorism. With a markedly changed internal situation in 2009, the re-election of Bouteflika and a regained international credibility, Algeria is considered to have a relatively important and special place within the Euro-Med region. Given the strategic importance of Algeria and its urgent need for reforms, the total amount of financial assistance (€172 M for three years) seems rather negligible. The fact that there are only two cooperation priorities - sustainable development and culture and economic growth and jobs - also demonstrates the absence of the EU's leverage and commitment to reforms. On the Algerian side, a lack of political will and suspicion of EU-designed reforms can also explain the inconsistency and incoherence of the new NIP. Considering the lack of progress in education and health reforms, the provision of further financial and technical assistance seems to be necessary. Instead of much needed support, both of these programmatic areas have been removed from the priority list of the new NIP. Overall, the Euro-Algerian partnership continues to be shaped by security concerns, economic interests and the fight against illegal migration.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

[Analysis of the National Indicative Programme \(2011-2013\) of Jordan](#)

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 22-01-2010

Autor externo SOFRECO PARIS, FRANCE

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | cooperação comercial | democratização | desenvolvimento económico | desenvolvimento sustentável | ECONOMIA | estrutura económica | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | Jordânia | poder executivo e administração pública | política de cooperação | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | reforma económica | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | situação económica | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo An active partner in the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), Jordan was one of the first countries to have signed an Association Agreement (AA) in 1997. The ENP Action Plan comprises of support in political, social and economic areas, with the aim of moving Jordan closer to EU's set of common values. Jordanian government has shown a strong commitment to reforms in the social and economic areas; however, reforms in the political area have been uneven. Part of the reason for this slow process could be the worsening regional situation surrounding Jordan. Key challenges include a marked change in the political situation in the region with the new Iraqi government, in particular the influx of a large number of Iraqi refugees; the Gaza crisis, which escalated substantially since the Israeli offensive of the end of 2008; and, a general lack of tangible progress in the Middle East Peace Process. Under the new NIP, Jordan benefits from the ENP's financial assistance in the sustainability of the growth process. The key programmes under this area aim to close the gap between skills attained and demanded; enhance the development of renewable energy sources; and, improve local development through decentralisation and better cooperation between municipalities. Support in the area of trade and investment is continued; however capacity building assistance for the services sector are withdrawn, which could be problematic as Jordan stands to gain from diversifying its export offer. Lastly, although political reforms are deemed as a priority, they are not properly supported by the government or by the new NIP.

[Análise aprofundada](#) [EN](#)

[Analysis of the National Indicative Programme \(2011-2013\) of Egypt](#)

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 22-01-2010

Autor externo SOFRECO PARIS, FRANCE

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave ajuda financeira | construção europeia | desenvolvimento económico | desenvolvimento sustentável | DIREITO | ECONOMIA | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | Egito | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | organização da justiça | organização do ensino | política de cooperação | política económica | política europeia de vizinhança | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | reforma judiciária | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | saúde | sistema de ensino | sistema de saúde | situação económica | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | África

Resumo Egypt has long been a key strategic partner of the EU in the Southern Mediterranean and the Middle East, with significant role in the Middle East Peace Process and increasing trade flows. More recently, Egypt has taken the role of co-presidency in the Union for the Mediterranean. The relationship is expected to mature into an enhanced partnership in the upcoming years. The new National Indicator Programme (NIP) for the years 2011-2013 broadly continues its broad support of the three priority areas specified in the 2007 Country Strategy Paper (CSP) and covered in the 2007-2010 NIP. Among these three areas, the most notable and welcome change is in the new programme's enhanced support in the energy market integration and renewable energy production. The new programme also pays due attention to achieve other environmental objectives set out in the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) Action Plan, such as taking steps to improve water quality and waste management. As for other modifications, discontinued support to public health is a potential shortcoming of the new NIP. Moreover, further focus is needed in female economic empowerment, by allowing easier access to financing for women entrepreneurs. Continued support is also needed for higher education and continuing adult education. Lastly, support in some key areas, such as political development, is essential for achieving success in other areas, including the enhancement of the business environment. More generally, the new NIP should better account of similar complementarities, extending its support by using the ENP incentives rather than the demand-driven funding instruments, whenever necessary.

[Análise aprofundada](#) [EN](#)

Analysis of the National Indicative Programme (2011-2013) and the Mid-Term Review of the Country Strategy Paper (2007-2013) of Morocco

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 22-01-2010

Autor externo SOFRECO PARIS, FRANCE

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | contabilidade nacional | desenvolvimento social | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | ECONOMIA | estrutura económica | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | governação | Marrocos | pobreza | poder executivo e administração pública | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | reforma económica | reforma institucional | reforma política | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | União para o Mediterrâneo | vida política e segurança pública | vida social | África

Resumo Morocco's engagement with the EU through the Euro Mediterranean Partnership and the ENP together with the award in October 2008 of 'Advanced Status' in its relationship with the Union, underlines the external dimension and reference point for Morocco's reforms. The EU and its member states have been key partners for Morocco on its way towards economic, social and political reforms through the provision of substantial economic and political support. Specific objectives are laid down in an EU-Morocco Neighbourhood Action Plan, jointly adopted in July 2005. Nevertheless, Morocco's adoption of externally modelled reforms has not yet resulted in their full implementation. Part of this failure is due to the inevitable problems of capacity building inherent in a relatively low-income state with low levels of literacy and education. Considering the persistence of these problems, the new NIP should provide further assistance to these highly vulnerable areas. Given that the NIP is a document which is intended to underpin an operational instrument, it is revealing that it does not provide a clear break-down of the financial supports being proposed for the programmatic areas within each cooperation priority, even though these priorities/programmatic areas are, at the same time, very general.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

Acompanhamento dos programas de cooperação transfronteiriça com os países parceiros vizinhos

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 15-05-2009

Autor externo Carmelo MESSINA, Jacques BARDOUIN, Lidia AURICCHIO and Caterina FEBBRAIO (EUROFOCUS)

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Desenvolvimento Regional

Palavra-chave auditoria | avaliação de projeto | construção europeia | cooperação regional | cooperação transfronteiriça | desenvolvimento regional | ECONOMIA | EMPRESAS E CONCORRÊNCIA | finanças da União Europeia | gestão administrativa | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | política regional da UE | regiões e política regional | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | repartição do financiamento da UE | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo O presente estudo, relativo ao período de programação transfronteiriça 2007-2013 do Instrumento Europeu de Vizinhança e Parceria (IEVP-CT), expõe os conceitos de base, os antecedentes históricos, as modalidades operacionais, os processos em curso, os problemas que estes colocam e as recomendações com vista à melhoria da futura Política Europeia de Vizinhança, na sua dimensão de cooperação transfronteiriça.

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

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

Analysis of the EU's Assistance to Moldova

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 25-11-2008

Autor externo Andris Spruds (lead author) ;
Renars Danelsons and Vadim Kononenko (co-authors)

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Bancários e Financeiros | Assuntos Externos | Democracia | Direitos Humanos

Palavra-chave ajuda financeira | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | cooperação económica | cooperação política | democratização | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | liberdade de imprensa | Moldávia | poder executivo e administração pública | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | resolução de diferendos | segurança internacional | sociedade civil | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública

Resumo The European Union has intensified its political and economic cooperation with Moldova, which is one of the largest financial recipients from the EU per capita. The EU assistance is increasingly moving towards a sectoral approach. Major projects focus on strengthening democratic institutions and public administration, supporting civil society, human rights and freedom of media, reforming the social assistance and educational system, and improving border control and management. The financial assistance to Moldova has proved to be generally relevant, effective and efficient for Moldova's modernization process. However, Moldova's domestic constraints and lack of more strategic vision on the EU side for its relations with Moldova is an essential obstacle in ensuring the EU long-term sustainable contribution to the country's development and Europeanization.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

[Analysis of the EU's assistance to Azerbaijan](#)

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 07-10-2008

Autor externo Jérôme Boniface (author), Heidi Maurer, Jost-Henrik Morgenstern and Mara Wesseling (co-authors)

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

Palavra-chave ajuda da UE | aprovisionamento energético | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | Azerbaijão | construção europeia | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos fundamentais | direitos humanos | ECONOMIA | ENERGIA | estrutura económica | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia política | governação | poder executivo e administração pública | política económica | política energética | política europeia de vizinhança | reforma económica | reforma política | sociedade civil | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública

Resumo The EU's assistance to Azerbaijan is being faced with a particular situation. Due to rising revenues from gas and oil production and transit, Azerbaijan is not as dependent on EU assistance as other countries covered by the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). While this reduces the leverage of EU assistance, it also makes Azerbaijan a relevant partner for the EU in terms of diversity of energy supplies. However, implementation of the reform agenda provided by ENP has been slow and selective in Azerbaijan. Priorities are jointly agreed between the EU and the Azerbaijani government, and assistance is mostly channelled through government bodies, thus facilitating cherry picking and allowing the Azerbaijani government to cooperate only on reforms that suit it best and are convenient for maintaining its power. Within the last ten years, the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms has deteriorated in Azerbaijan, despite the EU's efforts to cooperate. This current dilemma of facing a reluctant partner clearly illustrates the constraints of the ENP's methodology of soft conditionality and joint ownership. On the basis of an overview and evaluation of EU assistance, this report develops two scenarios for the EU's involvement with Azerbaijan: a pure conditionality approach that will propose to cap assistance to Azerbaijan; and a more pragmatic collaborative approach that binds Azerbaijan to European policies and international arrangements. The report argues for following the latter approach alongside with readjusting assistance to focus more on strengthening civil society and fighting corruption.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

[Towards a union for the Mediterranean : progress and challenges in economic and trade relations](#)

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 03-09-2008

Autor externo Erwan LANNON (University of Ghent, College of Europe, EU Institute for Security Studies)

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Comércio internacional

Palavra-chave comércio internacional | construção europeia | cooperação económica | cooperação regional | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | países terceiros mediterrânicos | política aduaneira | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | relações comerciais | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | trocas agrícolas | trocas comerciais | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | União para o Mediterrâneo | zona de comércio livre

Resumo The present Briefing Paper aims at studying the context in which the new 'Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean' initiative was adopted by the 27 EU Member States and its Mediterranean Partners and what can be expected from this new initiative in the trade and economic fields. Since 1995 it is obvious that progress was achieved in building a Euro-Mediterranean Free Trade Area as almost all Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreements have been implemented. The multilateral dimension of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership: the Barcelona Process has also generated positive results such as the creation of a number of multilateral networks and institutions. The 2005 five years programme (2006-2009) adopted at the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Barcelona Process gave, in this regard, a new impetus to the multilateral cooperation. The issue of economic integration between the Mediterranean Partners is nevertheless still a major concern as little has been achieved at operational level. However, even if the Arab Maghreb Union process is still frozen, the creation of the Greater Arab Free Trade Area and the launching of the Agadir initiative are positive signs indicating that there is a renewed political will to address this crucial issue. The prospect of deeper Euro-Mediterranean integration implies a number of new challenges in the areas of trade in industrial and agricultural products and services. Deeper economic integration implies also the creation of new structures on the two shores of the Mediterranean. According to the European Commission the 'broader neighbourhood economic community' should be the long term vision and 'deep and comprehensive free trade agreements' could be envisaged in the future. The potential impact of deeper economic integration on key economic sectors should however not be underestimated. Also, the level of Foreign Direct Investment in the Mediterranean is still a major concern even if the new trends are a little bit

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

[Analysis of progress in implementing the financial instrument for the european neighbourhood policy in syria](#)

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 16-07-2008

Autor externo Dr. Anja Zorob

Domínio de intervenção Ajuda Humanitária e Desenvolvimento | Assuntos Económicos e Monetários | Assuntos Externos | Direitos Humanos

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | ECONOMIA | EDUCAÇÃO E COMUNICAÇÃO | estrutura económica | finanças da União Europeia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | instrumento financeiro da UE | organização do ensino | poder executivo e administração pública | política europeia de vizinhança | quadro social | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | reforma administrativa | reforma do ensino | reforma económica | reforma política | situação política | situação social | Síria | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | Ásia-Oceânia

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

ENPI implementation: the case of Belarus

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 07-07-2008

Autor externo Alena Vysotskaya Guedes Vieira
(Member of the Political Science and International Relations Research Unit, University of Minho, Portugal)
Co-author: Giselle Bosse
(Assistant Professor in European Studies University of Maastricht)

Domínio de intervenção Ajuda Humanitária e Desenvolvimento | Assuntos Externos | Direitos Humanos

Palavra-chave acordo de cooperação (UE) | ajuda financeira | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | Bielorrússia | construção europeia | democracia | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | Europa | finanças da União Europeia | fundo (UE) | GEOGRAFIA | geografia política | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | quadro político | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo Belarus is a 'subject' but not a recognised partner within the framework of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). EU relations with Belarus are covered by the 1989 Trade and Cooperation Agreement, which does not include any provisions for regulatory approximation to the EU's *acquis communautaire*. In the absence of a Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, the EU has not concluded the ENP Action Plan with Belarus. The country is receiving a limited share of the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) package from 2007 to 2013 and qualifies for funding under the new European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), the Stability Instrument and the Non- State Actors and Local Authorities Development programme. Prior to 2007, the two principal assistance programmes designed to support civil society, human rights and democracy in Belarus (TACIS, EIDHR) have had very limited effects due to their inflexible funding mechanisms. The ENPI continues to require the consent of the Belarusian government and, in effect, operates under even stricter auditing procedures than TACIS. From 2007 to 2013, the ENPI will almost exclusively fund social and economic development objectives in Belarus (including Justice, Freedom and Security, migration and energy sectors), and will only finance democratic development in the sense of teacher, student and business-partner exchanges. Direct support for democratisation measures inside Belarus will be funded by EIDHR, which will be allocating little more than €300,000 for this purpose, while the ENPI national programme budget is set at €5m. The political context of the implementation of the ENPI remains unpredictable. Whereas the 2006 nonpaper issued by the Commission highlights a more proactive approach towards Belarus, the Union continues to lack the instruments as well as sufficiently effective political clout to translate its demands to the Belarusian government and/or to 'win the hearts and minds' of

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

The Implications of European Neighbourhood Policy in the Context of Border Controls (Readmission Agreements, Visa Policy, Human Rights)

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 31-03-2008

Autor externo Auteur: Thierry Balzacq, Centre for European Policy Studies, CEPS

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Democracia na UE, Direito Institucional e Direito Parlamentar | Direitos Humanos | Espaço de Liberdade, de Segurança e de Justiça

Palavra-chave acordo bilateral | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | controlo fronteiriço | DIREITO | direito internacional | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | migração de regresso | migrações | política de vistos da UE | política europeia de vizinhança | política internacional | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Sistema de Informação de Schengen | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública

Resumo This ad hoc briefing paper offers an up to date account of the implications of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) in justice and home affairs. It does so in three ways: First, it provides a comprehensive presentation of the provisions on common management of borders, control of illegal migration and visa policy. Second, the paper discusses the content and effects of EU policies and tools as they related to border controls. Third, and finally, the paper weighs the power of the European Parliament in the fields discussed, by focusing on readmission agreements. Each chapter offers a set of policy recommendations.

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

The Future of the European Security Strategy: Towards a White Book on European Defence

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 11-03-2008

Autor externo Professor Jolyon Howorth
(Bath and Yale Universities)

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave construção europeia | defesa | NATO | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | organizações mundiais | papel internacional da UE | política comum de segurança e defesa | política europeia de defesa | política europeia de vizinhança | política internacional | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | relações multilaterais | segurança europeia | segurança internacional | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

Visa Facilitation Versus Tightening of Control: Key Aspects of the Enp

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 21-02-2008

Autor externo Jérôme Boniface, Mara Wesseling
Co-authors: Kevin O'Connell, Ariadna Ripoll Servent

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

Palavra-chave Acordo de Schengen | construção europeia | cooperação transfronteiriça | DIREITO | direito internacional | espaço de liberdade, segurança e justiça | estrangeiro | migrações | política de cooperação | política de vistos da UE | política europeia de vizinhança | política migratória da UE | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo This study will first give an overview of the current state of play with regard to the EU's common visa policy and the European Neighbourhood Policy, by outlining the common EU visa framework, evaluating the ENP's main proposals in terms of mobility and its adequacy in the light of the volume of visa applications originating in the EU's periphery and then attempting an assessment of the cost/benefits the current visa regime entails. Subsequently, the study proposes an analysis of the instruments aimed at facilitating movement and lays out the remaining shortcomings the EU response to the mobility challenges raised by neighbourhood countries has not yet solved. The study finally sets out the most recent proposals from the European Commission and formulates policy recommendations intended to overcome the above-mentioned shortcomings, remaining issues and complement the existing official proposals. The recommendations emphasise in particular the need for measures fostering more flexibility for specific categories of visa applicants and legitimate travellers as well as the drawing up of a coherent regional visa strategy.

Estudo [EN](#)

Global Evaluation of the European Neighbourhood Partnership Instrument

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 01-02-2008

Autor externo Economisti Associati srl
Via Rialto 9
40124 Bologna
Italy

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Controlo Orçamental

Palavra-chave construção europeia | controlo orçamental | FINANÇAS | finanças da União Europeia | instrumento financeiro da UE | orçamento | política europeia de vizinhança | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo The study finds that ENP policy documents and ENPI budgetary allocations are fairly well aligned with the strategic objectives of EU external policy, and that planned interventions are well aligned with partner countries' needs and development priorities. Regarding performance, although ENPI allows for a more flexible and efficient use of resources compared to its predecessors (MEDA and TACIS), it is still too early to assess whether these structural improvements has brought about improved results.

Estudo [EN](#)

Human Rights Dialogues in the Mediterranean Region Mechanisms of the Eu's Neighbourhood Policy

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 20-12-2007

Autor externo Mrs. Laura Feliu i Martínez
Professora de Relacions Internacionals
Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona - UAB

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Direitos Humanos

Palavra-chave acordo de associação (UE) | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | democratização | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | países terceiros mediterrânicos | poder executivo e administração pública | política europeia de vizinhança | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | reforma política | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública

Resumo In recent years, the EU has shown a clear preference for positive rather than coercive instruments to promote human rights beyond its borders. The EU addresses human rights issues with its political partners. As far as its Mediterranean Partners are concerned the EU is engaged in political dialogues at various levels. In general, these dialogues have been characterized by a lack of specific rules regarding how they work and by their lack of transparency. The launching of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) is intended to improve on previous policies. The most notable initiatives include the progress

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

[The Eastern Eu Neighbourhood: How to Enhance the eu's Partners' ownership of the enp](#)

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 04-12-2007

Autor externo Krassimir Y. Nikolov

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | avaliação da ajuda | avaliação de projeto | construção europeia | EMPRESAS E CONCORRÊNCIA | Europa | Europa Central e Oriental | GEOGRAFIA | gestão administrativa | organização não governamental | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | organizações não governamentais | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | sociedade civil | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | utilização da ajuda | vida política e segurança pública

Resumo The concept of the ENP's "joint ownership" is a basic approach of this policy. It is found in all strategic EU documents but is insufficiently researched so far. This paper aims at analyzing the concept against the EU's potential to act as a transformative power in its Eastern neighbourhood and focuses on the notion's diverging interpretations by the EU (as a deliberative tool) and by its ENP partners (as part of hard give-and-take bargains). It asks if and to what degree the EU has proven the dominant partner in the ENP relationship with its Eastern neighbours (irrespective of joint ownership), and examines on which issues and how far the partner countries have managed to place their own interests on the common ENP agenda (on the basis of this principle). The text offers an insight into "actor ownership" of policy by emphasizing mostly the role of civil society in the ENP partners in the process of policy design and implementation, but also shedding light on the potential of other non-state actors. It makes several recommendations towards enhancing joint ownership in the future implementation and development of the ENP in the Eastern EU neighbourhood.

Estudo [EN](#)

[Integration Without Accession:](#)

[The Eu's Special Relationship With the Countries in its Neighbourhood](#)

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 03-12-2007

Autor externo Dimitar Bechev and Kalypso Nicolaidis,
St Antony's College, Oxford University

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Democracia na UE, Direito Institucional e Direito Parlamentar

Palavra-chave construção europeia | Espaço Económico Europeu | estratégia de pré-adesão | integração europeia | política europeia de vizinhança | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo This study was inspired by the former Article I-57 of the Treaty establishing a constitution for Europe but is equally pertinent for the provisions on a European neighbourhood policy of the Treaty of Lisbon signed on December 13, 2007 (new Article 7a TUE). The report explores the institutional and policy choices concerning the European Union's relations with the surrounding countries and regions in its neighbourhood. It surveys the current state of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) and, in particular, the perceptions of the partner countries of how the EU contends with a series of political dilemmas. Different models for organising relations with neighbouring countries - pre-accession, the European Economic Area (EEA) and association - are analysed. The study suggests that in order to conceive of "special relationship" as more than simply a scheme 'in between' association and accession, such a paradigm could be supplemented by another dimension: that of decentred integration.

Estudo [EN](#)

[Ensuring Democracy and Effective Human Rights Protection in the Black Sea Region](#)

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 12-11-2007

Autor externo Eliisa Markova

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Democracia | Direitos Humanos

Palavra-chave Arménia | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | Azerbaijão | construção europeia | cooperação regional | democracia | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | Geórgia | Moldávia | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | quadro político | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

[Human Rights and Frozen Conflicts in the Eastern Neighbourhood](#)

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 07-11-2007

Autor externo Martina Bielawski, Centre of International Studies, University of Cambridge, UK
Nicu Popescu, European Council on Foreign Relations,
London office and Central European University, Budapest

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Direitos Humanos

Palavra-chave Comunidade de Estados Independentes | construção europeia | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | direitos políticos | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | Moldávia | Nações Unidas | ONU | organizações europeias | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | organizações mundiais | OSCE | países do Cáucaso | política europeia de vizinhança | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | resolução de diferendos | Rússia | segurança internacional | Tribunal Europeu dos Direitos do Homem | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

[A Cost/benefit Analysis of the Enp for the Eu's Southern Partners](#)

Tipo de publicação **Análise aprofundada**

Data **29-10-2007**

Autor externo Michele Comelli

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Económicos e Monetários | Assuntos Externos | Direitos Humanos | Emprego

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | contabilidade nacional | criação de emprego | democratização | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | ECONOMIA | emprego | EMPREGO E TRABALHO | estrutura económica | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | migrações | países terceiros mediterrânicos | pobreza | poder executivo e administração pública | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | política migratória da UE | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | reforma económica | reforma política | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | sociedade civil | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | União para o Mediterrâneo | vida política e segurança pública

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

[Area of Freedom, Security and Justice and the Black Sea Region](#)

Tipo de publicação **Análise aprofundada**

Data **16-10-2007**

Autor externo Vladimir Shopov, Lecturer in European Politics, Sophia University, Sophia, Bulgaria; Senior Research Fellow at the Institute for Regional and International Studies, Sophia, Bulgaria and Member, Bulgarian European Community Studies Association (BECSA)

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

Palavra-chave AMBIENTE | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | controlo das migrações | controlo fronteiriço | cooperação regional | corrupção | DIREITO | direito internacional | direito penal | ENERGIA | espaço de liberdade, segurança e justiça | mar Negro | meio natural | migrações | organização da justiça | política de cooperação | política de vistos da UE | política energética | política energética | política europeia de vizinhança | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | reforma judiciária | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

[The Eu and Georgia: Time Perspectives in Conflict Resolution](#)

Tipo de publicação **Análise aprofundada**

Data **12-10-2007**

Autor externo Bruno Coppieters

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave construção europeia | DIREITO | direito internacional | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | Geórgia | política europeia de vizinhança | prevenção de conflitos | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | resolução de diferendos | Rússia | segurança internacional | segurança internacional | soberania nacional | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

[Conflict Resolution as a Policy Goal under ENP in the Southern Neighbourhood](#)

Tipo de publicação **Análise aprofundada**

Data **01-10-2007**

Autor externo Stefan Wolff and Richard Whitman
United Kingdom

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | manutenção da paz | Nações Unidas | ONU | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | países terceiros mediterrânicos | política europeia de vizinhança | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | prevenção de conflitos | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança internacional | sociedade civil | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | África | África do Norte

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

[The Cost/Benefit Analysis of the ENP for the EU's Eastern Partners](#)

Tipo de publicação **Análise aprofundada**

Data **25-09-2007**

Autor externo Petr Kratochvil (coordinating editor and author, Trans European Policy Studies Association) and Barbara Lippert (co-author, Trans European Policy Studies Association)

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Económicos e Monetários | Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave análise de custos-benefícios | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | Bielorrússia | construção europeia | EMPRESAS E CONCORRÊNCIA | Europa | europeização | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | gestão contabilística | Moldávia | países do Cáucaso | poder executivo e administração pública | política europeia de vizinhança | reforma administrativa | reforma institucional | reforma política | Rússia | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública

Análise aprofundada [EN](#)

[The Eastern EU Neighbourhood - an Area of Competing Policies : Shared Neighbourhood Between the EU and Russia](#)

Tipo de publicação **Análise aprofundada**

Data **25-09-2007**

Autor externo Piret Ehin (Trans European Policy Studies Association, coordinating editor and author) and Graham Avery (Trans European Policy Studies Association, co-author)

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Democracia | Energia

Palavra-chave aprovisionamento energético | Bielorrússia | Comunidade de Estados Independentes | construção europeia | cooperação regional | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | ENERGIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | Moldávia | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | organizações mundiais | países do Cáucaso | política de cooperação | política energética | política europeia de vizinhança | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | segurança europeia | segurança internacional | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

[Análise aprofundada](#) [EN](#)

[The Closed Armenia-Turkey Border: Economic and Social Effects, Including Those on the People; and Implications for the Overall Situation in the Region](#)

Tipo de publicação **Estudo**

Data **14-08-2007**

Autor externo Nathalie Tocci
Trans European Policy Studies Association (TEPSA)
Brussels

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave Arménia | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | contencioso territorial | controlo fronteiriço | crime contra a humanidade | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | papel internacional da UE | política europeia de vizinhança | política internacional | relações diplomáticas | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | segurança europeia | segurança internacional | Turquia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | Ásia-Oceânia

[Estudo](#) [EN](#)

[The Threats Facing the Eu in its Geographical Neighbourhood](#)

Tipo de publicação **Análise aprofundada**

Data **26-04-2007**

Autor externo Dr Antonio Missiroli
Chief Policy Analyst
European Policy Centre, Brussels

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Segurança e Defesa

Palavra-chave aprovisionamento energético | ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | crime organizado | ENERGIA | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | papel internacional da UE | política comum de segurança e defesa | política energética | política europeia de vizinhança | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | relações da União Europeia | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Rússia | segurança europeia | segurança internacional | terrorismo | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | vida social

Resumo The enlarged EU is confronted with a great variety of threats, risks and hazards potentially coming from its periphery. These, however, are quite different from the traditional ones of the past, and interact with one another in changeable and sometimes unpredictable ways. In turn, also the new "neighbourhood" of the EU includes very diverse situations and players, which require specific tools to be addressed. There is no single threat/risk/hazard coming from the broader "neighbourhood" that can be effectively tackled with a one-size-fits-all approach or through only one of the many policies the EU can resort to – neither the ENP proper, nor SSR, not even ESDP, in whichever of its variants. The Union should overcome the persistent fragmentation of its policy instruments. It needs better coordination and more coherence between its different bodies and competences, and it must also acquire a broader view (geographically as well as functionally) of the root causes of its old and new vulnerabilities

[Análise aprofundada](#) [EN](#)

[Eea Plus? possible Institutional Arrangements for the European Part of the European Neighbourhood Policy \(enp\)](#)

Tipo de publicação **Análise aprofundada**

Data **08-04-2007**

Autor externo Dr. Fraser Cameron, Director of Studies,
European Policy Centre, Brussels

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Económicos e Monetários | Assuntos Externos

Palavra-chave acordo de cooperação (UE) | alargamento da União Europeia | construção europeia | cooperação económica | desenvolvimento económico | ECONOMIA | Espaço Económico Europeu | Europa | Europa Central e Oriental | GEOGRAFIA | geografia política | países de Leste | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | política externa | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança internacional | situação económica | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo This policy paper is one of a series of four such papers requested by the EP's Committee on Foreign Affairs in connection with the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). It examines possible institutional arrangements for the European part of the ENP, with a specific focus on the idea of a European Economic Area (EEA) plus arrangement.

[Análise aprofundada](#) [EN](#)

The Common Foreign Security Policy and the Security of the Energy Supplies

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 14-03-2007

Autor externo Zeyno Baran
Director
Center for Eurasian Policy
Hudson Institute

Domínio de intervenção Assuntos Externos | Energia

Palavra-chave América | aprovisionamento energético | construção europeia | diversificação energética | ENERGIA | energia não poluente | energia renovável | Estados Unidos | Europa | gasoduto | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | gás natural | indústria petrolífera | INTERCÂMBIOS ECONÓMICOS E COMERCIAIS | Médio Oriente | organização dos transportes | política comum de segurança e defesa | política energética | política europeia de vizinhança | Rússia | segurança de abastecimento | TRANSPORTES | trocas comerciais | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | Ásia Central | Ásia-Oceânia

Resumo This study recommends that the EU regard energy security as a foreign and security policy issue rather than an economic one. The current lack of cohesiveness and overall weakness of the EU's energy policy is counterproductive to European security, allowing Russia to strengthen its position as the dominant energy supplier. It also leaves Europe's neighbours in the Caucasus and Central Asia more vulnerable to political and economic interference from Moscow, hampering Western efforts at reform in those countries. A common solution to these problems is engagement with these states on the development of non-Russian-controlled oil and gas pipeline routes into Europe. The study argues that this will improve the EU's energy security as well as assist its efforts to foster democracy, rule of law and good governance in its neighbours.
The study recommends, in the short- to medium-term, a diversification away from Russian energy supplies to those from the Caspian basin, specifically Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. Further supplies of oil and natural gas can be imported from the EU's neighbours on the Mediterranean Sea. In the medium- to long-term, this Study calls for more robust research and development partnerships with other energy consumers, especially with the United States, by far the world's largest energy consumer.

Estudo [EN](#)

Combating HIV/AIDS in the Neighbouring Countries of the EU

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 04-12-2006

Autor externo Messrs. Juan Reig and Jose Valverde

Domínio de intervenção Saúde Pública

Palavra-chave construção europeia | epidemia | investigação médica | política europeia de vizinhança | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | saúde | saúde pública | SIDA | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Estudo [EN](#)

The Policy of the Eu in the Field of Border Control and the Fight Against Organised Crime: how does it Impact on the Promotion of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in Third Countries?

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 09-10-2006

Autor externo Elspeth Guild, Professeur de droit européen sur l'immigration, université Radboud de Nimègue, Associée, Kingsley Napley, Londres

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

Palavra-chave ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | combate ao crime | construção europeia | controlo fronteiriço | cooperação judiciária | cooperação judiciária em matéria penal (UE) | crime organizado | DIREITO | direito penal | migração ilegal | migrações | país terceiro | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | terrorismo | tráfico de estupefacientes | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública | vida social

Resumo The EU has embarked on an ambitious project of cooperation with third countries regarding policies of justice and home affairs. The European Commission has produced a Communication on the subject, the Council has published a Strategy and the two institutions together with some Member States have produced policy documents for the furtherance of the project with third countries specifically with Afghanistan, the Western Balkans, the Russian Federation and the USA. This briefing paper outlines the key elements in the documents which engage border control and the fight against organised crime. It then examines those elements in light of the relevant human rights obligations of the Member States under the European Convention on Human Rights in particular. It concludes that, so far, the centrality of human rights in the activities of the EU in border control and the fight against organised crime with third countries has not been made out. Even the references to human rights in the documents are limited, in some cases non-existent. The implementation of human rights standards in the action plans is seriously underdeveloped and requires urgent action if the Member States are to fulfil their obligations in international human rights law.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#), [FR](#)

The External Dimension of the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice in Relation to the Countries covered by the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 15-09-2006

Autor externo Sandra Lavenex (Political Science Department, Universität Luzern) and Nichole Wichmann (Universität Luzern, Politikwissenschaftliches Seminar)

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

Palavra-chave construção europeia | controlo das migrações | cooperação judiciária em matéria penal (UE) | cooperação no âmbito das questões internas | DIREITO | direito dos estrangeiros | direito internacional | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | migrações | política europeia de vizinhança | política migratória da UE | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo The following report on the external dimension of the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice pursues the double objective of describing the internal security and human rights/rule of law situation in the ENP countries and of providing an overview of how the EU has responded to the challenges it faces in the region. The section on the situation in the ENP countries includes short assessments of the concerns in the following areas: asylum and refugees, migration, trafficking in persons and human smuggling, money laundering, drugs and corruption. The main conclusions yielded by the overview are that the different issues take different forms and intensities in the countries under consideration, and that it is difficult to identify common priorities for the EU across the ENP countries. Nevertheless, there are some common "transversal" problems, such as high levels of corruption in the state apparatus and an observed discrepancy between the adoption of norms and their implementation. A short overview of the human rights and rule of law situation in the countries reveals a more uniform picture: the overall record of human rights respect is poor, whereas the state of the rule of law looks better on the surface than in reality. The analysis of the EU's external JHA activities is structured along two dimensions, one concerning form, the other substance. Three levels of interaction are analysed in external asylum and immigration policy and police and judicial cooperation: legislative approximation, classic intergovernmental cooperation and operational activities. Underlying the presentation of the external policy are two questions, firstly, whether the external dimension is a continuation of the internal JHA cooperation or a foreign policy in its own right, and the relationship between form and substance with regard to the balance between repression and protection. From the analysis of the situation in the countries and the EU's response a number of challenges are identified.

Estudo [EN](#)

Analysis of the external dimension of the European Union's asylum and immigration policies' – summary and recommendations for the European Parliament

Tipo de publicação Análise aprofundada

Data 08-06-2006

Autor externo Claire Rodier
Juriste, spécialisée dans les questions d'asile et d'immigration en France

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

Palavra-chave construção europeia | cooperação no âmbito das questões internas | corrente migratória | DIREITO | direito de asilo | direito internacional | migração de regresso | migração ilegal | migrações | política europeia de vizinhança | política migratória da UE | QUESTÕES SOCIAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Resumo The external dimension of migration policy: an old problem. The various forms of externalisation of the asylum and immigration policy.

Análise aprofundada [EN](#), [FR](#)

Assessment of the European Union's macro-financial assistance (mfa) to third countries

Tipo de publicação Estudo

Data 17-03-2006

Autor externo Mr Michael Emerson with assistance from Gergana Noutcheva and George Dura
Centre for European Policy Studies
Brussels

Domínio de intervenção Ajuda Humanitária e Desenvolvimento | Assuntos Bancários e Financeiros | Orçamento

Palavra-chave ajuda económica | Albânia | análise económica | análise económica | Arménia | auditoria | Bósnia e Herzegovina | Comunidade de Estados Independentes | construção europeia | contribuição financeira | controlo financeiro | ECONOMIA | EMPRESAS E CONCORRÊNCIA | Europa | FINANÇAS | finanças da União Europeia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | geografia política | gestão administrativa | Geórgia | Kosovo | Macedónia do Norte | Moldávia | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | organizações mundiais | orçamento | orçamento geral (UE) | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | Roménia | Sérvia e Montenegro | Tajiquistão | Ucrânia | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | Ásia-Oceânia

Estudo [EN](#)

[How Can the Eu’s Policy Objectives in Relation to its Eastern Neighbourhood be translated into more Effective Eu Action?](#)

Tipo de publicação **Análise aprofundada**
Data **10-04-2005**
Autor externo **Alexander Rahr**
Domínio de intervenção **Assuntos Externos**
Palavra-chave **ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | cooperação económica | democracia | ECONOMIA | estrutura económica | Europa | Europa Central e Oriental | GEOGRAFIA | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | Política Externa e de Segurança Comum | quadro político | reforma económica | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | segurança europeia | segurança internacional | UNIÃO EUROPEIA**
[Análise aprofundada](#) [EN](#)

[The European Neighbourhood Policy and the Broader Middle East Institutional options for a Coherent Policy and Reinforced Multilateral Partnership in the Light of the Review of the Barcelona Process](#)

Tipo de publicação **Análise aprofundada**
Data **10-04-2005**
Autor externo **Nick Lambert and Eugenio Mantovani (European Institute for Research on the Middle East)**
Domínio de intervenção **Assuntos Externos | Democracia na UE, Direito Institucional e Direito Parlamentar**
Palavra-chave **ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | cooperação económica | cooperação regional | GEOGRAFIA | geografia económica | NATO | organização europeia | organizações europeias | ORGANIZAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | organizações mundiais | OSCE | países terceiros mediterrânicos | poder de decisão | política de cooperação | política europeia de vizinhança | quadro político | reforma institucional | relações interinstitucionais | RELAÇÕES INTERNACIONAIS | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | União para o Mediterrâneo | vida política e segurança pública**
Resumo **This policy paper is one of a series of four such papers requested by the EP's Committee on Foreign Affairs in connection with the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). It examines institutional aspects of the ENP as it applies to the Union's partner countries in the Mediterranean and Middle East and makes proposals for changes to the current arrangements governing the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.**
[Análise aprofundada](#) [EN](#)

[Spotlight on Democracy Promotion Enhancing the European Neighbourhood Policy](#)

Tipo de publicação **Análise aprofundada**
Data **03-04-2005**
Autor externo **Cristina Barrios**
Domínio de intervenção **Assuntos Externos | Democracia | Direitos Humanos**
Palavra-chave **ATIVIDADE POLÍTICA | construção europeia | democracia | DIREITO | direitos e liberdades | direitos humanos | papel internacional da UE | política europeia de vizinhança | quadro político | reforma política | sociedade civil | UNIÃO EUROPEIA | vida política e segurança pública**
Resumo **The effectiveness and implementation of EU promotion of human rights, democracy, good governance and civil society in its immediate neighbourhood**
[Análise aprofundada](#) [EN](#)