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Trade negotiations between the EU and ASEAN member states

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 01-12-2023

Autor JOCHHEIM Ulrich

Domeniul tematic Comerț internațional

Cuvânt-cheie acord comercial (UE) | ASEAN | COMERȚ | construcție europeană | DREPT | drepturile individului | ECONOMIE | economie mondială | globalizare | libertatea comerțului | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | politici comerciale | politică comercială | politică economică | structură economică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat In 2022, the European Union–Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) dialogue partnership celebrated its 45th anniversary. The same year saw the 55th anniversary of the founding of ASEAN. The ASEAN region currently collectively amounts to the world's fifth largest economy, a dynamic economic area home to more than 680 million consumers. To secure better access to opportunities in the region's market, the European Union (EU) started negotiations with ASEAN for a region-to-region free trade agreement (FTA) in 2007. After negotiations were suspended in 2009, the EU decided to pursue bilateral trade agreements with the individual ASEAN member states. To date, six have begun talks on bilateral FTAs with the EU: Singapore and Malaysia in 2010; Vietnam in 2012; Thailand in 2013; the Philippines in 2015; and Indonesia in 2016. Negotiations have already been concluded and FTAs entered into force with two of these countries, Singapore and Vietnam, in November 2019 and August 2020, respectively. Negotiations continue with Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand, while talks are currently on hold with Malaysia. In the longer term, these bilateral FTAs would allow the establishment of a region-to-region FTA, which remains the EU's ultimate ambition. By bringing together two of the world's largest economic areas, the agreement would establish a free trade area with a combined market of more than 1 billion people. It is in the EU's interest to strengthen its economic cooperation with ASEAN, in order to maintain its competitive position in this dynamically developing region. Closer trade and investment relations could also pave the way towards the EU's goal of a strategic partnership between the two regional blocs, encompassing political as well as economic cooperation. This briefing updates a previous edition, drafted by Krisztina Binder, from November 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

ASEAN: The EU's strategic partner in Asia

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 01-12-2022

Autor JOCHHEIM Ulrich

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe

Cuvânt-cheie ASEAN | construcție europeană | cooperare culturală | cooperare economică | cooperare internațională | cooperare politică | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | menținerea păcii | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | parteneriat internațional al UE | politici de cooperare | politică internațională | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații internaționale | securitate internațională | securitate regională | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări ASEAN

Rezumat Founded in 1967, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is often compared with the EU. Both organisations brought together former adversaries and successfully resolved tensions through cooperation, helping to bring peace and prosperity to their regions. However, the EU and ASEAN operate in very different ways. ASEAN is a strictly intergovernmental organisation in which decisions are based on consensus. While this approach has made it difficult for south-east Asian countries to achieve the same level of integration as the EU, it has also enabled ASEAN to accommodate huge disparities among its 10 member states. ASEAN's impact has been uneven. The organisation is an effective platform for cooperation between its member states and the wider Indo-Pacific region, but its goal of promoting peaceful cooperation is undermined by growing geopolitical tensions, especially in the South China Sea and with regard to Myanmar. While there has been significant economic integration, the goal of an EU-style single market is still a long way off – something that partially explains why intra-regional trade remains relatively weak. EU-ASEAN relations span more than four decades and have steadily deepened, building on common values as well as booming trade and investment. In 2020, the two sides upgraded to a strategic partnership. In the current environment of huge geopolitical challenges, both sides seem determined to take their bilateral cooperation to a higher level, as exemplified by the new plan of action (2023-2027), the first bilateral summit at leaders' level and the ongoing and intensifying cooperation between the European Parliament and the ASEAN member states' parliaments. This briefing updates a previous one published in November 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Outlook for the European Council meeting on 20 – 21 October 2022](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 17-10-2022

Autor ANGHEL Suzana Elena

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Energie

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | ASEAN | biodiversitate | chestiunea ruso-ucraineană | consecințe economice | Consiliul European | cooperare internațională | criză energetică | degradarea mediului înconjurător | ECONOMIE | ENERGIE | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | mediul înconjurător natural | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | politici de cooperare | politică energetică | politică internațională | prețul energiei | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | reuniune la nivel înalt | schimbare climatică | securitate internațională | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat On 20 and 21 October 2022, EU Heads of State or Government will meet for a formal European Council dedicated to Ukraine, energy and the economy – three interlinked topics that have been permanently on the European Council agenda since Russia launched its war on Ukraine. EU leaders are expected to condemn Russia's further escalation of the conflict and recent attacks on civilians and infrastructure across Ukraine; condemn the sham referendums in four Ukrainian regions; consider the deepening food crisis; and explore ways to protect critical infrastructure after the Nord Stream pipelines sabotage. On energy, the European Council meeting is expected to agree on new strategic guidelines, with discussion on means of reducing gas prices, price-caps or alternative approaches – an issue on which Member States have diverging views – likely to be rather heated. EU leaders will also discuss climate change and biodiversity protection ahead of the main annual events on these topics led by the United Nations (UN). Moreover, leaders will hold a debate on China and prepare for the December 2022 summit between the EU and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The European Council meeting will open with the traditional exchange of views with the European Parliament's President, Roberta Metsola.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[Australia's strategic view of the Indo Pacific](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 08-02-2022

Autor PARRY Matthew

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe

Cuvânt-cheie acord internațional | ASEAN | Asia și Oceania | Australia | construcție europeană | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | parteneriat internațional al UE | politică externă și de securitate comună | politică internațională | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Australia, which is bordered to its west by the Indian Ocean and to the east by the Pacific Ocean, and lies in close proximity to members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to its north, can be described as a central Indo-Pacific state. Since 2012, the idea of the Indo-Pacific has become a point of reference for Australian governments to define the country's foreign and security policy interests. Throughout the post-war period, Australia has sought to meet its conventional security needs primarily by way of its mutual defence pact with the United States (US), the 1951 Australia, New Zealand and United States Security Treaty (ANZUS), as well as the 'Five Eyes' signals intelligence sharing agreement with the US, the United Kingdom (UK), Canada and New Zealand. In turn, the latter is underpinned by the 1946 United Kingdom-United States of America Agreement (UKUSA). In terms of its trade interests, however, Australia has looked increasingly to markets in Asia and proportionally less to traditional Western allies. As China has risen and grown more assertive, setting up a strategic rivalry with the US and its regional partners, Australia has begun to find it harder to insulate its commercial interests from regional geopolitical tensions. The recently forged 'AUKUS' security and technology partnership with the US and the UK reflects both the pace of geopolitical change in the Indo-Pacific and the enduring centrality of the US to Australia's defence strategy. Having initially determined that the lack of a domestic civil nuclear industry precluded the use of superior nuclear propulsion technology in Australia's submarine fleet, the current government has re-assessed its security strategy and re-calibrated its defence procurement arrangements, with potentially far-reaching diplomatic implications.

Briefing [EN](#)

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

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 08-12-2021

Autor extern •Dr Ramon PACHECO PARDO
•Dr Nicola LEVERINGHAUS

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Securitate și apărare

Cuvânt-cheie America | ASEAN | Asia și Oceania | Australia | China | construcție europeană | Coreea de Sud | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | India | Japonia | Noua Zeelandă | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | politica de securitate și apărare comună | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | securitate europeană | securitate internațională | Statele Unite | Strategie UE | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări ASEAN

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

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

[ASEAN: Economic indicators and trade with EU](#)

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 01-12-2021

Autor MACSAI GYORGYI | SABBATI Giulio

Domeniul tematic Chestiuni economice și monetare | Comerț internațional

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | ASEAN | comerț | COMERT | conturi naționale | ECONOMIE | export (UE) | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | import (UE) | marketing | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | piața muncii | produs intern brut | statistica locurilor de muncă | statistică comercială | statistică economică | țări ASEAN

Rezumat The economies of most ASEAN countries contracted due to the turmoil caused by the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020. Three of them, however, (Brunei, Myanmar/Burma and Vietnam) still managed to grow in terms of GDP, although at a much slower rate than in previous years. Despite the fact that the value of trade in goods declined by 10 % to €189 billion, the ASEAN countries remain an important partner for the EU, collectively representing 5 % of the EU's overall trade in 2020, ranking in sixth place after China, USA, APEC members (other than ASEAN), the UK and Switzerland. At the same time the EU is the fourth biggest trade partner of the ASEAN group after China, other APEC members and the USA. Mechanical appliances, electrical equipment and agri-food make up half of the trade in goods between the two blocs, both for exports and on the import side.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

[Prospects for EU-Asia connectivity: The 'European way to connectivity'](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 06-04-2021

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Coronavirus

Cuvânt-cheie acord comercial (UE) | ASEAN | Asia | Asia și Oceania | boala provocată de coronavirus | China | COMERT | construcție europeană | epidemie | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geopolitică | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | politică comercială | politică comercială comună | politică externă și de securitate comună | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | reuniune internațională | Strategie UE | sănătate | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | științe umaniste | ȘTIINȚĂ | țări ASEAN

Rezumat Asia matters to Europe: home to the world's largest population and fastest-growing economies, Asia is a major trade partner of the EU. Recognising this, the EU has promoted the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), established five strategic partnerships – including with the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) – and negotiated or concluded free trade agreements with several Asian countries. In September 2018, the EU adopted a joint communication on 'Connecting Europe and Asia – Building blocks for an EU strategy'. The strategy proposes that the EU engage with its Asian partners through a sustainable, comprehensive and rules-based approach to connectivity, exploiting existing and planned EU networks. It acknowledges the presence of a significant investment gap in connectivity and recognises the need to mobilise and strengthen cooperation with private investors, national and international institutions, and multilateral development banks. Analysts welcomed the strategy as the EU response to China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). This initiative has been raising concerns in the EU and in several participating countries, some of which are worried about possible 'debt traps'. Echoing these concerns, the European Parliament has warned that the 17+1 format of cooperation between China and 17 central and eastern European countries could undermine the EU's common position towards Beijing. In January 2021, MEPs called for the creation of a global EU connectivity strategy as an extension of the current EU-Asia connectivity strategy. In September 2019, the EU and Japan launched the EU-Japan Partnership on Sustainable Connectivity and Quality Infrastructure. In December 2020, the EU and ASEAN issued a joint ministerial statement on connectivity. Financing Europe-Asia connectivity is a key challenge in the years to come, together with the challenges highlighted by the coronavirus crisis. This is a revised and updated edition of a briefing from October 2018.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The Quad: An emerging multilateral security framework of democracies in the Indo-Pacific region](#)

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 18-03-2021

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe

Cuvânt-cheie America | ASEAN | Asia și Oceania | Australia | China | construcție europeană | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | geopolitică | India | Japonia | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | mediul înconjurător natural | Oceanul Pacific | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | politică externă și de securitate comună | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | securitate internațională | securitate regională | Statele Unite | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | științe umaniste | ȘTIINȚĂ

Rezumat The Indo-Pacific region houses the largest share of global GDP, the world's busiest trade routes, largest population and most powerful militaries. After having successfully worked side by side in coordinating the 2004 tsunami relief, in 2007 Australia, India, Japan and the US (the Quad, short for Quadrilateral Security Dialogue) held meetings with each other to discuss security-related issues, and their navies held a military exercise. Although the grouping ended its activities prematurely in 2008, China's growing assertiveness in the region prompted it to remain active in bilateral and trilateral cooperation on security issues. Meetings among senior officials resumed in November 2017 in Manila. In November 2020, the Quad navies held a major military exercise. The first Quad summit took place in March 2021. The grouping has emphasised that its goal is to maintain the liberal rules-based international order, which China seeks to undermine through a revisionist challenge of the status quo. Its efforts are not focused on creating institutions or military alliances, but rather, on generating gradual convergence of cooperation on multiple issues, including Covid-19, climate change, critical and emerging technologies, counterterrorism, cybersecurity and disaster recovery. Establishing further cooperation with other like-minded countries in the region and co-existing with ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) are among the Quad's future challenges. The EU is not a traditional security player in the Indo-Pacific; however, as the region is particularly relevant to its trade, it has a strong interest in avoiding disruption of the sea lanes. The Indo-Pacific could be an area of cooperation with the new US administration. France, Germany and the Netherlands have published strategies or guidelines for the Indo-Pacific region, which has stepped up expectations about the forthcoming strategy for the region by the EU as a whole.

Briefing [EN](#)

Trade negotiations between the EU and ASEAN member states

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 11-11-2020

Autor BINDER Krisztina

Domeniul tematic Comerț internațional

Cuvânt-cheie acord comercial (UE) | acord de comerț liber | ASEAN | COMERT | comerț internațional | construcție europeană | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări ASEAN

Rezumat In 2017, the European Union–Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) dialogue partnership celebrated its 40th anniversary. The same year saw the 50th anniversary of the founding of ASEAN. The ASEAN region is currently the world's fifth largest economy, a dynamic economic area home to more than 660 million consumers. To ensure better access to opportunities in the region's market, the European Union (EU) started negotiations with ASEAN for a region-to-region free trade agreement (FTA) in 2007. After negotiations were suspended in 2009, the EU decided to pursue bilateral trade agreements with the individual ASEAN member states. To date, six have begun talks on bilateral FTAs with the EU: Singapore and Malaysia in 2010; Vietnam in 2012; Thailand in 2013; the Philippines in 2015; and Indonesia in 2016. Negotiations have already been concluded and FTAs entered into force with two of these countries, Singapore and Vietnam, in November 2019 and August 2020, respectively. Negotiations are under way with Indonesia, while talks are currently on hold with Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand. In the longer term, these bilateral FTAs would allow the establishment of a region-to-region FTA, which remains the EU's ultimate ambition. By bringing together two of the world's largest economic areas, the agreement would establish a free trade area with a combined market of more than 1 billion people. It is in the EU's interest to strengthen its economic cooperation with ASEAN, in order to maintain its competitive position in this dynamically developing region. Closer trade and investment relations could also pave the way towards the EU's goal of a strategic partnership between the two regional blocs, encompassing political as well as economic cooperation.

Briefing [EN](#)

Prospects for EU-Asia connectivity - The 'European way to connectivity'

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 12-10-2018

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe

Cuvânt-cheie ASEAN | cercetare și proprietate intelectuală | COMERT | comerț electronic | comunicații | construcție europeană | digitalizare | documentare | drept de autor | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | informatică și procesarea datelor | interconexiunea sistemelor | marketing | mijloace de comunicare sociale | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | piață unică | PRODUCȚIE, TEHNOLOGIE ȘI CERCETARE | rețea transeuropeană | Strategie UE | tehnologie digitală | tehnologie și reglementări tehnice | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Asia matters to Europe: home to the world's largest population and fastest-growing economies, Asia is a major trade partner of the EU. Recognising this, the EU has promoted the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), established strategic partnerships with four Asian countries, intensified cooperation with the Association of South-East Asia Nations (ASEAN), and negotiated or concluded free trade agreements with several Asian countries. As an implementation of its 2016 Global Strategy, the EU has carried out a mapping exercise on Euro-Asian connectivity, followed by the adoption of a joint communication on 'Connecting Europe and Asia – Building blocks for an EU strategy' on 19 September 2018. The strategy proposes that the EU engage with its Asian partners through a sustainable, comprehensive and rules-based approach to connectivity, exploiting existing and planned EU networks. It acknowledges a significant investment gap in connectivity and recognises the need to mobilise and strengthen cooperation with private investors, national and international institutions, and multilateral development banks. The strategy is part of the EU's contribution to the ASEM12 Summit, which is to take place in Brussels on 18-19 October 2018. Presented by Vice President/High Representative, Federica Mogherini, as the 'European way to connectivity', the strategy was immediately perceived as the EU response to China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). This initiative is currently raising concerns in the EU and in several participating countries, some of which are worried about possible 'debt traps'.

Briefing [EN](#)

Benefits of EU international trade agreements

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 25-10-2017

Autor SALM Christian

Domeniul tematic Comerț internațional

Cuvânt-cheie acord comercial (UE) | America | analiză economică | analiză economică | ASEAN | Asia și Oceania | Canada | Columbia | COMERT | comerț internațional | comerț internațional | construcție europeană | Coreea de Sud | dezvoltare durabilă | ECONOMIE | Ecuador | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | Mercosur | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Peru | politică economică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Trade is the EU's most important link to the world beyond its borders. In force since the 1957 Treaty of Rome, the transition to a common EU trade policy was completed in 1968. It is the EU's oldest instrument influencing the bloc's foreign relations. Today, Article 207 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) establishes the common trade policy as an exclusive EU competence. Following the procedure under that legal basis the EU negotiates, concludes and implements trade agreements. Currently, the EU is negotiating and up-dating Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with 19 countries and 2 sub-regional blocs, namely the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Southern Common Market of South American countries (Mercado Común de Sur: Mercosur). Within the EU's latest trade strategy – the 2015 'Trade for All – Towards a more responsible trade and investment strategy', FTAs are considered instruments that contribute to the EU's objective of generating jobs and growth. About 31 million jobs in Europe depend, directly or indirectly, on the EU and its Member States' ability to trade. In other words, EU external trade concerns almost one in every seven jobs in Europe. In France, for example, over 2.2 million jobs rely on French exports outside the EU. Around 90 % of future global growth is expected to be generated outside Europe's borders. Figures show that the EU share of world GDP has slowly decreased in recent years (see graph below). Against this background, the EU needs to seize trade opportunities beyond its borders in order to gain higher levels of growth in Europe.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Asia de Sud-Est](#)

Tipul publicației Fișe descriptive despre U.E.

Data 01-06-2017

Autor SAARELA Anna | SOUTULLO SANCHEZ Jorge

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe

Cuvânt-cheie acord de cooperare (UE) | ASEAN | Asia de Sud-Est | Asia și Oceania | COMERT | comerț internațional | construcție europeană | DREPT | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | ECONOMIE | GEOGRAFIE | negociere de acord (UE) | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | politică comercială | politică comercială comună | politică de dezvoltare economică | politică economică | politică externă și de securitate comună | relații comerciale | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Asia este continentul cel mai întins și cel mai populat, de o importanță geostrategică uriașă pentru UE. În Asia de Sud-Est, ASEAN și ASEM sunt interlocutori importanți pentru UE, iar în prezent, UE strânge legăturile cu țările din regiune. UE este un actor economic puternic și un important finanțator al ajutorului și dezvoltării, lucrând la promovarea consolidării instituțiilor, a democrației, a bunei guvernante și a drepturilor omului.

Fișe descriptive despre U.E. [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

[The future of EU - ASEAN relations](#)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 20-04-2017

Autor NUTTIN Xavier

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Comerț internațional | Democrația în UE, drept instituțional și parlamentar | Democrație | Drepturile omului | Guvernanța globală | Securitate și apărare

Cuvânt-cheie acord de cooperare (UE) | ASEAN | Asia și Oceania | China | COMERT | comerț internațional | construcție europeană | cooperare interparlamentară | democratizare | DREPT | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | ECONOMIE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | integrare economică | integrare regională | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Parlament | politici de cooperare | POLITICA | politică de cooperare | politică economică | politică externă și de securitate comună | putere executivă și administrație publică | regiuni și politică regională | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații comerciale | securitate internațională | securitate regională | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări ASEAN

Rezumat Marking the 40th anniversary of the start of their dialogue ASEAN and the EU have agreed to work towards establishing a strategic partnership. While trade has always been the cornerstone of the relationship - ASEAN is the EU's third largest trade partner - the EU's ambition to expand its role as a global actor demand increased engagement. Both sides face common challenges that can only be addressed through joint responses that involve all stakeholders. To be strategic the partnership must embrace all aspects, from trade to energy, from climate change to security issues, from human rights to sustainable development. Deepening and enhancing relations between one of the most dynamic region in the world and the largest and most affluent market will bring important benefits to both European and ASEAN citizens. The last years have seen an increase in contacts but the many challenges faced today by the EU, internally and in its close neighbourhood, risk to require all attention and put the EU-ASEAN relations at risk. Finally the study argues that strengthening the parliamentary dimension of the relationship would, besides supporting representative democracy in Southeast Asia, contribute to maintaining the momentum launched in 2012.

Studiu [EN](#)

[Challenges to Freedom of the Seas and Maritime Rivalry in Asia](#)

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 14-03-2017

Autor extern Patrick HÉBRARD (Fondation pour la recherche stratégique - FRS, Paris, France)

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Comerț internațional | Securitate și apărare

Cuvânt-cheie America | apărare | ASEAN | Asia de Sud | Asia și Oceania | Australia | China | construcție europeană | convenție ONU | cooperare economică | diferend teritorial | DREPT | drept internațional | dreptul mării | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | geopolitică | Japonia | navigație maritimă | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | politici de cooperare | politică de apărare | politică externă | politică internațională | politică maritimă | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | securitate internațională | securitate regională | Statele Unite | TRANSPORT | transport maritim și fluvial | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | științe umaniste | ȘTIINȚĂ

Rezumat China's New Maritime Silk Road policy poses geostrategic challenges and offers some opportunities for the US and its allies in Asia-Pacific. To offset China's westward focus, the US seeks to create a global alliance strategy with the aim to maintain a balance of power in Eurasia, to avoid a strong Russia-China or China-EU partnership fostered on economic cooperation. For the EU, the 'One Belt, One Road' (OBOR) initiative by improving infrastructure may contribute to economic development in neighbouring countries and in Africa but present also risks in terms of unfair economic competition and increased Chinese domination. Furthermore, China's behaviour in the South China Sea and rebuff of the ruling of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, in July 2016, put the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) at risk with possible consequences to freedom of the seas. Increasing relations with China could also affect EU-US relations at a time of China-US tension. To face these challenges, a stronger EU, taking more responsibility in Defence and Security, including inside NATO, is needed.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

EU-Philippines relations: Beyond trade and aid?

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 17-01-2017

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe

Cuvânt-cheie acord comercial | ajutor umanitar | ASEAN | Asia și Oceania | COMERȚ | comerț internațional | conjunctură politică | convenție internațională | DREPT | drept internațional al drepturilor omului | drept penal | drepturile individului | Filipine | FINANȚE | fonduri pentru dezvoltare | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | investiții și finanțare | investiții internaționale | organizarea sistemului juridic | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | politici de cooperare | POLITICĂ | politică internațională | politică și securitate publică | putere executivă și administrație publică | reformă judiciară | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații bilaterale | stat de drept | trafic de ființe umane | violență statală | șef de guvern

Rezumat Recent controversial statements by new Philippines President, Rodrigo Duterte are threatening to derail progress towards closer partnership between his country and the EU. Nevertheless, practical cooperation between the two sides, which began with European Community development aid 50 years ago, continues essentially unchanged. The EU and its Member States are still among the leading donors of aid to the Philippines, and EU-Philippines trade and investment is substantial. However, economic ties still offer considerable untapped potential. A free trade agreement is currently under negotiation. The two sides have already concluded a partnership and cooperation agreement, now awaiting ratification. Once in force, this will help to strengthen not only economic ties, but also cooperation in the many areas where the EU and the Philippines have shared interests, such as migration, fisheries and maritime labour. Particularly under Duterte's predecessor, the pro-Western Benigno Aquino (2010-2016), EU-Philippines relations were based not only on shared interests but also values. The Philippines is a democracy and, due to its history, one of the most westernised countries in Asia. Shared values have helped to make the country one of the EU's closest allies in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). While Duterte's anti-EU statements have not ended such cooperation, they have created uncertainty over future developments. The EU has adopted a wait-and-see approach; less cordial relations are likely to result.

Briefing [EN](#)

Driving trade in the ASEAN region: Progress of FTA negotiations

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 14-12-2016

Autor BINDER Krisztina

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Comerț internațional

Cuvânt-cheie acord de comerț liber | acord multilateral | analiză economică | ASEAN | comerț | COMERȚ | comerț internațional | ECONOMIE | export (UE) | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | import (UE) | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | politică internațională | politică tarifară | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații bilaterale | relații internaționale | statistică | zonă comercială liberă | țări ale UE | țări ASEAN

Rezumat After negotiations between the EU and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) for a regional free trade agreement (FTA) were suspended in 2009, the EU decided to pursue bilateral trade agreements with the individual ASEAN member states. To date, six of them have started talks on a bilateral FTA with the EU. Negotiations have already been concluded with two of these countries, Singapore and Vietnam, although those FTAs still await ratification. The EU's final objective is to have a region-to-region agreement with ASEAN, based on the bilateral FTAs concluded with the ASEAN member states. Once the conditions required for this to happen are in place, the EU and its ASEAN partners will need to determine how to bring all these bilateral agreements under one regional FTA, with a view to including ASEAN member states with which the EU does not have bilateral agreements. It is in the EU's strategic interest to strengthen economic cooperation with ASEAN, and to maintain its competitive position in the Asia-Pacific region, given its economic importance, combined with the expanding intraregional trade and investment relations and the growing number of regional integration initiatives. Back in 2006, in its communication entitled 'Global Europe: Competing in the world', the European Commission identified ASEAN as a potential FTA partner that should be given priority based on key economic criteria. The Commission's new 2015 trade strategy, entitled 'Trade for all – Towards a more responsible trade and investment policy', reaffirmed this objective.

Briefing [EN](#)

APEC – Driving trade and regional integration

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 16-11-2016

Autor BINDER Krisztina

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Comerț internațional

Cuvânt-cheie analiză economică | ASEAN | COMERȚ | comerț internațional | comerț internațional | ECONOMIE | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | organizații mondiale | Organizația de Cooperare Economică Asia-Pacific | statistică

Rezumat The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) is one of the most important regional economic groupings. Its long-standing commitment is to enhance economic growth, promote trade and create prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region. From its launch in 1989 to 2014, total APEC trade grew more than seven times, exceeding US\$22 trillion, and GDP increased from US\$11 trillion to US\$44 trillion. With Peru hosting the APEC process in 2016, the 24th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting, the forum's highest level political meeting each year, will take place in Lima, on 19-20 November 2016.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Indonesia: Political landscape under President Jokowi

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 24-10-2016

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe

Cuvânt-cheie ASEAN | Asia și Oceania | conjunctură politică | cultură și religie | degradarea mediului înconjurător | democratizare | DREPT | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | incendiu | Indonezia | islam | libertatea presei | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | POLITICĂ | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | putere executivă și administrație publică | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații bilaterale | separare între biserică și stat

Rezumat After the downfall of former dictator Suharto in 1998, Indonesia underwent a successful democratic transition. Current President Jokowi heads a coalition government with an ambitious reform agenda tackling some of the country's long-term problems, but the lack of progress by his predecessors on this front suggests that he will find it difficult to achieve real change.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Thailand in 2016: Restoring Democracy or Reversing it?

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 18-04-2016

Autor BANDONE Anete | BARONE Barbara | MARTI DOMINGUEZ Carmen-Paz | VANDEWALLE Laurence

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Comerț internațional | Democrație | Drepturile omului | Mediu | Pescuit

Cuvânt-cheie acord (UE) | AGRICULTURĂ, SILVICULTURĂ ȘI PESCUIT | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | ASEAN | Asia și Oceania | comerț | COMERȚ | conjunctură politică | construcție europeană | democrație | DREPT | drept penal | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | ECONOMIE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | lovitură de stat | muncitor migrant | operațiuni comerciale | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | pescuit | piața muncii | politici comerciale | POLITICĂ | politică comercială | politică externă | politică și securitate publică | regim militar | reglementarea pescuitului | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | securitate internațională | situație economică | situație economică | situație politică | Thailanda | trafic de ființe umane | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat After staging a military coup against the Yingluck Shinawatra government, a junta has been ruling Thailand since 22 May 2014. It has drastically restricted political activities and freedom of speech. There have been numerous human rights abuses, including torture.

Under a 'roadmap to democracy', a referendum on a new constitution is planned for August 2017 and could be followed by elections at a later stage. However, the military might retain power until the king's successor accedes to the throne, in order to guarantee stability.

Despite close trade ties, the EU has suspended the signing of a partnership and cooperation agreement and negotiations on a free trade agreement until democracy is restored. In April 2015, Thailand received a 'yellow card' warning by the European Commission for problems relating to illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

Studiu [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "Trade and Economic Relations with Asia"

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 07-03-2016

Autor extern Alessia AMIGHINI, Elisa BORGHI, Rodolfo HELG and Lucia TAJOLI

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Comerț internațional | Industrie | Piața internă și uniunea vamală

Cuvânt-cheie acord comercial (UE) | activitate economică | analiză economică | ASEAN | Asia și Oceania | Australia | China | comerț | COMERȚ | comerț internațional | comerț exterior | comerț internațional | consecințe economice | construcție europeană | Coreea de Sud | ECONOMIE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | India | Japonia | Noua Zeelandă | operațiuni comerciale | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | organizații mondiale | Organizația de Cooperare Economică Asia-Pacific | Organizația Mondială a Comerțului | politică comercială | politică comercială comună | politică internațională | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații bilaterale | relații comerciale | relații economice | Singapore | situație economică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat This publication consists of the proceedings and of three studies which were presented during the workshop on trade and economic relations with Asia:

- Asia as a new global engine: foreign trade and regional cooperation ;
- EU external trade strategy vis-à-vis Asia ;
- Implementation of the EU-Republic of Korea FTA.

Studiu [EN](#)

EU-Vietnam Partnership and Cooperation Agreement

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 08-12-2015

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe

Cuvânt-cheie acord comercial (UE) | acord de comerț liber | acord de cooperare (UE) | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | ASEAN | Asia și Oceania | COMERT | comerț internațional | construcție europeană | Cooperare în domeniul energiei | DREPT | dreptul muncii | dreptul muncii și relații de muncă | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | migrație | negociere de acord (UE) | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | politica migrației | politici de cooperare | politică comercială | politică comercială comună | politică internațională | PROBLEME SOCIALE | ratificare a unui acord | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | Vietnam

Rezumat Twenty-five years after establishing diplomatic relations with Vietnam, the EU is now close to ratifying an upgraded partnership and cooperation agreement (PCA) with the country. The agreement should help to cement ties between the two sides and facilitate progress towards an EU-Vietnam free trade agreement (FTA), currently under negotiation.

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

Cyber diplomacy: Confidence-building measures

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 28-10-2015

Autor PAWLAK Patryk

Domeniul tematic Guvernanța globală | Securitate și apărare | Spațiul de libertate, securitate și justiție

Cuvânt-cheie ASEAN | comunicații | comunitate virtuală | crima organizată | criminalitate informatică | DREPT | drept penal | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | informatică și procesarea datelor | informația și prelucrarea informației | infracțiuni contra securității statului | justiție | lupta împotriva criminalității | ONU | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | organizații mondiale | OSCE | POLITICĂ | politică internațională | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | probă judiciară informatică | protecția datelor | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații diplomatice | relații internaționale | Secretar general al ONU | securitate europeană | securitate internațională | supraveghere judiciară | terorism | viață socială

Rezumat The growing importance of internet-enabled platforms for delivery of government, financial, and public services makes them one of the key priorities for national security. Over recent years, state, state-sponsored and non-state actors (i.e. terrorist organisations, organised crime groups) alike have resorted to intrusive techniques to gain the economic, political or security upper hand over their competitors and adversaries. The evolving landscape of threats, and challenges linked to attribution of attacks to specific perpetrators, have further increased the risks of misunderstanding and misperception of operations in cyberspace. Against this background, a number of international and regional organisations in Europe, Asia and Latin America have embarked on the process of developing confidence-building measures in cyberspace, with a focus on improving communication and information exchange, transparency and verification, cooperation and restraint measures. While these are welcome, there is growing concern that the nascent global 'cyber stability regime' may be undermined by diverging concepts, methods and measures elaborated within these diverse frameworks. The European Union has embraced the peaceful development of cyberspace as one of its key priorities in the EU Cybersecurity Strategy. It contributes actively to the ongoing debates about norms, provides support to regional confidence-building processes, and pursues the objective of a stable, safe and secure cyberspace by providing funding for capacity building in partner countries.

Briefing [EN](#)

The ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA): A Privileged Interlocutor for the European Parliament in South East Asia

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 20-08-2015

Autor VANDEWALLE Laurence

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Democrație

Cuvânt-cheie activitatea instituțiilor | adunare parlamentară | ASEAN | conjunctură politică | cooperare interparlamentară | democrație | DREPT | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | ECONOMIE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | integrare regională | observator internațional | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Parlament | Parlamentul European | POLITICĂ | politică internațională | politică și securitate publică | putere politică | regiuni și politică regională | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări ASEAN

Rezumat The main aims of the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA) are the promotion of closer cooperation among parliaments of the association of South East Asian nations (ASEAN) member countries and the facilitation of the attainment of the objectives of ASEAN. AIPA is not the Parliament of ASEAN: it has no legislative powers, its resolutions are non-binding, and it does not vote on the budget of ASEAN. However, AIPA is significant in relation to the development of the political context in Southeast Asia, as the ASEAN Economic Community is about to enter into force: it provides a parliamentary forum where members from national parliaments can interact and exchange information on issues of common interest. The European Parliament's participation in the General Assembly of AIPA provides a unique opportunity for regional dialogue in South East Asia, both with the member countries and with the observer countries of ASEAN.

Analiză aprofundată [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

India's bilateral relations: First year of the Narendra Modi era

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 17-07-2015

Autor D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe

Cuvânt-cheie ASEAN | Asia și Oceania | Asociația Asia de Sud pentru Cooperare Regională | China | COMERT | comerț internațional | construcție europeană | cooperare economică | cooperare Sud-Sud | diferend teritorial | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | India | națiunea cea mai favorizată | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Pakistan | politici comerciale | politici de cooperare | politică comercială | politică externă | politică internațională | problema Kashmirului | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații bilaterale | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | securitate internațională | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat 'Build a strong, self-reliant and self-confident India': that was the 2014 electoral promise of the Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi. He has not wasted time, and has immediately started to work on relations with New Delhi's immediate neighbours and with the south-eastern partners through the new 'Act East' policy. Major powers have showed a renewed interest in India. But while relations with Washington and other Western countries are promising, this has not come at the detriment of New Delhi's traditional ties with Moscow. A mix of mutual interest and competitiveness characterises relations with China. All this demonstrates how India's foreign policy is guided by the pragmatism necessary to gain global status. Now that Prime Minister Modi has gained trust at international level, his next challenge is to overcome internal resistance to the required major economic reforms to make India a global manufacturing hub.

Analiză aprofundată [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

ASEAN and the EU: Time to Develop the Parliamentary Dimension of the Relationship

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 30-06-2015

Autor NUTTIN Xavier

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe

Cuvânt-cheie adunare parlamentară | ASEAN | Asia | Asia și Oceania | Asociația Asia de Sud pentru Cooperare Regională | conjunctură politică | construcție europeană | democrație reprezentativă | diplomație parlamentară | GEOGRAFIE | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Parlament | Parlamentul European | POLITICĂ | politică internațională | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații interparlamentare | rolul internațional al UE | structură instituțională | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The EU is committed by Treaty to consolidate and support democracy worldwide. Parliamentary democracy is fundamental to achieve legitimacy and accountability. Moreover exchanges between parliaments enhance their role within each country and contribute to the spread of democratic values. The EU is also a staunch supporter of regional integration as a means of fostering regional stability, supporting economic growth and addressing global challenges. However, despite Asia being the world's most dynamic region and a growing interdependence between Asia and Europe, the parliamentary dimension of the Asia-Europe relationship remains weak: Asia remains the only continent where the EP has yet to establish a region-to-region joint parliamentary assembly. The scale, complexity and diversity of Asia – which accounts for more than half of the world's population – may explain this situation. This study first reviews the steps taken by the European Parliament to develop and strengthen relations and takes stock of the rare initiatives that were launched at the different regional levels. It then suggests that parliamentary diplomacy has not taken root yet in most Asian countries and explores the reasons for that situation, among which the respective roles of the executive and legislative branches of government. The current shortcomings in democratic governance in Asia and the lack of political support and commitment on the European side are also identified. In conclusion it argues that despite obvious difficulties there is room to advance representative democracy in Asia. As first step deeper engagement with ASEAN should be pursued and an EP-AIPA structured partnership that would support parliament's democratic objectives established.

Studiu [EN](#)

South Korea's international integration

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 16-01-2015

Autor COSTANTINI Lorenzo

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe

Cuvânt-cheie ASEAN | Asia și Oceania | Banca Asiatică de Dezvoltare | COMERT | comerț internațional | Coreea de Sud | creștere economică | ECONOMIE | EDUCAȚIE COMUNICARE ȘI COMUNICAȚII | FINANȚE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | industria tehnologiei informatice | informatică și procesarea datelor | infrastructura transporturilor | investiții și finanțare | menținerea păcii | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | politica transporturilor | politică internațională | proiect de investiții | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații comerciale | relații economice | reuniune la nivel înalt | securitate internațională | securitate internațională | situație economică | TRANSPORT | țări membre APEC

Rezumat South Korea is a dynamic participant in the activities of well-established regional organisations and fora in the Asia-Pacific region. The most relevant of these is the ASEAN Plus Three, with a project for a comprehensive economic partnership which could lead to the creation of a trading bloc encompassing half of the global market. The country's economic success is also fuelled by its popular culture spreading widely across Asia – a phenomenon known as the 'Korean wave'.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

EU - ASEAN: Challenges Ahead

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 08-12-2014

Autor VANDEWALLE Laurence

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe

Cuvânt-cheie acord de comerț liber | ASEAN | COMERT | comerț internațional | construcție europeană | ECONOMIE | finanțarea UE | finanțele Uniunii Europene | Instituțiile Uniunii Europene și funcția publică europeană | integrare economică | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | Parlament | Parlamentul European | POLITICĂ | politică comercială | politică comercială comună | politică economică | politică externă și de securitate comună | puterile Parlamentului European | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | relații interparlamentare | structură instituțională | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The EU and ASEAN are both regional organisations created to manage countries' interdependence and answer regional security challenges. While the two have different histories and integration processes, they correlate as natural partners, with cooperation on integration the core of their relationship. The EU supports ASEAN not only financially but also through exchanges and projects aimed at sharing experiences and expertise. In light of the global shift towards Asia, relations with ASEAN are particularly important for the EU. The Union is seeking to increase dialogue and cooperation with ASEAN, as well as to pursue closer coordination on regional and international issues. The European Parliament can play a role in this by deepening the inter-parliamentary aspect of the relationship and scrutinising EU agreements negotiated with countries in the region.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

ASEAN: building an Economic Community

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 03-12-2014

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe

Cuvânt-cheie ASEAN | COMERT | comerț internațional | construcție europeană | cooperare comercială | cooperare economică | cooperare politică | dezvoltare economică | ECONOMIE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | integrare economică | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | piață comună | politici comerciale | politici de cooperare | politică comercială | politică economică | politică tarifară | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații comerciale | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | situație economică | structură economică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | zonă comercială liberă | țări ASEAN

Rezumat In 2007 the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) decided to move towards closer integration by establishing an ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) by 2015 as one of its three pillars (the other two being the Political-Security and Socio-Cultural Communities). What will this mean and to what extent will the AEC resemble the EU's Single Market?

Pe scurt [EN](#)

ASEAN: building a Socio-Cultural Community

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 03-12-2014

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe

Cuvânt-cheie AGRICULTURĂ, SILVICULTURĂ ȘI PESCUIT | ANGAJARE ÎN MUNCĂ ȘI CONDIȚII DE MUNCĂ | aproximarea politicilor | ASEAN | calitatea aerului | cooperare mediu înconjurător | cooperare în domeniul educației | cultură și religie | degradarea mediului înconjurător | despădurire | dezvoltare durabilă | ECONOMIE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | identitate culturală | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | muncitor migrant | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | piața muncii | politica mediului înconjurător | politica privind schimbările climatice | politici de cooperare | POLITICĂ | politică economică | politică și securitate publică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | protecție socială | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | securitate socială | silvicultură | silvicultură durabilă | societate civilă | țări ASEAN

Rezumat In 2007 the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) launched a Socio-Cultural Community as one of three pillars (the other two being the Economic and Political-Security Communities) comprising the ASEAN Community, to be completed by 2015. This represented a new departure for ASEAN, which in the past has cooperated mainly on security and economic matters. To date, however, progress on the Socio-Cultural Community has been limited.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

ASEAN: building a Political-Security Community

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 02-12-2014

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe

Cuvânt-cheie ASEAN | Asia și Oceania | China | construcție europeană | cooperare politică | crearea de zone denuclearizate | DREPT | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | politici de cooperare | politică externă | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | securitate internațională | securitate regională | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări ASEAN | țări membre

Rezumat Since its inception in 1967, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has been a key foreign policy and security player in the region. Like the EU, it has helped to bring stability to a formerly turbulent region. In an effort to put cooperation on a more structured basis, ASEAN's 2007 Charter establishes a Political-Security Community as one of the organisation's three pillars (the other two being the Economic and Socio-Cultural Communities).

Pe scurt [EN](#)

International cooperation in south-east Asia

Tipul publicației Pe scurt

Data 01-12-2014

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe

Cuvânt-cheie ASEAN | COMERT | construcție europeană | cooperare culturală | cooperare politică | crearea de zone denuclearizate | DREPT | drept internațional | ECONOMIE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | integrare economică | integrare regională | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | organizații mondiale | Organizația de Cooperare Economică Asia-Pacific | Politica UE în domeniul vizelor | politici de cooperare | politică economică | politică tarifară | regiuni și politică regională | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | securitate internațională | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | zonă comercială liberă | țări ASEAN

Rezumat ASEAN is southeast Asia's equivalent of the EU – an organisation which promotes regional peace and prosperity through economic and political integration. There are also several other international organisations active in the region, some established by ASEAN, others independent of it.

Pe scurt [EN](#)

Indonesia: An Emerging Economy in Need of Readjustment

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 25-11-2013

Autor BENDINI Roberto

Domeniul tematic Comerț internațional

Cuvânt-cheie acord (UE) | analiză economică | ASEAN | Asia și Oceania | COMERT | comerț internațional | construcție europeană | ECONOMIE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | Indonezia | negociere de acord (UE) | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | politici comerciale | politică comercială | politică comercială comună | politică economică | protecționism | relații comerciale | restricții comerciale | situație economică | situație economică | structură economică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat Indonesia has experienced a sustained phase of strong economic growth. The scars caused by the 1997 financial crisis have healed, and the country has – at least so far – resisted the general economic slowdown that followed the 2008 crisis in many other international markets, including in South-East Asia. This country's long-running growth is, however, threatened by a number of adverse economic factors, and a short-term economic slowdown cannot be excluded. Substantial reforms are required to ensure that Indonesia's economic development is sustainable. Thanks in large part to its demographic might, Indonesia has become a full-fledged member of the G 20 Group. With more than 240 million inhabitants, the biggest country with a population of majority of Muslims in the world also plays a pivotal role within the Association of South-East Asia Nations (ASEAN). Economic relations with the European Union (EU) are generally good. The EU and Indonesia signed a Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) in 2009. An ad-hoc EU-Indonesia 'Vision Group' produced a study in 2011 that called for the rapid initiation of talks on an enhanced Comprehensive Economic and Partnership Agreement, although negotiations have not officially been opened. On 30 September 2013, the EU and Indonesia signed a Voluntary Partnership Agreement to prevent the trade of illegally logged wood.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN): Integration, Internal Dynamics and External Relations

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 23-07-2013

Autor extern Clara PORTELA (Singapore Management University, Singapore)

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Drepturile omului

Cuvânt-cheie activitatea instituțiilor | ASEAN | Asia | Asia și Oceania | cooperare economică | cooperare politică | cooperare regională | DREPT | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | politici de cooperare | POLITICĂ | politică internațională | politică și securitate publică | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații multilaterale | securitate internațională | securitate regională | țări ASEAN

Rezumat Throughout its evolution, ASEAN has consistently maintained its attachment to the full respect of national sovereignty and the principle of non-interference in internal affairs, which translates into consensual decision-making, political rather than legally-binding agreements and the lack of sanctions for non-compliance. A major breakthrough in terms of institutionalisation came about with the signing of the ASEAN Charter of 2007, which has enhanced ASEAN's standing as a rule-based organisation and approximated it somewhat to structures typical of the EU. Unfortunately, the persistence of consensual decision-making and non-confrontational habits has slowed down some of ASEAN's integration projects and hindered the development of a human rights mechanism. Moreover the ASEAN integration project is imperilled by a number of structural factors, currently aggravated by the divisive influence of China in the economic and security field.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

ASEAN Citizens' Rights: Rule of Law, Judiciary and Law Enforcement

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 04-07-2013

Autor extern Jürgen RÜLAND (University of Freiburg, Germany)

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Democrație | Drepturile omului

Cuvânt-cheie ASEAN | conjunctură politică | construcție europeană | corupție | democrație | DREPT | drept penal | drepturi fundamentale | drepturi politice | drepturi sociale | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | independență a justiției | ordine publică | organizarea sistemului juridic | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | POLITICĂ | politică și securitate publică | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | stat de drept | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări ASEAN

Rezumat With the ASEAN Charter of 2008, the Association of Southeast Asian Nation's post Asian Financial Crisis reforms climaxed. The Charter added democracy, respect for human rights, rule of law and good governance to the sovereignty norms dominating the ASEAN Way, the grouping's established repository of cooperation norms. The formation of a human rights body and the enactment of an ASEAN Human Rights Declaration (AHRD) strengthened citizens' rights in the region. However, critics deplore limitations of citizens' rights due to a concept of context-based rights, limited mandates, legal ambiguities, the reforms' non-binding nature and the lack of stakeholder participation in the reform process. At the national level, the implementation record of citizens' rights is ambiguous. While on the one hand improvements of the rule of law and in the domains of good governance and law enforcement can be identified, there are, on the other hand, still major rhetoric-action gaps, often relegating citizens' rights to a declaratory level. EU policies should address persisting problems of rights implementation by sensibly responding to ASEAN's search for international legitimacy and reputation. This entails policies of shaming and social sanctioning in international forums, but also granting due recognition for major improvements.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "Trade and Economic Relations with ASEAN"

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 07-06-2013

Autor extern Jacques PELKMANS (Centre for European Policy Studies, Brussels, Belgium) , Federica MUSTILLI (Centre for European Policy Studies, Brussels, Belgium) , Ludo CUYVERS (EIAS and CAS, University of Antwerp, Belgium) , Lurong CHEN (UNU-CRIS, Bruges, Belgium) , Lin GOETHALS (EIAS, Brussels, Belgium) and Stéphanie GHISLAIN (Polint, Brussels, Belgium)

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Chestiuni economice și monetare | Comerț internațional

Cuvânt-cheie ASEAN | Asia și Oceania | COMERT | comerț internațional | construcție europeană | ECONOMIE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | Malaesia | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | politică comercială | politică comercială comună | relații comerciale | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | Singapore | situație economică | situație economică | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | Vietnam | țări ASEAN

Rezumat Proceedings of the workshop on "Trade and Economic Relations with ASEAN", held on 28 February 2013 in Brussels.

Studiu [EN](#)

EU-US cooperation in the Asia-Pacific

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 13-11-2012

Autor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Comerț internațional

Cuvânt-cheie America | ASEAN | Asia și Oceania | China | conjunctură politică | construcție europeană | degradarea mediului înconjurător | democrație | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | geografie politică | MEDIU ÎNCONJURĂTOR | mediul înconjurător natural | Oceanul Pacific | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | POLITICĂ | politică externă și de securitate comună | politică internațională | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații multilaterale | schimbare climatică | Statele Unite | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări ASEAN | țări membre APEC

Rezumat The economic and political "rise of Asia" has led to increasing talk of a "Pacific century". The US "pivot to Asia-Pacific" announced in 2011 entails a series of diplomatic, economic and military initiatives, as well as efforts to engage the EU in cooperating in the region. However, the EU and its Member States still appear to lack a common vision for the Asia-Pacific.

Briefing [EN](#)

Improving EU-Asia trade relations

Tipul publicației Briefing

Data 07-11-2012

Autor PONTIROLI GOBBI Francesco

Domeniul tematic Comerț internațional

Cuvânt-cheie acord de comerț liber | ASEAN | Asia | Asia și Oceania | COMERT | comerț internațional | construcție europeană | ECONOMIE | GEOGRAFIE | negocieri de acord (UE) | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | politică comercială | politică comercială comună | politică economică | protecționism | restricții comerciale | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ

Rezumat The EU's Global Europe Communication from 2006 was a first step in a new trade policy envisaging ambitious and far-reaching bilateral free trade agreements (FTAs) with priority partners having significant market potential. Asia will soon become the largest economic region in the world. A "new generation" free trade agreement has already been concluded with South Korea. Agreements with India, Singapore and Malaysia could be signed before the end of 2012, while negotiations and talks with several other Asian states continue.

Briefing [EN](#)

Development of the ASEAN Human Rights Mechanism

Tipul publicației Analiză aprofundată

Data 25-09-2012

Autor extern Vitit MUNTARBHORN (Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand)

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Aspecte de gen, egalitate și diversitate | Drepturile omului

Cuvânt-cheie ajutor al UE | ASEAN | construcție europeană | cooperare legislativă | curte internațională | DREPT | drepturile copilului | drepturile femeilor | drepturile individului | drepturile omului | ECONOMIE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | integrarea emigranților | migrație | organizarea sistemului juridic | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | politici de cooperare | politică economică | PROBLEME SOCIALE | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări ASEAN

Rezumat The study examines developments concerning human rights mechanism(s) in the Southeast Asian region, in the space known as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), with a view to strengthening relations between the European Union and the region. The ASEAN Inter-governmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) has now been set up as the overarching body to promote and protect human rights in the ASEAN. Two sectoral bodies working on human rights have also appeared: the ASEAN Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC) and the ASEAN Committee on the Implementation of the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (ACMW). The study thus makes a number of recommendations to European institutions to help strengthen the mechanisms mentioned, while building also other checks and balances, including national human rights institutions. The door is open to a regional Declaration and or treaty on human rights, and a regional court. Various recommendations are also targeted to the European Parliament, including to help support parliamentarians in the ASEAN region to integrate human rights into their work.

Analiză aprofundată [EN](#)

The European Community and the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Tipul publicației Studiu

Data 01-12-1993

Domeniul tematic Afaceri externe | Comerț internațional | Dezvoltare și ajutor umanitar

Cuvânt-cheie ASEAN | COMERT | comerț internațional | construcție europeană | cooperare economică | cooperare industrială | cooperare mediu înconjurător | cooperare tehnică | cooperare științifică | ECONOMIE | GEOGRAFIE | geografie economică | organizații extraeuropene | ORGANIZAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | politici de cooperare | politică comercială | politică de dezvoltare economică | politică economică | RELAȚII INTERNAȚIONALE | relații comerciale | relații externe ale Uniunii Europene | tarif preferențial generalizat | UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ | țări ASEAN

Rezumat This working document aims to present a concise overview of EC-ASEAN relations and progress made so far, focusing mainly on their economic aspects.

Studiu [EN](#)